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Chapter 1
Introduction to SAS ODS Graphics Procedures

About the SAS ODS Graphics Procedures

The ODS Graphics procedures, sometimes called ODS Statistical Graphics procedures, use ODS Graphics functionality to produce plots for exploratory data analysis and for customized statistical displays. The procedures provide a simple, high-level syntax that enables you to produce sophisticated graphs by using a wide array of plot types and layouts. You can create scatter plots, histograms, bar charts, box plots, classification panels, scatter plot matrices, and many other types of statistical and business graphs. Your graphs can have titles, footnotes, legends, and other graphics elements.

The procedures support statistical analysis and can create simple or complex graphical views of your data. Though the procedures were initially designed to facilitate the production of standard statistical graphs, they are also well suited for the production of non-statistical or business graphs.

These are the ODS Graphics procedures:

SGPLOT
creates single-cell plots with a variety of plot and chart types and overlays.
SGPANEL
creates classification panels for one or more classification variables. Each graph cell in the panel can contain either a simple plot or multiple, overlaid plots.

Note: The SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures largely support the same types of plots and charts. For this reason, the two procedures have an almost identical syntax. The main distinction between the two procedures is that the SGPANEL procedure produces a panel of graphs, one for each level of a classification variable.

SGSCATTER
creates scatter plot panels and scatter plot matrices with optional fits and ellipses.

An ODS destination must be open to create output from these procedures. In SAS Studio, the ODS HTML5, ODS RTF, and ODS PDF destinations are open by default. You can use the ODS destination options and the ODS GRAPHICS statement options to control many aspects of your graph output. For more information, see Chapter 10, “Managing Your Graphics with ODS,” on page 1309.

The procedures have two facilities that enable you to modify graph output:

• The SG annotation feature enables you to add text, shapes, images, and other annotations to graph output.

• SG attribute maps enable you to control the visual attributes that are applied to specific data values in your graphs. For example, if you create a graph that plots items sold in different countries, you can specify the display attributes for the sales data of each country by name. Attribute maps enable you to ensure that particular visual attributes are applied based on the value of the data rather than the position of the data in the data set.

The ODS Graphics procedures enable you to create complex statistical graphs that use the principles of effective graphics\(^1\) to accurately communicate the results of your analysis to your consumers. The minimal coding required enables you to focus on your statistical analysis instead of the visual appearance of your graphs.

See Also

“Overview of ODS Graphics Software” on page 1467

Using SAS Studio

SAS Studio is a web interface to the SAS system. Using SAS Studio, you can write programs as well as access your SAS resources such as data, libraries, and programs. You can also use the predefined tasks in SAS Studio to create basic graphs and generate the SAS code for those graphs.

By default, output is generated in the HTML, PDF, and RTF formats. After running your code, you can download and open the generated output for these formats.

You can change the default output to specify only the output that you want. You can also change the default style for your output to any of the ODS styles that are available. You make these changes in the Preferences window in SAS Studio.

If you want greater control over your graphic output, you can customize the output environment in SAS Studio.

\(^{1}\) For more information about the principles of effective graphics, see Cleveland (1993) and Robbins (2005).
Using Data That Is Processed In CAS

Overview of Using Data That Is Processed In CAS

When data resides in the SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) environment, the data can be accessed by the ODS Graphics procedures through the CAS LIBNAME engine. The CAS LIBNAME engine enables the procedures to access and download CAS tables to the SAS client, such as SAS Studio. For more information about creating a LIBNAME, see SAS Cloud Analytic Services: Language Reference.

For this release of SAS Viya, the analytics for the ODS Graphics procedures are performed in the SAS client instead of the CAS environment. Therefore, for large data situations, it is recommended that you summarize or reduce the data before attempting to graph it. For example, in CAS procedure you can use the AGGREGATE action to summarize your large data to another CAS table, then, you can reference the summarized CAS data from the SGLOT or SGPANEL procedures to create a bar chart using the HBARPARM or VBARPARM statements.

For examples of graphing data that is processed in CAS, see SAS Cloud Analytic Services: Graphing Your Output.

User-Defined Formats

When using user-defined formats, be aware that a format created in the FORMAT procedure is not automatically made available to the CAS environment. To make sure the format is available to both the CAS environment and the SAS client, use the CASFMTLIB option on the FORMAT procedure to export the format to the CAS environment. With this option, the format is also written locally in the SAS client environment. The CASFMTLIB option enables the format used for the summarization process in CAS to match the format used for the graph rendering.

Data Order

The ODS Graphics procedures use data order in many instances to display your data. For example, when you create a graph that has grouped data, the group attribute assignment of the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements normally uses data order.

Data order in CAS tables can be unpredictable. Graphs generated using SAS local data are consistent across multiple runs. Graphs generated using CAS data might vary across multiple runs. Because of this unpredictability, when the procedures use CAS data, the group attribute assignment of GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements is changed from data order to ascending order. For character data, the assignment is based on an ascending formatted order. For numeric data, the assignment is based on an unformatted ordinal order.

This sorting affects the following:

- style attributes
- group order
- order for the GroupDisplay= option
- discrete axes
The connect order for series, band, step, and box plots uses the axis order, by default.

*Note:* If you use a discrete attribute map, the group assignment mentioned above has no effect.

In addition, the following options that support DATA order do not support that value when using CAS data:

- `SORT=` option in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure)
- `GROUPORDER=` option in several statements including those for categorization plots, box plots, high-low plots, and others
- `SORTORDER=` option in the KEYLEGEND statement
- `DISCRETEORDER` option on the axis statement

### Components of a Graph

In general, a graph is made of up of the following parts:

- titles and footnotes
- one or more cells that contain a composite of one or more plots
- legends, which can reside inside or outside a cell

The following figure shows the different parts of a graph:

*Figure 1.1  Components of a Graph*
Creating Single-Cell Graphs

The SGPLOT procedure creates single-cell graphs with a wide range of plot types including density, dot, needle, series, bar, histograms, box, and others. The procedure can compute and display loess fits, polynomial fits, penalized B-spline fits, and ellipses. You can also add text, legends, and reference lines. Options are available for specifying colors, marker symbols, and other attributes of plot features. You can customize the axes by using axis statements such as XAXIS and YAXIS.

Plot statements can be combined to create more informative graphs. The following example shows two series plots that are overlaid in a single graph. Each plot is assigned to a different vertical axis. Data labels have been added for easy reference.
The following example creates a graph with a histogram, a normal density curve, and a kernel density curve.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
    histogram height;
    density height;
    density height / type=kernel;
run;
```

See Also

Chapter 5, “SGPLOT Procedure,” on page 601

Creating Multi-Cell Graphs

The SGPANEL procedure creates a panel for the values of one or more classification variables. Each graph cell in the panel can contain either a single plot or multiple overlaid plots.

The SGPANEL procedure supports most of the plots and overlays that the SGPLOT procedure supports. For this reason, the two procedures have an almost identical syntax. As with the SGPLOT procedure, options are available for specifying colors, marker symbols, and other attributes.

The procedure syntax supports four types of panel layouts: PANEL, LATTICE, COLUMNLATTICE, and ROWLATTICE.

The following example creates a panel of loess curves using the default PANEL layout. In the PANEL layout, each graph cell represents a specific crossing of values for one or more classification variables. A label above each cell identifies the crossing of values that is represented in the cell. By default, cells are created only for crossings that are represented in the data set.

```
title1 "Cholesterol Levels for Age > 60";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart(
    where=(AgeAtStart > 60)) ;
    panelby sex / novarname;
    loess x=weight y=cholesterol / clm;
run;
title1;
```
The following example creates a panel of box plots in a LATTICE layout. The graph cells are arranged in rows and columns by using the values of two classification variables. Labels above each column and to the right of each row identify the classification value that is represented by that row or column. A cell is created for each crossing of classification values.

```plaintext
title1 "Distribution of Cholesterol Levels";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart;
panelby weight_status sex / layout=lattice novarname;
hbox cholesterol;
run;
title1;
```

For more information about the SGPANEL procedure and the procedure syntax, see Chapter 4, “SGPANEL Procedure,” on page 90.

---

Creating Paneled Scatter Plots

The SGSCATTER procedure creates a paneled graph for multiple combinations of variables.

The procedure syntax supports the following features:

- three types of graph layouts: PLOT, COMPARE, and MATRIX
- basic scatter plots
- fit and confidence plots: loess curves, regression curves, penalized B-spline curves, and ellipses
- distribution plots: histograms and density curves (in the diagonal cells of a matrix)
- legends

The following example creates a panel using the PLOT layout. The PLOT statement creates a paneled graph of scatter plots where each cell has its own independent set of axes.

```plaintext
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.cars;
plot mpg_highway*weight msrp*horsepower / group=type;
run;
```
The following example creates a panel using the COMPARE layout. The COMPARE statement creates a paneled graph that uses common axes for each row and column of cells. Cells are created for all crossing of the X and Y variables.

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.cars;
    compare y=mpg_highway
        x=(weight enginesize horsepower )
        / group=type;
run;
```

The following example creates a panel using the MATRIX layout. The MATRIX statement creates a matrix of scatter plots where each cell represents a different combination of variables. In the diagonal cells, you can place labels or histograms with or without density curves.

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris
    (where=(species eq "Virginica");
    matrix petallength petalwidth sepallength
        / ellipse=(type=mean)
        diagonal=(histogram kernel);
run;
```

For more information about the SGSCATTER procedure and the procedure syntax, see Chapter 6, “SGSCATTER Procedure,” on page 1201.

About the Examples in This Book

The example programs that are shown in this document often provide all of the code that you need to generate the graphs that are shown in the figures. We encourage you to copy and paste the example code into your SAS session and generate the graphs for yourself. The examples are written to be runnable in SAS Studio. Unless otherwise noted, the examples use the default ODS destination.

Because of size limitations, the graphs in this document are typically not shown in their default size of 640 pixels by 480 pixels. They are scaled down to meet the size requirements of our documentation production system. When graphs are reduced in size, the smaller graphs might have scaled down font sizes. Also, their numeric axes might
display the tick values differently. Thus, the graphs that you generate from the example programs will not always look identical to the graphs that are shown in the figures. However, both graphs will accurately represent the data.

When you produce your own graphical output, you can change the graph size and attributes, if needed. You can use the ODS GRAPHICS statement options to control many aspects of your graph output. For more information, see Chapter 10, “Managing Your Graphics with ODS,” on page 1309.

About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library

Many examples process sample data contained in a SAS data set that is stored in the SASHELP library. Each example specifies the data set name.

In SAS Studio, you can access the SASHELP library in the Libraries section of the navigation pane.

Many of the examples in this guide also reside in the SAS Sample Library. These examples include the name of the sample library member in their syntax description.

You can download the SAS samples that are used by the ODS Graphics Procedures. Download these samples in zipped form from the documentation page for the Base SAS Output Delivery System (ODS) Graphics Suite on support.sas.com.

References


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Overview of Plots and Charts

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Alphabetical List of Plots and Charts

The following table lists all of the plots and charts in alphabetical order for easy access. Select a plot or chart to see its description.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Band plot</td>
<td>Line, parameterized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar chart</td>
<td>Line, reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block plot</td>
<td>Loess plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box plot</td>
<td>Needle plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubble plot</td>
<td>Penalized B-Spline plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density plot</td>
<td>Regression plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dot plot</td>
<td>Scatter plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellipse plot</td>
<td>Series plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fringe plot</td>
<td>Spline plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat map</td>
<td>Step plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-Low plot</td>
<td>Text Inset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histogram</td>
<td>Text plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line chart</td>
<td>Vector plot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line, drop</td>
<td>Waterfall chart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See Also

“Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258

Basic Plots and Charts

About Basic Plots and Charts

You can use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to produce basic plots and charts.

The plot and chart statements include options for controlling how the output is displayed. Many of the options are unique to the particular plot or chart. However, some general options apply to most of the basic plots and charts.

For example, options enable you to do the following:

• specify colors, line attributes, and other visual features.

• group the data by the values of a variable. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

• use a secondary axis (X2 or Y2). This option is available only for the SGPLOT procedure.

• reference an ID variable in attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.
The basic plots and charts are described in the following sections. If you run the examples, your output might differ somewhat depending on the size of your graphics. The examples here were specified to be a particular size using one of the following statements:

ods graphics on / width=4in;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;

See Also
“Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258

About Band Plots

A band plot creates a band that highlights part of the plot and shows upper and lower limits. The input data should be sorted by the X or Y variable.

The following examples show upper and lower mean weight values for a class of students. The first two examples use the SGPLOT procedure to show the same band plotted along the X axis and the Y axis, respectively. The third example uses the SGPANEL procedure to show a matrix that is paneled by gender.
Options are available that enable you to customize the band plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- add labels to the upper and lower edges of the band, specify how the labels are positioned, and set other attributes for the labels
- specify fill and outline attributes
- specify legend labels and plot transparency

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

### See Also
- “BAND Statement” on page 114 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “BAND Statement” on page 619 (SGPLOT procedure)

### About Block Plots

Block plots show continuous ranges of data that have the same BLOCK= value. Block plots are available in the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

In the following example, blocks represent students of different ages.

Block plots can also be used with an interval (numeric linear or time) X variable. Options are available that enable you to customize the block plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify attributes for the blocks, such as outlines, fill color, and transparency.
- alternate the fill color used by the blocks.
• control the display of the text within the blocks. For example, you can split block text into multiple lines in order to fit within the containing block.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**About Bubble Plots**

Bubble plots show the relative magnitude of the values of a variable. The values of two variables determine the position of the bubble on the plot, and the value of a third variable determines the size of the bubble.

The following examples show the height and weight values for a class. The size of each bubble is determined by the student’s age. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
bubble x=height y=weight size=age;
run;
```

```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
panelby sex;
bubble x=height y=weight size=age;
run;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the bubble plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

• control the size of the largest and the smallest bubble

• specify fill and outline attributes, and data labels and their attributes

• specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**See Also**

• “BUBBLE Statement” on page 129 (SGPANEL procedure)

• “BUBBLE Statement” on page 638 (SGPLOT procedure)
**About Fringe Plots**

A fringe plot displays data values as a fringe on the X or X2 axis of the plot, and often is used to enhance a histogram or a density plot.

The following examples use fringe lines to compare miles-per-gallon ratings for vehicles from different regions.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
    histogram mpg_highway;
    fringe mpg_highway / group=origin height=1in;
run;
```

```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.cars noautolegend;
    where origin in("Europe" "USA");
    panelby origin;
    histogram mpg_highway;
    fringe mpg_highway / height=20 lineattrs=(color=red);
run;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the fringe plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify the height of the fringe lines, and control line attributes
- control the data tips that are displayed and their attributes
- specify legend labels and plot transparency

**Note:** This list does not include all available options.

**See Also**

- “FRINGE Statement” on page 166 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “FRINGE Statement” on page 678 (SGPLOT procedure)

**About Heat Maps**

Heat maps present data values as rectangular areas with varying colors. The rectangles correspond to X and Y crossings.

In a heat map, each variable range is subdivided into equal size bins to create a rectangular grid of bins. The frequency or some other statistic is computed for the
response variable. The grid is displayed by coloring each bin with a shade of color computed from a color gradient.

The following two examples create heat maps for participants in a heart disease study. The graphs plot weight and cholesterol. The heat map colors correspond to the frequency for the cholesterol count, as indicated by the gradient legend.

```plaintext
proc sgplot  data=sashelp.heart;
    heatmap x=weight y=cholesterol;
run;

proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart;
    panelby sex;
    heatmap x=weight y=cholesterol;
run;
```

Parameterized heat maps create colored rectangles for each X and Y crossing based on specified response values.

```plaintext
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
    heatmapparm x=weight y=cholesterol
    colorresponse=height;
run;
```
Options are available that enable you to customize the heat map and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- (HEATMAP statement only) control aspects of the bins. For example, you can specify the sizes of the bins.
- control the color ramp that is used for the color response.
- (HEATMAP statement only) specify the statistic to use for the response variable.
- specify outlines for the colored rectangles.
- control data tips. For example, you can specify the information to display as well as the format.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “HEATMAP Statement” on page 235 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HEATMAP Statement” on page 750 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “HEATMAPPARM Statement” on page 242 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HEATMAPPARM Statement” on page 760 (SGPLOT procedure)

About High-Low Plots

High-low plots show how several values of one variable relate to one value of another variable. Typically, each variable value on the horizontal axis has several corresponding values on the vertical axis.

The following examples show the stock trend for IBM during a particular year. The first two examples use the SGPLOT procedure to show the same plot along the X axis and the Y axis, respectively. The third example uses the SG PANEL procedure to show a paneled graph for Intel and Microsoft stock prices in the same year. Optional values have been specified for the closing stock prices, which are represented as tick marks on the high-low lines.
Options are available that enable you to customize the high-low plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- use bars instead of lines to represent the data. If you use bars, then you can specify the fill and outline attributes for the bars.
- show tick marks for the open and closing values.
- specify labels and arrowheads for the high and low values.
- control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of lines or bars within a group.
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

**Note:** This list does not include all available options.

**See Also**

- “HIGHLOW Statement” on page 249 (SGPANEL procedure)
• “HIGHLOW Statement” on page 768 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Lines

About Reference Lines

You can add horizontal or vertical reference lines to your graphics. You can draw a reference line for each value of a specified variable. Or you can specify one or more explicit values for the reference lines.

The following example shows the height values for a class of students. A horizontal reference line is overlaid on a series plot to show the average height.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  where (sex="F");
  series x=name y=height;
  refline 60.8;
run;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the reference line and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

• specify a horizontal or vertical line. In the SGPLOT procedure, you can associate the line with a secondary axis.

• specify line attributes, labels, and label attributes.

• specify legend labels and line transparency.

• specify an amount to offset all lines from discrete axis values.

• extend the plot axes to contain the reference lines.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

About Drop Lines

You can create one or more drop lines from data points to one or both axes. The lines can be horizontal, vertical, or both. A drop line is always drawn perpendicular from the specified point to the X, X2, Y, or Y2 axis.

The following examples show the weight values for a class of students. The example drops lines from the point (13, 90) to the respective points on both axes. The LINEATTRS= option specifies that line appearance is determined by the GraphData2 style element. The examples show drop lines in the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.
Options are available that enable you to customize the drop line and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify a horizontal line, a vertical line, or both. In the SGPLOT procedure, you can associate the line with a secondary axis.
- draw a drop line for each value of a specified variable.
- specify line attributes, labels, and label attributes.
- specify legend labels.
- specify an amount to offset all lines from discrete axis values.
- extend the plot axes to contain the drop lines.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**About Parameterized Lines**

Parameterized lines are straight lines specified by a point and a slope. The statement must be used with another plot statement that is derived from data values that provide boundaries for the axis area. For example, the LINEPARM statement can be used with a scatter plot or a histogram.

The following example shows weight with respect to height for a class of students. A single line is generated by specifying values for the point and for the slope. The line in the example approximates a line of best fit.
You can generate multiple lines by specifying a numeric variable for any or all required arguments. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The following two examples create lines of best fit for male and female participants in a heart disease study. The lines show weight with respect to height.

The examples first sort the data set by male and female participants. The sorted data is written to a data set named HEART.

```
proc sort data=sashelp.heart(keep=height weight sex)
    out=heart;
    by sex;
run;
```

The examples then use the REG procedure and output the regression statistics to a data set named STATS. The STATS data set includes the slope and the Y-intercept for the regression.

```
proc reg data=heart
    outest=stats(rename=(height=slope));
    by sex;
    model weight=height;
run;
```

Finally, the examples merge the HEART and STATS data sets.

```
data heartStats;
    merge heart stats(keep=intercept slope sex);
run;
```

The first example uses the SGPLOT procedure to show lines of best fit for females and males in the study. The regression lines are labeled and have their own legend.

```
proc sgplot data=heartStats;
    scatter x=height  y=weight;
    lineparm x=0 y=intercept slope=slope /
        name="Line" group=sex
        curvelabel;
    keylegend "Line";
run;
```
The following example uses the SGPANEL procedure to create the same information, which is paneled by gender.

```
proc sgpanel data=heartStats noautolegend;
panelby sex;
scatter x=height y=weight;
lineparm x=0 y=intercept slope=slope;
run;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the line and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify line attributes, labels, and label attributes
- specify legend labels and line transparency
- prevent the line from being extended beyond the axis offset

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

### See Also

- “REFLINE Statement” on page 347 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “REFLINE Statement” on page 873 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “LINEPARM Statement” on page 294 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “LINEPARM Statement” on page 816 (SGPLOT procedure)

### About Needle Plots

Needle plots use vertical line segments, or needles, to connect each data point to a baseline.

The following examples show the stock trend during a particular year. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. Each example specifies an optional baseline value on the Y axis.

```
title "Stock Trend for IBM";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
(where=(date >= "01jan2005"d and stock = "IBM"));
needle x=date y=close / baseline=80;
run;
title;
```
Options are available that enable you to customize the needle plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify a baseline value, as shown in the example.
- add markers to the tips of the needles and specify marker attributes.
- add data labels and specify label attributes.
- control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of needles within a group.
- specify an amount to offset all needle lines from discrete X values.
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “NEEDLE Statement” on page 310 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “NEEDLE Statement” on page 833 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Scatter Plots

Scatter plots show the relationship of one variable to another, often revealing concentrations or trends in the data. Typically, each variable value on the horizontal axis can have any number of corresponding values on the vertical axis.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The third example includes error bars.
Options are available that enable you to customize the scatter plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- add and customize error bars. The previous example shows error bars.
- specify how many times observations are repeated for computational purposes.
- specify marker attributes, data labels, and label attributes.
- specify an amount to offset all markers from discrete axis values.
- control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of markers within a group
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.
See Also

- “SCATTER Statement” on page 363 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “SCATTER Statement” on page 890 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Series Plots

Series plots display a series of line segments that connect observations of input data. The following examples show series plots of stock trends. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

```
title "Stock Trend for IBM";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
   (where=(date >= "01jan2002"d and stock = "IBM"));
   series x=date y=close;
run;
title;
```

```
title "Stock Trend for IBM and Microsoft";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.stocks
   (where=(date >= "01jan2002"d and (stock = "IBM" or stock = "Microsoft")));
   panelby stock;
   series x=date y=close;
run;
title;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the series plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify line and marker attributes, data labels, curve labels, and label attributes.
- specify an amount to offset all markers from discrete axis values.
- control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of lines within a group
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “SERIES Statement” on page 378 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “SERIES Statement” on page 904 (SGPLOT procedure)
About Spline Plots

Spline plots are similar to series plots but have a quadratic Bézier spline interpolation that produces smooth curves.

The following examples show spline plots for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. Each spline curve consists of three points. The curves are smooth and do not pass through the middle point.

Both examples use the following data:

```plaintext
data lines;
  input X Y Group $;
datalines;
  30  5 A
  15 15 A
  5  10 A
  30  5 B
  15 20 B
  7  15 B
; run;
```

```plaintext
proc sgplot data=lines;
spline y=y x=x / group=group
  arrowheadpos=end;
run;
```

```plaintext
proc sgpanel data=lines;
panelby group;
spline y=y x=x / arrowheadpos=end;
run;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the spline plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- add arrows to the spline plot, as shown in the examples.
- specify line and arrow attributes, curve labels, and label attributes.
- specify an amount to offset all lines from discrete axis values.
• control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of lines within a group.

• specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

### See Also

- “SPLINE Statement” on page 397 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “SPLINE Statement” on page 926 (SGPLOT procedure)

### About Step Plots

Step plots display a series of horizontal and vertical line segments that connect observations of input data. The plots use a step function to connect the data points. The vertical line can change at each step.

The following examples show step plots of stock trends. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

```
title "Stock Trend for IBM";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
  (where=(date >= "01jan2004"d and stock = "IBM"));
  step x=date y=close;
run;
```

```
title "Stock Trend for Intel and Microsoft";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.stocks
  (where=(date >= "01jan2004"d and (stock = "Intel" or stock = "Microsoft")));
  panelby stock;
  step x=date y=close;
run;
title;
```

Options are available that enable you to customize the step plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- add and customize markers and error bars.
- specify line attributes, data labels, curve labels, and label attributes.
- specify an amount to offset all step lines from discrete axis values.
• control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the order of lines within a group.

• specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also
• “STEP Statement” on page 410 (SGPANEL procedure)
• “STEP Statement” on page 940 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Text Plots

The TEXT statement displays the associated text values at (X, Y) locations in the graph. The text can be numbers or characters.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The first two examples apply fills and outlines to the text markers.
Although you can achieve similar results using the SCATTER statement with the MARKERCHAR= option, the TEXT statement gives you more control over the appearance of the text. For example, you can do the following:

- add fills and outlines to the text markers, as shown in the previous examples. You can also specify a back-light effect for the text.
- rotate the text, reposition the text, and specify text attributes such as font size.
- split the text at one or more specified characters.
- control the display of grouped data. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the axis to use for clustering.
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages that are displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “TEXT Statement” on page 434 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “TEXT Statement” on page 963 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Text Insets

A text inset provides an easy way to add text to a graphic. You can insert a text string as well as a series of label-value pairs.

The following example shows a linear regression curve with a text inset in the upper left corner. This text inset specifies a text string and is available only with the SGPLOT procedure.
Insets are also available with the SGPANEL procedure. Unlike the SGPLOT procedure, panel insets do not accept text strings as arguments. The INSET statement in the SGPANEL procedure generates data-driven text from one or more variables. Typically, the variable is a computed numeric value, such as a mean or a sum. For non-computed variables, the statement displays the value of the first observation for each classification.

The inset labels are derived from the variable labels, or variable names if the labels are not present. (You can suppress the labels using a NOLABEL option.) The inset values come from the variable data.

The following example shows a panel of histograms along with a text inset for each panel.

To see the code for this example, see “Example: Panel with Insets” on page 287.

Options are available that enable you to customize the text inset and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- show or hide a border
- position the text box within the plot
- specify text attributes, add a title, and specify title attributes
- align the labels and values when you specify label-value pairs (SGPLOT procedure only)

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “INSET Statement” on page 804 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “INSET Statement” on page 284 (SGPANEL procedure)
About Vector Plots

Vectors are directed line segments. A vector plot is a two-dimensional graphic that uses vectors to represent both direction and magnitude at each point.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. Both examples specify optional X and Y origins and data labels.

Options are available that enable you to customize the vector plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify the origin, as shown in the examples.
- specify line attributes, data labels, and data label attributes. You can also show or hide the arrows, change the arrowhead shape, and the change the arrow direction.
- specify legend labels and plot transparency.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**See Also**

- “VECTOR Statement” on page 513 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “VECTOR Statement” on page 1045 (SGPLOT procedure)
About Fit and Confidence Plots

You can use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to produce fit plots and ellipses (the ellipses plot is available with the SGPLOT procedure only). Fit plots represent the line of best fit (trend line) with confidence limits.

The plot statements include many options for controlling how the output is displayed. The options that are available depend on the plot type. However, some general options apply to most of the fit and confidence plots. For example, options enable you to do the following:

- add confidence limits (CLM) to the plot. When you add CLM limits, you can specify the confidence level, the transparency for the confidence limits, and other visual attributes. You can add CLM limits to loess, penalized B-spline, and regression plots.
- add prediction limits (CLI) for the individual predicted values. When you add CLI limits, you can specify the text that appears for the limits and other visual attributes. You can add CLI limits to penalized B-spline and regression plots.
- control the appearance of the markers and the fit line. You can also specify a smoothing parameter.
- add and customize curve and data labels.
- specify legend labels. You can also show or hide the legend entries for the CLM limits, the CLI limits, and the fit line.
- group the data by the values of a variable. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
- specify the value of an ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

Note: Not all of these features are available for all of the plots. Also, the list does not include all available options.

The fit and confidence plots are described in the following sections. If you run the examples, your output might differ somewhat depending on the size of your graphics. The examples here were specified to be a particular size using one of the following statements:

```ods graphics on / width=4in;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
```

See Also

“Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258

About Ellipse Plots

Ellipse plots create a confidence elliptical curve computed from input data. In order to produce useful output, the ELLIPSE statement should be used with another plot statement that uses numeric axes. Ellipses are available only for the SGPLOT procedure. The SGPANEL procedure does not support ellipses.
The following example shows the relationship of height to weight for a class of students. The example consists of a scatter plot and two ellipses.

Here are the noteworthy features of the example:

- Both ELLIPSE statements use TYPE=PREDICTED. This is the default.
- One ELLIPSE statement uses ALPHA=.2 and the other uses ALPHA=.05.
- The automatically generated legend, which contains an entry for each ellipse and for the scatter plot, has been suppressed. Only the ellipses require a legend.
- A legend was created with entries only for the ellipses. Each ELLIPSE statement specifies a legend label and a plot name. The KEYLEGEND statement uses the NAME value to determine the entries in the legend.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
scatter x=height y=weight;
ellipse x=height y=weight /
   alpha=.2
   name="eighty"
   legendlabel="80% Prediction";
ellipse x=height y=weight /
   alpha=.05
   name="ninetyfive"
   legendlabel="95% Prediction";
keylegend "eighty" "ninetyfive";
run;
```

See Also

“ELLIPSE Statement” on page 675 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Loess Plots

A loess plot includes a scatter plot of two numeric variables along with an overlaid nonlinear fit line that enables you to perform locally weighted polynomial regression. You can specify the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. You can also change the default smoothing technique that is applied to the fit.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight and the line of best fit for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. In both examples, the automatically generated legend for the fit line is not needed and has been suppressed.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars
   noautolegend;
where (origin = "Europe");
loess x=weight y=mpg_highway;
run;
```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.cars
  noautolegend;
where (origin = "Europe");
panelby drivetrain;
loess x=weight y=mpg_highway;
run;

See Also

• “LOESS Statement” on page 299 (SGPANEL procedure)
• “LOESS Statement” on page 822 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Penalized B-Spline Plots

A penalized B-spline curve includes a scatter plot of two numeric variables along with an overlaid nonlinear fit line. You can specify the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. You can also change the default smoothing technique that is applied to the fit.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight and the line of best fit for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. In both examples, the automatically generated legend for the fit line is not needed and has been suppressed.

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
  noautolegend;
pbspline x=height y=weight;
run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
  noautolegend;
pbspline x=height y=weight;
run;
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   panelby sex / uniscale=row;
   pbspline x=height y=weight;
   run;

See Also

- “PBSPLINE Statement” on page 320 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “PBSPLINE Statement” on page 843 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Regression Plots

A regression plot includes a scatter plot of two numeric variables along with an overlaid linear or nonlinear fit line that enables you to perform a regression analysis. You can specify one of three types of regression equation: linear, quadratic, or cubic. You can display confidence limits for mean predicted values or individual predicted values.

The following examples show the relationship of height to weight and the line of best fit for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The first two examples show the same plot with a linear fit line and a cubic fit line, respectively. The third example shows a paneled graph. In all three examples, the automatically generated legend for the fit line is not needed and has been suppressed.

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   reg x=height y=weight;
   run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   reg x=height y=weight / degree=3;
   run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   title "Linear Fit Function";
   reg x=height y=weight;
   run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   title "Cubic Fit Function";
   reg x=height y=weight / degree=3;
   run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   title "Cubic Fit Function";
   reg x=height y=weight / degree=3;
   run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   title;
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
panelby sex;
reg x=height y=weight;
run;

See Also

• “REG Statement” on page 351 (SGPANEL procedure)
• “REG Statement” on page 877 (SGPLOT procedure)

Distribution Plots

About Distribution Plots

You can use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to produce plots that characterize
the frequency or the distribution of your data.

The plot statements include many options for controlling how the output is displayed.
The options that are available depend on the plot type. The following sections describe
each plot and the options that are available.

The distribution plots are described in the following sections. If you run the examples,
your output might differ somewhat depending on the size of your graphics. The
examples here were specified to be a particular size using one of the following
statements:
ods graphics on / width=4in;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;

See Also

“Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258

About Box Plots

A box plot summarizes the data and indicates the median, upper and lower quartiles, and
minimum and maximum values. The plot provides a quick visual summary that easily
shows center, spread, range, and any outliers. The SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures
have separate statements for creating horizontal and vertical box plots.

The following examples show product sales summaries. Examples are provided for the
SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.
The following two examples use the SGPLOT procedure to create a horizontal box plot and a vertical plot, respectively.

```plaintext
proc sgplot data=sashelp.prdsale;
  hbox actual;
run;
```

The following two examples use the SG PANEL procedure to create a horizontal box plot and a vertical plot, respectively. The box plots are paneled by product type.

```plaintext
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
  panelby prodtype;
  hbox actual;
run;
```
Options are available that enable you to customize the box plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- control the box width, the whisker cap shape, and the visual attributes for the mean marker, median line, and the connect lines. You can also hide the whisker caps, mean marker, median line, and the outliers.

- specify data labels and font attributes for the labels.

- specify the method to use for computing the percentiles for the plot.

- group the data by the values of a variable. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

- control the display of grouped boxes. For example, you can specify whether the boxes are overlaid or clustered, and the width of each cluster.

- specify an amount to offset graph elements from the category midpoints or from the discrete axis tick marks.

- specify legend labels and plot transparency.

- assign the analysis variable to the secondary axis (X2 or Y2). This option is available only for the SGPLOT procedure.

- specify the value of an ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

### See Also

- “HBOX Statement” on page 221 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “VBOX Statement” on page 499 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HBOX Statement” on page 735 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “VBOX Statement” on page 1030 (SGPLOT procedure)

### About Density Plots

After creating a histogram, you might use a density plot to fit various distributions to the data. The most common density plot uses the normal distribution, which is defined by the mean and the standard deviation.

A density plot can be used by itself, combined with another density plot, and overlaid on a histogram.

The following examples show a density plot overlaid on a histogram. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.
The SGPANEL example shows output that is paneled by gender. The UNISCALE=ROW option specifies that only the shared row axes are identical. The column axes vary based on the values of the height for the respective genders.

Options are available that enable you to customize the density plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- control the visual attributes of the density line.
- specify a kernel distribution instead of normal. You can also specify the scaling that is used for the response axis.
- specify legend labels and plot transparency.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “DENSITY Statement” on page 139 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “DENSITY Statement” on page 648 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Histograms

Histograms consist of a series of columns representing the frequency of a variable over a discrete interval or class.

The following examples show the height distribution for a class of students. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.
The SGPANEL example shows output that is paneled by gender. The UNISCALE=ROW option ensures that only the shared row axes are identical. The column axes vary based on the values of the height for the respective genders.

Options are available that enable you to customize the histogram and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

• control the visual attributes of the bins, such as fill color and outlines.
• specify the number of bins, their width, and the X coordinate of the first bin.
• specify legend labels and plot transparency.
• assign the response variable and the calculated values to the secondary axis (X2 or Y2). This option is available only for the SGPLOT procedure.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

• “HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 263 (SGPANEL procedure)
• “HISTOGRAM Statement” on page 781 (SGPLOT procedure)
Categorization Plots and Charts

About Categorization Plots and Charts

Categorization plots and charts produce a series of graph elements, one for each selected category of cases. For example, the relation between the age and the risk of a heart attack might differ between males and females. Categorization plots and charts can reveal patterns, complex interactions, exceptions, and anomalies.

You can use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to produce a variety of categorization plots and charts. The plot and chart statements include many options for controlling how the output is displayed. The options that are available depend on the plot type. The following sections describe each type and the options that are available.

The categorization plots are described in the following sections. If you run the examples, your output might differ somewhat depending on the size of your graphics. The examples here were specified to be a particular size using one of the following statements:

ods graphics on / width=4in;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;

See Also
“Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258

About Bar Charts

Overview of Standard and Parameterized Bar Charts
Bar charts use bars to represent statistics based on the values of a category variable. Bar charts are useful for displaying magnitudes and emphasizing differences.

You can use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures to create the following:

- horizontal and vertical bar charts that summarize the values of a category variable. Use the HBAR and VBAR statements for the charts. These charts are compatible only with other categorization charts and plots.
- basic-compatible horizontal and vertical bar charts that summarize the values of a category variable. Use the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements for the charts. These bar charts are compatible with other categorization charts as well as basic plots, such as scatter and series plots, and box plots.
- parameterized horizontal and vertical bar charts that require a response variable in addition to the category variable. The response variable contains pre-summarized computed values such as a sum or a mean for each unique value of the category variable. Use the HBARPARM and VBARPARM statements for the charts. These bar charts are compatible with other basic charts and plots.

Options are available that enable you to customize both types of bar charts and enhance their appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- control the visual attributes of the bars, such as bar width, fill color, fill skin, and outlines.
• add data labels and specify font attributes for the labels.
• group the data by the values of a variable. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
• control the display of grouped bars. For example, you can specify the width of each cluster.
• specify an amount to offset graph elements from the category midpoints or from the discrete axis tick marks.
• specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.
• specify the value of an ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**Bar Chart Examples**
The following examples show statistics for different categories of smokers. The examples use the SGPLOT procedure to create a horizontal bar chart and a vertical bar chart, respectively. By default, the charts show the frequency for each category. The examples specify an optional response variable to show the average age at death for each category rather than the frequency.

```
PROC SGDATA DATA=SAHELP.HEART;
   HBAR SMOKING_STATUS / RESPONSE=AGEATDEATH
                     STAT=MEAN;
RUN;
```

```
PROC SGDATA DATA=SAHELP.HEART;
   VBAR SMOKING_STATUS / RESPONSE=AGEATDEATH
                     STAT=MEAN;
RUN;
```

The following two examples use the SGPANEL procedure to create a horizontal chart and a vertical chart, respectively. The bar charts are paneled by gender.
Bar charts includes options that are not applicable to parameterized bar charts. For example, you can do the following:

- specify the response variable and the statistic to use for its axis
- specify the order in which the response values are arranged
- show limit lines, specify the statistic to use for the limit lines, and specify the confidence level
- for grouped data, you can specify whether the bars are stacked or clustered
- specify how many times observations are repeated for computational purposes

*Note:* This list does not include all available options.

**Basic-Compatible Bar Chart Examples**
The following examples combine a bar chart with a scatter plot to show the age and height of students in a class. The examples specify an optional response variable and statistic to show the height average rather than the frequency.
Parameterized Bar Chart Examples

Note: Parameterized bar charts are considered basic charts rather than categorization charts. However, all bar charts are described here in one place.

The following examples show height averages for a class of students. The averages are obtained using the following program.

```sas
proc means data=sashelp.class alpha=.05 clm mean std;
  class age sex;
  var height;
  output out=classMean uclm=uclm lclm=lclm mean=mean;
run;
```

The following two examples use the SGPLOT procedure to create a horizontal chart and a vertical chart, respectively. The response variable contains the computed mean values that were created with the MEANS procedure.
The following two examples use the SGPANEL procedure to create horizontal and vertical bar charts, respectively. The charts are paneled by gender.

```sql
proc sgplot data=classMean;
  hbarparm category=age response=mean;
run;

proc sgplot data=classMean;
  vbarparm category=age response=mean;
run;
```

```sql
proc sgpanel data=classMean;
  panelby sex;
  hbarparm category=age response=mean;
run;
```

```sql
proc sgpanel data=classMean;
  panelby sex;
  vbarparm category=age response=mean;
run;
```
You can also assign variables to the upper and lower limits of the bar chart. Parameterized bar charts enable you to pass in your own precomputed limits.

```sas
proc sgplot data=classMean;
  hbarparm category=age response=mean /
    limitlower=lclm
    limitupper=uclm;
run;
```

**See Also**

- “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258
- “HBAR Statement” on page 174 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “VBAR Statement” on page 449 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HBAR Statement” on page 687 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “VBAR Statement” on page 979 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “HBARBASIC Statement” on page 706 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “VBARBASIC Statement” on page 999 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “HBARPARAM Statement” on page 207 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “VBARPARAM Statement” on page 483 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HBARPARAM Statement” on page 720 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “VBARPARAM Statement” on page 1013 (SGPLOT procedure)

**About Dot Plots**

Dot plots summarize horizontally the values of a category variable. By default, each dot represents the frequency for each value of the category variable.

The following examples show the frequency of different weights of patients in a study. The examples use the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  dot weight;
run;
```
Options are available that enable you to customize the dot plot and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify an optional response variable and show the mean, the sum, or the frequency for that variable. You can also specify the order in which the response values are arranged.
- show limits for the plot. You can also specify the statistic for the limit lines and visual attributes of the lines.
- specify the color, size, and symbol for the markers.
- add data labels and specify font attributes for the labels.
- control the display of grouped markers, lines, and bars. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, and the ordering of dots within a group.
- specify an amount to offset graph elements from the category midpoints or from the discrete axis tick marks.
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also
- “DOT Statement” on page 146 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “DOT Statement” on page 655 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Line Charts

Line charts displays information as a series of data points connected by straight line segments. The SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures have separate statements for creating horizontal and vertical line charts.

The following examples show mean weight values for a class. Examples are provided for the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures. The examples specify an optional response variable and use the mean statistic for that variable. The examples also add data point markers.

These two examples use the SGPLOT procedure to create a horizontal chart and a vertical chart, respectively.
The following two examples use the SGPANEL procedure to create panels of horizontal and vertical charts, respectively.
Options are available that enable you to customize the line chart and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify an optional response variable and show the mean, the sum, or the frequency for that variable. You can also specify the order in which the response values are arranged.
- show limits for the chart. You can also specify the statistic for the limit lines and visual attributes of the lines.
- add data point markers and specify the color, size, and symbol for the markers.
- add curve and data labels and specify font attributes for the labels.
- control the display of grouped lines. For example, you can specify whether the groups are overlaid or clustered, the width of each cluster, and the ordering of lines within a group.
- specify an amount to offset graph elements from the category midpoints or from the discrete axis tick marks.
- specify legend labels, plot transparency, and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.
- assign the category variable, the response variable, or both variables to the secondary axis (X2 or Y2). This option is available only for the SGPLOT procedure.
- specify an amount to offset graph elements from the category midpoints or from the discrete axis tick marks.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

- “HLINE Statement” on page 268 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “VLINE Statement” on page 522 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “HLINE Statement” on page 787 (SGPLOT procedure)
- “VLINE Statement” on page 1055 (SGPLOT procedure)

About Waterfall Charts

Waterfall charts show how the value of a variable increases or decreases until it reaches a final value. In the chart, bars represent an initial value of Y and a series of intermediate values identified by X leading to a final value of Y. Waterfall charts are available only for the SGPLOT procedure.

The following example shows average failure counts for capacitors.
Options are available that enable you to customize the waterfall chart and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- specify the statistic for the response variable.
- specify an initial bar for the chart. You can also specify the tick value that is used for the initial bar and visual attributes of the bar.
- control the appearance of the bars. For example, you can do the following:
  - show or hide the bar outline
  - show or hide the bar fill
  - use a special effect (data skin) for the fill
  - specify a variable to use for the bar colors
  - specify attributes separately for the final bar
- add data labels and specify font attributes for the labels.
- specify plot transparency and URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Note: This list does not include all available options.

See Also

“WATERFALL Statement” on page 1072 (SGPLOT procedure)
Overview of SAS Statements That Are Used with ODS Graphics Procedures

The SAS ODS Graphics procedures support these statements in addition to statements that are unique to each procedure:

**BY**
- processes your data by using one or more classification variables, and produces a separate graph for each unique combination of values.

**FORMAT**
- associates SAS formats or user-defined formats with variables.

**FOOTNOTE**
- adds footnotes to your graphs.

**LABEL**
- associates descriptive labels with variables.

**ODS GRAPHICS**
- enables you to manage the settings for your graphics output.

**TITLE**
- adds titles to your graphs.

**WHERE**
- selects observations from SAS data sets that meet a particular condition.

The ODS GRAPHICS, TITLE, and FOOTNOTE statements are global statements. That is, they can be specified anywhere in your program and they remain in effect until you explicitly cancel or change them. The BY, FORMAT, and LABEL statements are associated with a specific procedure step.
Some of the statements that can be used with traditional SAS procedures are not used with the ODS Graphics procedures.

Dictionary

BY Statement
Creates a separate graph for each BY group.

**Used by:** SGPANEL, SGPLOT, and SGSCATTER procedures

**Syntax**

```
BY <DESCENDING> variable-1 <...<DESCENDING> variable-n> <NOTSORTED> ;
```

**Required Argument**

`variable`

specifies the variable that the procedure uses to form BY groups. You can specify more than one variable. By default, observations in the data set must either be sorted in ascending order by all the variables that you specify, or be indexed appropriately.

**Optional Arguments**

**DESCENDING**

specifies that the data set is sorted in descending order by the specified variable. This option affects only the variable that immediately follows it—you must specify the DESCENDING option before each variable that is sorted in descending order. For example, the following code specifies a BY group that uses two variables that are both sorted in descending order:

```
by descending variable1 descending variable2;
```

**NOTSORTED**

specifies that the observations in the data set that have the same BY values are grouped together, but are not necessarily sorted in alphabetical or numeric order. For example, the observations might be sorted in chronological order using a date format such as DDMMYY.

The NOTSORTED option applies to all of the variables in the BY statement. You can specify the NOTSORTED option anywhere within the BY statement.

The requirement for ordering or indexing observations according to the values of BY variables is suspended when you use the NOTSORTED option. In fact, the procedure does not use an index if you specify the NOTSORTED option. For the NOTSORTED option, the procedure defines a BY group as a set of contiguous observations that have the same values for all BY variables. If observations that have the same value for the BY variables are not contiguous, then the procedure treats each new value that it encounters as the first observation in a new BY group. The procedure then creates a graph for that value.

**Restriction**

The NOTSORTED option is not supported by the SGPANEL procedure.
Details

Preparing Data for BY-Group Processing
Unless you specify the NOTSORTED or DESCENDING options, observations in the
input data set must be in ascending numeric or alphabetic order. To prepare the data set,
sort it with the SORT procedure using the same BY statement that you plan to use in the
target procedure. Alternatively, you can create an appropriate index on the BY variables.

If the procedure encounters an observation that is out of order, an error message is
generated.

If you need to group data in some other order, such as chronological order, you can still
use BY-group processing. To do so, process the data so that observations are arranged in
contiguous groups that have the same BY-variable values and specify the NOTSORTED
option in the BY statement.

Controlling BY Lines
By default, the BY statement prints a BY line above each graph that contains the
variable name followed by an equal sign and the variable value. For example, if you
specify BY SITE in the procedure, the default heading when the value of SITE is
London would be SITE=London.

To suppress the BY line, use the NOBYLINE option in an OPTION statement.

To display only the BY value, use the NOBYLINE option and then use the #BYVAL1
substitution in a TITLE statement.

Using the BY Statement with the SGPLOT Procedure
You can use the UNIFORM= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement to produce the
same group markers, the same axis scaling, or both for all graphs in a BY group. By
default, the group markers and axis scales might vary from graph to graph.

Using the BY Statement with the TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements
The TITLE and FOOTNOTE statements can automatically include the BY variable
name, BY variable values, or BY lines in the text that they produce. To insert BY
variable information into the text strings used by these statements, use the #BYVAR,
#BYVAL, and #BYLINE substitution options. For more information, see the description
for the text-string argument in “TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements” on page 80 .

FOOTNOTE Statement
 Writes up to 10 lines of text at the bottom of the graph.

Valid in: anywhere in your program
Used by: SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures
See: “TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements” on page 80

Syntax
FOOTNOTE<1...10> <text-options> <"text-string–1"> ... <text-options > <"text-string–n"> ;
FORMAT Statement

Associates SAS formats or user-defined formats with variables.

**Used by:** SGPANEL, SGPLOT, and SGSCATTER procedures

**Details**

All features of the FORMAT statement are supported except as noted here. For more information, see “FORMAT Statement” in *SAS Viya Statements: Reference*.

The ODS Graphics procedures support Unicode values in user-defined formats. The Unicode value must be escaped with the (*ESC*) escape sequence as shown in the following examples:

```
"{*ESC*}{unicode beta}"
"{*ESC*}{unicode '03B2'x}"
```

The procedures do not support an escape character that is defined in an ODS ESCAPECHAR statement.

The following SAS formats are supported by the ODS Graphics procedures:

**Table 3.1  Character Formats Supported by Java**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$ASCII</th>
<th>$BINARY</th>
<th>$CHAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SF</td>
<td>$HEX</td>
<td>$OCTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.2  Numeric Formats Supported by Java**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BEST</th>
<th>BINARY</th>
<th>COMMA</th>
<th>COMMAX</th>
<th>COMMAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>DOLLAR</td>
<td>DOLLARX</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>EURO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROX</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>HEX</td>
<td>LOGPROB</td>
<td>NEGPAREN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLBEST</td>
<td>NLD</td>
<td>NLMNIAED</td>
<td>NLMNIAUD</td>
<td>NLMNIIBGN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLMNIBRL</td>
<td>NLMNICAD</td>
<td>NLMNICF</td>
<td>NLMNICNY</td>
<td>NLMNICZK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLMNIDKK</td>
<td>NLMNIEEK</td>
<td>NLMNIEGP</td>
<td>NLMNIEUR</td>
<td>NLMNIGBP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLMNIHKD</td>
<td>NLMNIHRK</td>
<td>NLMNIHF</td>
<td>NLMNIIDR</td>
<td>NLMNIILS</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NLMNIJPY</td>
<td>NLMNIKRW</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NLMNIRUR</td>
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<td>NLMNITHB</td>
<td>NLMNITRY</td>
<td>NLMNITWD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLMNIUSD</td>
<td>NLMNIZAR</td>
<td>NLMNLAED</td>
<td>NLMNLAUD</td>
<td>NLMNLBGN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.3  Date and Time Formats Supported by Java

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRDFDD</td>
<td>AFRDFDE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>AFRDFMY</td>
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<tr>
<td>CATDFDE</td>
<td>CATDFDN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATDFMY</td>
<td>CATDFWDX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>CRODFDT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>CSYDFDWN</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>DANDFDE</td>
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<td>DANDFWDX</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCTAL</td>
<td>PERCENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>RSTDOCYY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSTDOPYY</td>
<td>YEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table includes date and time formats supported by Java.
<table>
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<th>ENGDFWDX</th>
<th>ENGFWKX</th>
<th>ESPDFDD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>ESPDFDN</td>
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</tr>
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<td>ESPDFWKX</td>
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<td>FRADFDT</td>
<td>FRADFWN</td>
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<td>NLDDDFMY</td>
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<td>NLSTRWK</td>
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<td>NORFDDD</td>
<td>NORFDDD</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NORFDMN</td>
<td>NORFMY</td>
<td>NORFWDX</td>
<td>NORFWDX</td>
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<td>POLDFFD</td>
<td>POLDFFD</td>
<td>POLDFFD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>POLDFFMN</td>
<td>POLDFFMY</td>
<td>POLDFFWDX</td>
<td>POLDFFWKX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LABEL Statement

Associates descriptive labels with variables.

**Used by:** SGPANEL, SGPLOT, and SGSCATTER procedures

**Details**

All features of the LABEL statement are supported. For more information, see “LABEL Statement” in SAS Viya Statements: Reference.

ODS GRAPHICS Statement

Enables or disables ODS Graphics processing and sets graphics environment options. This statement affects ODS template-based (ODS Graphics) graphics only.

**Valid in:** Anywhere

**Category:** ODS: Output Control

**Default:** ODS Graphics is enabled by default.

**Syntax**

```
ODS GRAPHICS <OFF | ON> </option(s)> ;
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

ANTIALIAS | NOANTIALIAS | ANTIALIAS= ON | OFF
specifies whether anti-aliasing is applied to the rendering of the line and markers in any graph.

ANTIALIASMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of graphics elements before anti-aliasing is disabled.

ATTRPRIORITY=COLOR | NONE
specifies a priority for cycling of the group attributes.

BORDER | NOBORDER | BORDER=ON | OFF
specifies whether to draw a border around each graph.

BYLINE=NOBYLINE | TITLE | FOOTNOTE
specifies how the BY line is displayed in graphs.

DATASKINMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of skinned graphical elements allowed per plot.

DISCRETEMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of discrete values to be shown in any graph.

DRILLTARGET="_blank" | "_self" | "_parent" | "_top" | "frame-name"
specifies the window that displays the drill-down output.

GROUPMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of group values to be shown in any graph.

HEIGHT= $dimension$
specifies the height of a graph.

IMAGEMAP | NOIMAGEMAP | IMAGEMAP=ON | OFF
specifies whether data tips are generated.

IMAGENAME="filename"
specifies the base image filename.

LABELMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of labeled areas before labeling is disabled.

LABELPLACEMENT= GREEDY | SA
specifies the label-placement algorithm to use for positioning labels in the graphs.

LEGENDAREAMAX= $n$
specifies an integer that is interpreted as the maximum percentage of the overall graphics area that a legend can occupy.

LOESSOBSMAX= $n$
specifies an upper limit for the number of observations that can be used with a loess plot.

OBSMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of observations that are processed.

OUTPUTFMT= file–type | STATIC
specifies the output format used to generate image or vector graphic files.

PANELCELLMAX= $n$
specifies the maximum number of cells in a graph panel where the number of cells is determined dynamically by classification variables.

PUSH | POP
pushes and pops ODS GRAPHICS settings in a stack.

RESET | RESET= option
Reset one or more ODS GRAPHICS options to its default.
SCALE | NOSCALE | SCALE=ON | OFF
  specifies whether the content of any graph is scaled proportionally.
SCALEMARKERS | NOSCALEMARKERS | SCALEMARKERS=ON | OFF
  specifies whether the plot markers are to be scaled with the graph size.
SHOW
  writes the current ODS GRAPHICS settings to the SAS log.
STACKDEPTHMAX=n
  specifies the maximum stack depth for PUSH and POP requests.
SUBPIXEL | NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL=ON | OFF
  specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering ODS Graphics.
TIPMAX=n
  specifies the maximum number of distinct mouse-over areas allowed before data tips are disabled.
WIDTH=dimension
  specifies the width of any graph.

Without Arguments
If the ODS automatic graphic capabilities are currently disabled, then specifying the ODS GRAPHICS statement without options enables them. If the ODS automatic graphic capabilities are currently enabled, then specifying the ODS GRAPHICS statement leaves them enabled.

Required Arguments
ON
  enables ODS Graphics processing. This is the default if no argument is used.
  Note: Beginning in SAS 9.4, ODS Graphics is enabled by default on all platforms except z/OS.
  Alias YES

OFF
  disables ODS Graphics processing.
  Alias NO

Optional Arguments
ANTIALIAS | NOANTIALIAS | ANTIALIAS=ON | OFF
  specifies whether anti-aliasing is applied to the rendering of the line and markers in any graph. Anti-aliasing smooths the appearance of lines and some markers. Text displayed in the graph is always anti-aliased. For graphical displays that plot large numbers of points it is recommended that ANTIALIAS=OFF be specified for performance considerations.
  ANTIALIAS
    smooths jagged edges of all components in the graph.
  NOANTIALIAS
    does not smooth jagged edges of components other than text in the graph.
  ANTIALIAS=ON | OFF
    specifies whether anti-aliasing is applied to the rendering of the line and markers in the graph.
ON
  smooths jagged edges of all components in the graph.

  Alias  YES

OFF
  does not smooth jagged edges of components other than text in the graph.

  Alias  NO

Default  ANTIALIAS or ANTIALIAS=ON | YES

Restriction  If the number of markers or lines in the plot exceeds the number
  specified by the ANTIALIASMAX= option, then the ANTIALIAS
  option is turned off. This is true even if you specify the option
  ANTIALIAS=ON or ANTIALIAS.

ANTIALIASMAX= n
  specifies the maximum number of graphics elements before anti-aliasing is disabled.
  For example, if there are more than 400 scatter point markers to be anti-aliased and
  ANTIALIASMAX=400, then no markers are anti-aliased. The default value is 4000.

  Note: The ANTIALIASMAX= option specifies the maximum number of graphics
  elements to be anti-aliased in each plot on a per-plot basis. The default is 4000. If
  any plot in a graph contains more than 4000 elements, anti-aliasing is disabled
  for that plot. Anti-aliasing is enabled for the rest of the graph in that case.

n
  specifies a positive integer.

Default  4000

ATTRPRIORITY=COLOR | NONE
  specifies a priority for cycling of the group attributes.

COLOR
  assigns priority to the color attribute rotation by cycling through the list of colors
  while holding the marker symbol and line pattern constant. When all of the
  colors are exhausted, the marker symbol and line style attributes increment to the
  next element, and then the colors in the list are repeated. This pattern repeats as
  needed.

NONE
  does not use an attribute priority in the rotation pattern, even if one is set in the
  active style’s AttrPriority attribute. The rotation pattern cycles progressively
  through the attribute lists.

Default  The AttrPriority attribute of the graph style element, or NONE if the
  current style does not define the AttrPriority style attribute.

Interaction  The default lists of data colors, contrast colors, marker symbols, and
  line patterns are set in the active style’s GraphData1–GraphDataN
  elements.

Tip  Use the ATTRPRIORITY=NONE option if you want groups to be
  distinguished by color, marker, and line changes for all styles that use
  color.
BORDER | NOBORDER | BORDER=ON | OFF
specifies whether to draw a border around each graph.

BORDER
specifies whether to draw a border around the graph.

NOBORDER
specifies not to draw a border around any graph.

BORDER=ON | OFF
specifies whether to draw the graph with a border on the outermost layout.

ON
specifies to draw a border around the graph.

Alias YES

OFF
specifies not to draw a border around the graph.

Alias NO

Default BORDER or BORDER=ON | YES

BYLINE=NOBYLINE | TITLE | FOOTNOTE
specifies how the BY line is displayed in graphs when an analysis is run with a BY statement. By default, no BY line is displayed.

The following code is an example of how the placement of the BY line is controlled in each graph template:

```latex
if (_BYTITLE_)
   entrytitle _BYLINE_ / textattrs=GraphValueText;
else
   if (_BYFOOTNOTE_)
      entryfootnote halign=left _BYLINE_;
   endif;
endif;
```

You can modify the graph template if you want to change how the BY line is displayed. Because most graphs have titles and few graphs have footnotes, the BY line looks better when it is displayed as a footnote.

When the BYLINE= option is specified, and there are BY groups, ODS creates a BY line and sets the appropriate special dynamic variables. The following table lists the special dynamic variables for BY lines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>BYFOOTNOTE</em></td>
<td>This variable is set to 1 when you specify a BY statement and the ODS GRAPHICS BYLINE= option is set to FOOTNOTE. Otherwise, the variable is set to 0 or is NULL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>BYTITLE</em></td>
<td>This variable is set to 1 when you specify a BY statement and the ODS GRAPHICS BYLINE= option is set to TITLE. Otherwise, the variable is set to 0 or is NULL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The variables in the table are set automatically only for analytical procedures that support ODS GRAPHICS. For all other procedures, the variables are not set automatically (NULL).

**NOBYLINE**

specifies that no BY line is displayed. NOBYLINE is the default.

**FOOTNOTE**

specifies that the BY line is displayed as a left-justified graph footnote. This is the recommended setting.

**TITLE**

specifies that the BY line is displayed as a centered graph title. Specifying TITLE is not recommended because graphs are not designed to have additional title lines.

Default: **NOBYLINE**

**DATASKINMAX=n**

specifies the maximum number of skinned graphical elements allowed per plot.

\[n\]

specifies a positive integer.

Default: **200**

**DISCRETEMAX=n**

specifies the maximum number of discrete values to be shown in any graph. Bar charts and box plots are examples of affected plot types. Scatter plots and other plot types can be affected if the data to be plotted is discrete or the axis is discrete.

\[n\]

specifies a positive integer.

Default: **1000**

**DRILLTARGET="_blank" | "_self" | "_parent" | "_top" | "frame-name"**

specifies the window that displays the drill-down output.

*Note:* This option is supported only for HTML.

"_blank"

opens a new browser window to display the drilldown output.

Default: **_blank** is the default.

Requirements

- You must enclose _blank in quotation marks.
- You must specify _blank in lowercase.

"_self"

opens the drill-down output in the same window.
Requirements You must enclose _self in quotation marks.

You must specify _self in lowercase.

"_parent"
opens the drill-down output in the parent frame.

Requirements You must enclose _parent in quotation marks.

You must specify _parent in lowercase.

"_top"
opens the drill-down output in the full body of the window.

Requirements You must enclose _top in quotation marks.

You must specify _top in lowercase.

"frame-name"
opens the drill down output in the named frame in the current window. If the name does not exist, the output is opened in a new window.

Requirement You must enclose frame-name in quotation marks.

GROUPMAX=n
specifies the maximum number of group values to be shown in any graph. Any graph that supports the GROUP= option is affected.

n specifies a positive integer.

Default 1000

Tip If the value specified by the GROUPMAX= option is exceeded by any plot layer in the graph, that layer is rendered. The system ignores the GROUP= option and issues a warning message.

HEIGHT=dimension
specifies the height of a graph.

dimension
is a nonnegative number followed by one of these units of measure:

Table 3.5 Units of Measure for Dimension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pct or %</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt</td>
<td>Point size (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>px</td>
<td>Pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defaults

The value of the SAS registry entry "ODS > ODS GRAPHICS >
Design Height" or the value of the DesignHeight= option in a
STATGRAPH template. Typically, the value is 480px.

For the PRINTER destination, units of 1/150 of an inch

Tip

If only the HEIGHT= option is specified, then the default aspect of the graph is
maintained.

IMAGEMAP | NOIMAGEMAP | IMAGEMAP=ON | OFF

controls data tips and drill down generation. Data tips are pieces of explanatory text
that appear when you hold the mouse pointer over the data portions of a graph
contained in an HTML page.

IMAGEMAP
specifies to generate data tips.

NOIMAGEMAP
specifies not to generate data tips.

IMAGEMAP= ON | OFF
controls data tips generation.

ON
specifies to generate data tips.

Alias    YES

OFF
specifies not to generate data tips.

Alias    NO

Default   NOIMAGEMAP or IMAGEMAP=OFF | NO

Restrictions
This option applies only when the ODS HTML destination is used.

An image map is not generated using SVG with ODS Graphics. The
image map data that is used to produce tooltips and links is written
directly in the SVG and is not part of the HTML.

Interaction
When IMAGEMAP | IMAGEMAP=ON is specified and the ODS
HTML destination is used, the IMAGE_DPI option in the ODS
HTML destination is ignored, if specified, and the default image
resolution of 96 DPI is used.

IMAGENAME="filename"

specifies the base image filename. If more than one image is generated, each is
assigned filename as a base name followed by a number in order to create unique
names. This numbering can be reset with the RESET=INDEX option. Path
information (if needed) can be set with the GPATH= option on the ODS destination
statement. The default path is the current output directory. A file extension for
filename is automatically generated based on the OUTPUTFMT= option.

Default   The name of the output object.

Restriction
filename must be a single name. It must not include any path
specification or image-format name extension.
Requirement: You must enclose *filename* in quotation marks.

See: “Specifying and Resetting the Image Name” on page 78

**LABELMAX= n**
specifies the maximum number of labeled areas before labeling is disabled. For example, if there are more than 50 points to be labeled and LABELMAX=50, then no points are labeled.

*n* specifies a positive integer.

Default: 200

Restriction: Data label collision avoidance is turned off under the following conditions:

- The number of observations with nonmissing labels exceeds the value specified by LABELMAX=.
- The number of observations exceeds five times the value specified by LABELMAX=.

A message is then sent to the SAS log.

Tip: To turn off collision avoidance specify LABELMAX=0.

**LABELPLACEMENT= GREEDY | SA**
specifies the label-placement algorithm to use for positioning labels in the graphs. The following labels are affected:

- data labels for needle plots, scatter plots, series plots, step plots, and vector plots
- vertex labels for line charts
- curve labels when the curve label is positioned at the start or end of the curve

**GREEDY**
specifies the Greedy method for managing label collision. The Greedy method tries different placement combinations in order to find an optimal approximation that avoids collisions. Label placement using this method is often less optimal than label placement using the Simulated Annealing (SA) method. However, depending on the number of data points and the potential for label collisions, the Greedy process can be significantly faster.

**SA**
specifies the Simulated Annealing method for managing label collision. The SA method attempts to determine the global minimization-of-cost function, which is based on a simulated annealing algorithm. The resulting label placement is usually better than placement using the Greedy method. However, depending on the number of data points and the potential for label collisions, the SA method can be significantly slower.

Restriction: For BANDPLOT and LINECHART, the SA method has no effect on the curve labels when the CURVELABELPOSITION= option specifies START or END.

Default: GREEDY

**LEGENDAREAMAX= n**
specifies an integer that is interpreted as the maximum percentage of the overall graphics area that a legend can occupy.
specifies a positive integer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>MAXLEGENDAREA=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0–100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip To turn off the legend, specify LEGENDAREAMAX=0. No warning is issued when the legend is turned off in this way.

**LOESSOBSMAX= n**

specifies an upper limit for the number of observations that can be used with a loess plot. If the number of observations of the loess plot exceeds the specified limit, the loess plot is not drawn.

For example, the following specifies that the most observations a loess plot can have is 1000.

`LOESSOBSMAX=1000`

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>LOESSMAXOBS=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OBSMAX= n**

specifies the maximum number of observations that are processed. If the number of observations in the data set exceeds the value specified for OBSMAX=, the procedure step terminates with a log message.

\[ n \]

specifies a positive integer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>MAXOBS=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>2 million observations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTPUTFMT= file-type | STATICT**

specifies the output format used to generate image or vector graphic files. If the image or vector graphic format is not valid for the active output destination, the format is automatically changed to the default format for that destination.

\[ file-type \]

is the image or vector graphic format to be generated.

**STATIC**

uses the best quality static image format for the active output destination. This is the default output format.

**T I P** The STATIC keyword can be used to reset the output format to its default state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>STATIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**PANELCELLMAX= n**

specifies the maximum number of cells in a graph panel where the number of cells is determined dynamically by classification variables. If the number of cells in the panel exceeds the specified limit, the panel is not drawn.
specifies a positive integer.

Default 10000

Note Graphs with DataPanel or DataLattice templates layouts are affected. In the ODS Graphics Procedures, this option affects graphs that are created with the SGPANEL procedure. If the value specified by the PANELCELLMAX= option is exceeded by any of these layouts, an empty graph is rendered and a warning message is issued.

**PUSH | POP**

pushes and pops ODS GRAPHICS settings in a stack. This feature enables you to temporarily save your custom settings in a stack and later restore those settings.

**PUSH**

pushes the current ODS GRAPHICS settings to a stack.

**POP**

restores the most recently pushed settings from the stack. For each PUSH action, you can specify a POP request. ODS issues a warning if you specify POP without a corresponding PUSH. In that case, nothing is popped because nothing has been pushed.

The pushed settings remain in the stack in the current SAS session until they are popped or the stack is emptied.

**Interaction**

You can specify PUSH as many times as you like up to the limit that is defined by the STACKDEPTHMAX= option. You can also use STACKDEPTHMAX= to empty the stack. For more information, see “Managing the Stack Depth” on page 80.

**Note**

Order of specification is important when using the PUSH and POP options. For more information, see “About PUSH and POP” on page 79.

**Tip**

Use the SHOW option to show the current ODS GRAPHICS settings.

**See**

“Temporarily Saving and Restoring ODS GRAPHICS Settings” on page 79

**RESET | RESET= option**

Reset one or more ODS GRAPHICS options to its default.

**RESET**

resets all options to their defaults.

**RESET=**

resets one of the following to its default:

**ALL**

resets all reset-options to their defaults.

**ANTIALIAS**

resets the ANTIALIAS= option to its default.

**See** ANTIASIAS= on page 63

**ANTIALIASMAX**

resets the ANTIALIASMAX= option to its default.
ATTRPRIORITY resets the ATTRPRIORITY= option to its default.

See ATTRPRIORITY= on page 64

BORDER resets the BORDER= option to its default.

See BORDER= on page 65

BYLINE resets the BYLINE= option to its default.

See BYLINE= on page 65

DATASKINMAX resets the DATASKINMAX= option to its default.

See DATASKINMAX= on page 66

DISCRETEMAX resets the DISCRETEMAX= option to its default.

See DISCRETEMAX= on page 66

DRILLTARGET resets the DRILLTARGET= option to its default.

See DRILLTARGET= on page 66

GROUPMAX resets the GROUPMAX= option to its default.

See GROUPMAX= on page 67

HEIGHT resets the HEIGHT= option to its default.

See HEIGHT= on page 67

IMAGEMAP resets the IMAGEMAP= option to its default.

Note Not all output destinations support this feature.

See IMAGEMAP= on page 68

IMAGENAME resets the IMAGENAME= option to its default.

See IMAGENAME= on page 68

INDEX <(positive-integer)> resets the index counter that is appended to static image files.

When specifying this option, you can also specify the value for the index counter. The number that you specify must be enclosed in parentheses.
positive-integer determines the suffix for the next subsequent image, and increments with each new image.

See “Resetting the Image Name” on page 78

LABELMAX
resets the LABELMAX= option to its default.

See LABELMAX= on page 69

LABELPLACEMENT
specifies the label-placement algorithm to use for positioning labels in the graphs.

See LABELPLACEMENT= on page 69

LEGENDAREAMAX
resets the LEGENDAREAMAX= option to its default.

See LEGENDAREAMAX= on page 69

LOESSOBSMAX
resets the LOESSOBSMAX= option to its default.

See LOESSOBSMAX= on page 70

OUTPUTFMT
resets the OUTPUTFMT= option to its default.

See OUTPUTFMT= on page 70

PANELCELLMAX
resets the PANELCELLMAX= option to its default.

See PANELCELLMAX= on page 70

SCALE
resets the SCALE= option to its default.

See SCALE= on page 74

SCALEMARKERS
resets the SCALEMARKERS= option to its default.

See SCALEMARKERS= on page 74

STACKDEPTHMAX
resets the STACKDEPTHMAX= option to its default.

See STACKDEPTHMAX= on page 76

SUBPIXEL
resets the SUBPIXEL option to its default.

See SUBPIXEL on page 76

TIPMAX
resets the TIPMAX= option to its default.
WIDTH resets the WIDTH= option to its default.

SCALE | NOSCALE | SCALE=ON | OFF
specifies whether the content of any graph is scaled proportionally.

SCALE
scales the components of graph proportionally.

NOSCALE
does not scale the components of graph proportionally.

SCALE=ON | OFF
specifies whether the content of the graph is scaled proportionally.

ON
scales the components of graph proportionally.

Alias YES

OFF
does not scale the components of graph proportionally.

Aliases NOSCALE

NO

Default SCALE or SCALE=ON | YES

SCALEMARKERS | NOSCALEMARKERS | SCALEMARKERS=ON | OFF
specifies whether the plot markers are to be scaled with the graph size. The scaling factor is based on the height of the graph cells and the height of the graph.

SCALEMARKERS
scales the markers with the graph size.

NOSCALE
does not scale the markers with the graph size.

SCALEMARKERS=ON | OFF
specifies whether the plot markers are to be scaled with the graph size.

ON
scales the markers with the graph size.

Alias YES

OFF
does not scale the markers with the graph size.

Aliases NOSCALE

NO

Default SCALEMARKERS or SCALEMARKERS=ON | YES
Restriction: Scaling is done only if the graph contains multiple cells or single nested cells.

SHOW writes the current ODS GRAPHICS settings to the SAS log. This option enables you to verify which settings are in effect. The option is especially useful when you use the PUSH and POP options to restore settings. For more information, see “Temporarily Saving and Restoring ODS GRAPHICS Settings” on page 79.

If no options have been specified, then SHOW lists those options for which ODS currently knows the default values.

The following statement resets all settings and shows the default values.

ods graphics / reset=all show;

Here are the default values displayed in the SAS log:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODS Graphics Settings</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output format:</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By line:</td>
<td>NOBYLINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antialias:</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Loss observations:</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum stack depth:</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack depth:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you have specified the settings for one or more options, then SHOW includes those settings along with the defaults.

Order of specification is important when using the SHOW option. For example, the following statement shows the current settings and then sets the NOBORDER option.

ods graphics / show noborder;

However, the following statement sets the NOBORDER option and then shows the settings. The NOBORDER setting is shown in the log along with the other settings that are in effect.

ods graphics / noborder show;

The following statement resets all settings. It then sets the image width and shows the default settings along with the specified width.

ods graphics / reset=all width=5in show;

Here are the default values plus the image width, as displayed in the SAS log:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ODS Graphics Settings</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output format:</td>
<td>STATIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By line:</td>
<td>NOBYLINE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antialias:</td>
<td>ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Loss observations:</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Image width:</td>
<td>5in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum stack depth:</td>
<td>1024</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack depth:</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: If you have specified the settings for some options but want to see the default values without losing your specified settings, issue the following two statements. The first statement pushes your specified settings, resets all settings, and then lists options for which ODS currently knows the default values. The second statement restores your previous settings.

ods graphics / push reset=all show;
ods graphics / pop;
STACKDEPTHMAX=$n$

specifies the maximum stack depth for PUSH and POP requests. The stack is used to temporarily store ODS GRAPHICS settings when you issue PUSH requests. PUSH saves the current settings to the stack and increments the stack depth. POP restores the most recently saved settings from the stack and decrements the stack depth.

$n$

specifies a positive integer.

If $n$ is less than the current stack depth, then the stack is popped until its depth equals $n$. Popping the stack does not affect other option settings.

Defaults 1024 is the default maximum depth

0 is the default depth

Tips To empty the stack and then reset it to the default maximum depth, issue the following statement:

```
ods graphics / stackdepthmax=0 reset=stackdepthmax;
```

You can use any of the following commands to reset the stack to its default maximum depth:

```
reset=stackdepthmax
reset=all
reset
stackdepthmax=1024
```

See “Managing the Stack Depth” on page 80

SUBPIXEL | NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL=ON | OFF

specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering ODS Graphics. Subpixel rendering produces smoother curves and more precise bar spacing.

SUBPIXEL always uses subpixel rendering, when applicable, for rendering lines and bars.

NOSUBPIXEL never uses subpixel rendering.

SUBPIXEL=ON | OFF specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used.

ON always uses subpixel rendering, when applicable, for rendering lines and bars.

Alias YES

OFF never uses subpixel rendering.

Alias NO

Default Subpixel rendering is always enabled for vector-graphics output. It is enabled by default for image output, unless the graph contains a scatter plot or a scatter-plot matrix. In those cases, subpixel rendering is disabled by default.
Requirement  Antialiasing must be enabled for this option to have any effect. Antialiasing is enabled by default. To re-enable antialiasing, use the ANTIALIAS=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

Tip  For a large amount of data, antialiasing is disabled when the number of observations exceeds the default maximum of 4000 observations. In that case, subpixel rendering is also disabled. To increase the maximum, use the ANTIALIASMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

See  “Subpixel Rendering” on page 1294

**TIPMAX=n**

specifies the maximum number of distinct mouse-over areas allowed before data tips are disabled. For example, if there are more than 400 points in a scatterplot, and TIPMAX=400, then no data tips appear. The default maximum value is 500.

*Note:* The TIPMAX= option specifies the maximum number of mouse-over areas allowed before data tips are disabled. This threshold is applied separately for each plot. The default is 500. If any plot in a graph contains more than 500 mouse-over areas, data tips are disabled for that plot. Data tips are enabled for the remaining plots in the graph.

*n*  specifies a positive integer.

**Default**  500

**WIDTH=dimension**

specifies the width of any graph.

*dimension*  is a nonnegative number followed by one of these units of measure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>Inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pct or %</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt</td>
<td>Point size (72 points = 1 inch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>px</td>
<td>Pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.6  Units of Measure for Dimension**

*Defaults*  The value of the SAS registry entry "ODS > ODS GRAPHICS > Design Width" or the value of the DesignWidth= option in a STATGRAPH template. Typically, this value is 640px.

For the PRINTER destination, units of 1/150 of an inch
Tip If only the WIDTH= option is specified, then the default aspect of the graph is maintained.

Details

**Using the ODS GRAPHICS Statement**
You can enable ODS Graphics by using one of the following equivalent statements:

```sas
ods graphics on;
ods graphics;
```

To disable ODS Graphics, specify the following statement:

```sas
ods graphics off;
```

*Note:* ODS Graphics is ON by default for procedures SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER. For other products, the initial state of ODS Graphics is determined by a SAS Registry setting.

**Specifying and Resetting the Image Name**

**Specifying the Image Name**
For ODS Graphics output, by default, the ODS object name is used as the “root” name for the image output file. The following example creates a GIF image named REGPLOT:

```sas
ods graphics / imagename="regplot" outputfmt=gif;
```

The assigned name REGPLOT is treated as a "root" name and the first output created is named REGPLOT. Subsequent graphs are named REGPLOT1, REGPLOT2, and so on, with an increasing index counter. This numbering can be reset with the RESET=INDEX option.

**Resetting the Image Name**
The RESET=INDEX option enables you to reset the filename numbering sequence. For example, if you are developing a template and it takes several submissions to get the desired output, you can use the RESET or RESET=INDEX option to force each output to replace itself:

```sas
ods graphics / reset=index ... ;
```

This specification causes all subsequent images to be created with the default or current image name.

When specifying this option, you can also specify the value for the index counter. The value that you specify determines the suffix for the next subsequent image. For example:

```sas
ods graphics / reset=index(100) imagename="MyName";
```

The next graph that you produce is named MYNAME100.

This feature is useful for creating animated graphics. For example, for a sequence of 100 images, you might begin with the following statement:

```sas
ods graphics / reset=index(1) imagename="MyName";
```

In the example, your program produces 100 images named MYNAME1, MYNAME2, ..., MYNAME100. If you later add more images to the animation, you might submit the following:

```sas
ods graphics / reset=index(101) imagename="MyName";
```
The next generated image is named MYNAME101.

**Temporarily Saving and Restoring ODS GRAPHICS Settings**

**About PUSH and POP**

Although you can use the RESET option to restore the default ODS GRAPHICS settings, there might be times when you want to save your current custom settings and later restore them. ODS enables you to temporarily store your custom settings in a stack created for this purpose, perform some other task with different settings, and then restore the previous settings.

The PUSH option saves the current ODS GRAPHICS settings to the stack and increments the stack depth. The POP option restores the most recently stored settings from the stack and decrements the stack depth.

This feature is useful when you run macros. Within a macro you can PUSH at the start of the macro and POP at the end. This enables your macro to have custom ODS GRAPHICS behaviors without affecting the calling environment.

You can specify PUSH as many times as you like up to the limit that is defined by the STACKDEPTHMAX= option. The pushed settings remain in the stack in the current SAS session until they are popped or the stack is emptied. For more information, see “Managing the Stack Depth” on page 80. For each PUSH request, you can specify a POP request. ODS issues a warning if you specify POP without a corresponding PUSH. In that case, nothing is popped because nothing has been pushed to the stack.

Order of specification is important when using the PUSH option. For example, the following statement pushes the NOBORDER option to the stack along with any other custom settings that are in effect.

```ods graphics / noborder push;```

A subsequent POP request restores the pushed settings including NOBORDER.

However, the following statement pushes the current custom settings and then sets the NOBORDER option.

```ods graphics / push noborder;```

Here, the subsequent POP request restores whatever border setting was in effect when the PUSH request was made.

**TIP** Use the SHOW option to show the ODS GRAPHICS settings that are currently in effect.

**Settings That Can Be Pushed**

The PUSH and POP commands apply to all ODS GRAPHICS options except the following: PUSH, POP, RESET=INDEX, and SHOW.

**How Code Errors Affect the PUSH Operation**

If the ODS GRAPHICS statement contains a syntax error, then the PUSH request is ignored.

For example, the PUSH request is ignored in the following statement:

```ods graphics / antialias=bogus push;```

A syntax error (BOGUS) in ANTIALIAS causes the parser to ignore the remaining options. However, a simple semantics error does not prevent the remaining options from being handled. In the following statement, the PUSH request is honored.

```ods graphics / antialiasmax=-1 push;```
In this statement, \texttt{ANTIALIASMAX=-1} is invalid. The option expects a zero or a positive integer. In this case, a warning is issued to the log, but the \texttt{PUSH} occurs.

\textit{Note:} Syntax errors in your code can have other unexpected results that are not described here.

\textbf{Managing the Stack Depth}

By default, the stack supports up to 1024 pushes. You can change the default by using the \texttt{STACKDEPTHMAX=} option.

If the specified \texttt{STACKDEPTHMAX=} value is less than the current stack depth, then the stack is popped until its depth equals the specified value. Popping the stack does not affect other option settings.

If you want to empty the stack, issue the following statement:

\begin{verbatim}
ods graphics / stackdepthmax=0 reset=stackdepthmax;
\end{verbatim}

This statement first empties the stack of all \texttt{PUSH} requests and then restores the stack size to 1024.

\section*{TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements}

The \texttt{TITLE} and \texttt{FOOTNOTE} statements control the content, appearance, and placement of title and footnote text.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Valid in}: anywhere in your program
  \item \textbf{Used by}: \texttt{SGPLOT}, \texttt{SGPANEL}, and \texttt{SGSCATTER} procedures
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Syntax}

\begin{verbatim}
TITLE<1...10> <text-options> <"text-string"> ... <text-options> <"text-string-n"> ;
FOOTNOTE<1...10> <text-options> <"text-string"> ... <text-options> <"text-string-n"> ;
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{Required Argument}

\textit{text-string}

is a text string that can contain up to 512 characters. You must enclose text strings in either single or double quotation marks. The text appears exactly as you enter it in the statement, including uppercase and lowercase characters and spaces. Titles and footnotes automatically wrap to additional lines if necessary.

To use single quotation marks or apostrophes within the title, you can either:

\begin{itemize}
  \item use a pair of single quotation marks together:
    \begin{verbatim}
    footnote 'All''s well that ends well';
    \end{verbatim}
  \item enclose the text in double quotation marks:
    \begin{verbatim}
    footnote "All's well that ends well";
    \end{verbatim}
\end{itemize}

Because the \texttt{FOOTNOTE} and \texttt{TITLE} statements concatenate all text strings, the strings must contain the correct spacing. With a series of strings, add spaces to the beginning of a text string rather than at the end, as in this example:

\begin{verbatim}
footnote color=red "Sales:" color=blue " 2000";
\end{verbatim}
With fonts that support Unicode, you can produce specific characters by specifying a hexadecimal value. A trailing \texttt{x} identifies a string as a hexadecimal value. You must also enclose the character specification in a special ODS handler string, in the format \texttt{(*ESC*){Unicode 'hexadecimal-value'}x}. For example:

\begin{verbatim}
title "Regression with Confidence Limits ( (*ESC*){unicode '03B1'}x = .05 )";
\end{verbatim}

This statement produces the title, "Regression with Confidence Limits (\(\alpha = .05\))" because \texttt{'03B1'}x is the hexadecimal value for the lowercase Greek letter alpha in all Unicode fonts.

In addition, if you are using a BY statement, then you can include special options. For more information, see “Substituting BY Line Values in a Text String” on page 85.

\section*{Optional Arguments}

\subsection*{BOLD}

\texttt{BOLD} specifies that the font weight is bold for the text string.

\textbf{Defaults} For titles, the default font weight is specified by the \texttt{FONTWEIGHT} attribute of the GraphTitleText style element in the current style.

For footnotes, the default font weight is specified by the \texttt{FONTWEIGHT} attribute of the GraphFootnoteText style element in the current style.

\subsection*{BCOLOR= color}

\texttt{BCOLOR= color} specifies the background color for a box that you created with the \texttt{BOX=} option. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

This option has no effect if you do not also specify the \texttt{BOX=} option. By default, the background color is the same color as the background of the graph.

\texttt{Alias BC=}

\subsection*{BOX= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4}

\texttt{BOX= 1 | 2 | 3 | 4} draws a box around one line of text. Specify a value between 1 and 4, where 1 specifies the thinnest line and 4 specifies the thickest line. Only the last \texttt{BOX=} option is used. The color of the box outline is determined by the GraphBorderLines element of the current style.

\texttt{Alias BO}

\subsection*{BSPACE= numeric-value<units>}

\texttt{BSPACE= numeric-value<units>} specifies the amount of space between the text and the border of a box that you create with the \texttt{BOX=} option.

You can also specify the unit of measure. See “Measurement Units for TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statement Options” on page 86 for a list of the units that are supported.

If you do not specify a unit, then the size of the space is approximately 12n points. For example, if you specify \texttt{BSPACE=2}, then the space is approximately 24 points.

\texttt{Alias BS=}

\texttt{Default 0}
COLOR= color
specifies the color for the text. The COLOR= option affects all of the text strings that follow it in your TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

You can use multiple colors by specifying multiple COLOR= options. For example, the following code produces a title where the first word is red and the second word is blue:

title color=red "Red" color=blue "Blue";

Alias C=

Defaults
For titles, the default text color is specified by the COLOR attribute of the GraphTitleText style element in the current style.

For footnotes, the default font color is specified by the COLOR attribute of the GraphFootnoteText style element in the current style.

FONT= “system-font”
specifies a system font for the text string.

Alias F=

Defaults
For titles, the default font is specified by the FONTFAMILY attribute of the GraphTitleText style element in the current style.

For footnotes, the default font is specified by the FONTFAMILY attribute of the GraphFootnoteText style element in the current style.

Note SAS/GRAPH software fonts such as SWISS cannot be used with statistical graphics procedures.

HEIGHT= numeric-value <units>
specifies the size of the text. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The following table lists the measurement units that are supported:

You can also specify the unit of measure. See “Measurement Units for TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statement Options” on page 86 for a list of the units that are supported.

If you do not specify a unit, then the size of the text is approximately 12 points. For example, if you specify HEIGHT=2, then the text size is approximately 24 points.

Alias H=

Defaults
For the first title (title or title1), the default font size is specified by the FONTSIZE attribute of the GraphTitleText style element in the current style. For subsequent titles (titleN), the size is the FONTSIZE attribute of the GraphLabelFont style attribute.

For footnotes, the default font size is specified by the FONTSIZE attribute of the GraphFootnoteText style element in the current style.

ITALIC
specifies that the font style is italic for the text string.
Defaults For titles, the default font style is specified by the FONTSTYLE attribute of the GraphTitleText style element in the current style.

For footnotes, the default font style is specified by the FONTSTYLE attribute of the GraphFootnoteText style element in the current style.

**JUSTIFY= LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the alignment of the text string. You can specify one of the following values:

- **LEFT | L**
  - aligns the text to the left.

- **CENTER | C**
  - aligns the text in the center.

  *Note:* By default, titles and footnotes are sometimes centered over the data area of the graph. However, when you explicitly specify center justification, titles and footnotes are always centered over the graph area.

- **RIGHT | R**
  - aligns the text to the right.

The JUSTIFY= option affects all of the text strings that follow it in your TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement. You can specify multiple alignments by using more than one JUSTIFY= option. For example, the following code creates a footnote where the first string is aligned to the left and the second string is aligned to the right:

```plaintext
footnote justify=left "Example 2" justify=right "Graph 3";
```

**Alias**

- **J=**

**Default**

- **CENTER**

**LSPACE= numeric-value <units>**
specifies the amount of space above the title text and below the footnote text.

You can also specify the unit of measure. See “Measurement Units for TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statement Options” on page 86 for a list of the units that are supported.

If you do not specify a unit, then the size of the space is approximately 12\(n\) points. For example, if you specify LSPACE=2, then the space is approximately 24 points.

**Alias**

- **LS**

**Default**

- **0**

**Interaction**
The LSPACE= option has no effect if you also specify the BOX= option.

**Details**

**Summary of Text Options**

`text-options` can be one or more of the following:

- appearance options:
  - **BOLD**
  - **COLOR= color**
• FONT="system-font"
• HEIGHT= numeric-value <units>
• ITALIC

placement and spacing options:
• JUSTIFY= LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
• LSPACE= numeric-value <units>

boxing and drawing options:
• BCOLOR= color
• BOX= numeric-value
• BSPACE= numeric-value <units>

The following options are not supported by statistical graphics procedures:
• ANGLE=
• BLANK=
• DRAW=
• LANGLE=
• LINK=
• MOVE=
• ROTATE=
• UNDERLIN=
• WRAP

**Using TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements**

You can define TITLE and FOOTNOTE statements anywhere in your SAS program. They are global and remain in effect until you cancel them or until you end your SAS session. All currently defined FOOTNOTE and TITLE statements are displayed automatically.

You can define up to ten TITLE statements and ten FOOTNOTE statements in your SAS session. A TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement without a number is equivalent to a TITLE1 or FOOTNOTE1 statement. It is not necessary to use sequential statement numbers—skipping a number in the sequence leaves a blank line.

You can use an unlimited number of text strings and options. Ensure that each option is placed before the text strings that you want it to modify.

The most recently specified TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement of any number completely replaces any other TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement of that number. In addition, it cancels all TITLE or FOOTNOTE statements of a higher number. For example, if you define TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3, then submitting a new TITLE2 statement cancels TITLE3.

The most recently specified TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement of any number completely replaces any other TITLE or FOOTNOTE statement of that number. In addition, it cancels all TITLE or FOOTNOTE statements of a higher number. For example, if you define TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3, resubmitting the TITLE2 statement cancels TITLE3.

```sas
title4;
```
Substituting BY Line Values in a Text String

These options are available if a BY statement is in effect:

#BYLINE
substitutes the entire BY line without leading or trailing blanks for #BYLINE in the text string. The BY line uses the format variable-name=value.

#BYVALn | #BYVAL(BY-variable-name)
substitutes the current value of the specified BY variable for #BYVAL in the text string. Specify the variable with one of these:

n
specifies a variable by its position in the BY statement. For example, #BYVAL2 specifies the second variable in the BY statement.

BY-variable-name
specifies a variable from the BY statement by its name. For example, #BYVAL(YEAR) specifies the BY variable, YEAR. variable-name is not case sensitive.

#BYVARn | #BYVAR(BY-variable-name)
substitutes the name of the BY-variable or the label associated with the variable (whatever the BY line would normally display) for #BYVAR in the text string. Specify the variable with one of these:

n
specifies a variable by its position in the BY statement. For example, #BYVAR2 specifies the second variable in the BY statement.

BY-variable-name
specifies a variable from the BY statement by its name. For example, #BYVAR(SITES) specifies the BY variable, SITES. Variable-name is not case sensitive.

Note: A BY variable name displayed in a title or footnote is always in uppercase. If a label is used, then it appears as specified in the LABEL statement.

To use the #BYVAR and #BYVAL substitutions, insert the item in the text string at the position where you want the substitution text to appear. Both #BYVAR and #BYVAL specifications must be followed by a delimiting character. The character can be either a space or other non-alphanumeric character, such as a quotation mark. If no delimiting character is provided, then the specification is ignored and its text remains intact and is displayed with the rest of the string. To allow a #BYVAR or #BYVAL substitution to be followed immediately by other text, with no delimiter, use a trailing dot (as with macro variables). The trailing dot is not displayed in the resolved text. If you want a period to be displayed as the last character in the resolved text, use two dots after the #BYVAR or #BYVAL substitution.

The substitution for #BYVAR or #BYVAL does not occur in the following cases:

- if you use a #BYVAR or #BYVAL specification for a variable that is not named in the BY statement. For example, you might use #BYVAL2 when there is only one BY-variable or #BYVAL(ABC) when ABC is non-existent or is not a BY-variable.
- if there is no BY statement at all
For both cases, no error or warning message is issued. The option specification is displayed with the rest of the string. The graph continues to display a BY line at the top of the page unless you suppress it by using the NOBYLINE option in an OPTION statement.

**Measurement Units for TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statement Options**

Some of the options in the TITLE and FOOTNOTE statements give you the option to specify the unit of measurement. The following table lists the units that are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 100 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHERE Statement**

Selects observations from SAS data sets that meet a particular condition.

**Used by:** SGPANEL, SGPLOT, and SGSCATTER procedures

**Details**

All features of the WHERE statement are supported. For more information, see “WHERE Statement” in *SAS Viya Statements: Reference*. 
Part 2

The Procedures

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Chapter 4
SGPANEL Procedure

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Overview: SGPANEL Procedure

The SGPANEL procedure creates a panel of graph cells for the values of one or more classification variables. For example, if a data set contains three variables (A, B and C) and you want to compare the scatter plots of B*C for each value of A, then you can use the SGPANEL procedure to create this panel. The SGPANEL procedure creates a layout for you automatically and splits the panel into multiple graphs if necessary.

The SGPANEL procedure can create a wide variety of plot types, and overlay multiple plots together in each graph cell in the panel. It can also produce several types of layout.

Here are some examples of panels that the SGPANEL procedure can create.

Example 1: Creating a Panel of Graph Cells with Histograms and Density Plots

Example 2: Creating a Panel of Regression Curves

Example 3: Creating a Panel of Bar Charts

Example 4: Creating a Panel of Line Charts

The following code creates a panel of loess curves:

``` Sas
   title1 "Cholesterol Levels for Age > 60";
   proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart(
     where=(AgeAtStart > 60)) ;
   panelby sex / novarname;
   loess x=weight y=cholesterol / clm;
   run;
   title1;
```
The following code creates a panel of vertical bar charts:

```sas
title1 "Product Sales";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
panelby quarter;
rowaxis label="Sales";
  vbar product / response=predict stat=mean transparency=0.3;
  vbar product / response=actual stat=mean barwidth=0.5 transparency=0.3;
run;
title1;
```

The following code creates a panel of box plots in a lattice layout:

```sas
title1 "Distribution of Cholesterol Levels";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart;
panelby weight_status sex / layout=lattice novarname;
  hbox cholesterol;
run;
title1;
```

The following code creates a panel of cells with a histogram and a normal density curve:

```sas
title1 "Weight Distribution in the Heart Study";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart noautolegend;
panelby sex / novarname;
  histogram weight;
  density weight;
run;
title1;
```

**Concepts: SGPANEL Procedure**

**Panel Creation**

The SGPANEL procedure has a required PANELBY statement that is used to define the classifier variables for the panel. This statement must be specified before any plot, axis, or legend statement or else an error occurs. You can use options in the PANELBY statement to control the attributes of the panel. For example, you can use the COLUMNS= option to specify the number of columns in the panel.
SGPANEL can use four different layouts, which are specified by the LAYOUT= option in the PANELBY statement. The layout determines how your classifier variables are used to create the panel, and also affects the number of classifier variables that you can specify.

The default layout is PANEL. With this layout, you can specify any number of classifier variables. The graph cells in the panel are arranged automatically, and the classifier values are displayed above each graph cell in the panel. When you specify multiple classifier variables, the order of the classifier variables determines how the graph cells are sorted.

**Figure 4.1 Example of the PANEL Layout**

Another layout is called LATTICE. This layout requires exactly two classifier variables. The values of the first variable are assigned as columns, and the values of the second variable are assigned as rows. The classifier values are displayed above the columns and to the right side of the rows.
Two additional layouts are available, which are called COLUMNLATTICE and ROWLATTICE. These layouts require exactly one classifier variable. The values of the classifier variable are assigned as cells in a single row or column.

If you have a large number of classifier variables, then the best method for creating a panel is to choose one or two classifiers for the PANELBY statement. Then specify the remaining variables in a BY statement. This method maximizes the space for the plots and generates results that are easier to interpret.
Concepts in Common with the SGPLOT Procedure

The following topics are located in the Chapter 7, “Common Concepts,” on page 1257 section. These topics describe concepts that are similar between the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures.

Table 4.2 Common Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Type Compatibility” (p. 1258)</td>
<td>explains which types of plots can be used together in a graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Axes” (p. 1259)</td>
<td>describes the axis types that are supported by the procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Legends” (p. 1260)</td>
<td>explains how legends are created automatically, and how to create customized legends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Automatic Differentiation of Visual Attributes” (p. 1264)</td>
<td>explains when different style attributes are automatically assigned to plots, and how to force the procedure to use different style attributes if they are not automatically assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Fit Policies for Axis Tick Values, Curve Labels, and Data Labels” (p. 1265)</td>
<td>describes how to split the text for data labels, curve labels, and axis tick mark values when there is not enough room to display the text normally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Marker Fills and Outlines” (p. 1267)</td>
<td>describes how you can change the appearance of both the marker fill and its outline for graphs that contain markers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntax: SGPANEL Procedure

Restriction: This procedure is not supported by the CAS engine. However, the procedure can use data that has been processed in CAS. For more information, see “Using Data That Is Processed In CAS” on page 5.

Requirement: The PANELBY statement and at least one plot statement are required.

Global statements: BY, FORMAT, LABEL, ODS GRAPHICS, TITLE and FOOTNOTE, WHERE

PROC SGPANEL <option(s)>;
   PANELBY variable(s) </option(s)>;
   STYLEATTRS </option(s>)
   BAND X=variable Y=variable
       UPPER= numeric-value | numeric-variable
       LOWER= numeric-value | numeric-variable </option(s)>;
BLOCK X=category-variable BLOCK=block-variable </option(s)>;
BUCKET X=variable Y=variable SIZE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
DENSITY response-variable </option(s)>;
DOT category-variable </option(s)>;
DROPLINE X=variable y-axis-value
       Y=variable | y-axis-value </option(s)>;
FRINGE numeric-variable </option(s)>;
GRADLEGEND "name" </option(s)>;
HBAR category-variable </option(s)>;
HBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
HBOX analysis-variable </option(s)>;
HEATMAP X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
HEATMAPPARM X=variable Y=variable
       COLORGROUP=variable | COLORRESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
HIGHLOW X=variable | Y=variable
       HIGH=numeric-variable LOW=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
HISTOGRAM response-variable </option(s)>;
HLINE category-variable </option(s)>;
INSET variable <…variable-n> </option(s)>
KEYLEGEND "name-1" … "name-n" </option(s)>;
LINEPARM X=numeric-value | numeric-variable
       Y=numeric-value | numeric-variable
       SLOPE=numeric-value | numeric-variable </option(s)>;
LOESS X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
NEEDLE X=variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
PBSPLINE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
POLYGON X=x-variable Y=y-variable ID=id-variable </option(s)>;
REFLINE value(s) </option(s)>;
REG X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
SCATTER X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
SERIES X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
SPLINE X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
STEP X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
SYMBOLCHAR NAME=identifier CHAR="hex-string" keyword </option(s)>;
SYMBOLIMAGE NAME=identifier IMAGE="image-file-specification" </option(s)>;
TEXT X=variable Y=variable TEXT=variable </option(s)>;
VBAR category-variable </option(s)>;
VBARBASIC category-variable </option(s)>;
VBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
VBOX analysis-variable </option(s)>;
VECTOR X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
VLINE <category-variable> </option(s)>;
PROC SGPANEL Statement

Identifies the data set that contains the plot variables. The statement also gives you the option to specify a description, and control automatic legends and automatic attributes.

**Requirement:** An input data set is required.

**Syntax**

PROC SGPANEL <options> ;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

- **ASPECT=** *positive-number*
  Specifies the aspect ratio of the plot’s wall area.

- **CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS**
  Specifies whether plots are drawn with unique attributes in the graph.

- **DATA=** *input-data-set*
  Specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process.

- **DATTRMAP=** *discrete-attribute-map-data-set*
  Specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the SGSCATTER procedure.

- **DESCRIPTION=** *text-string*
  Specifies a description for the output image.

- **NOAUTOLEGEND**
  Disables automatic legends from being generated.

- **NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL**
  Specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering line plots and bar charts.

- **OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE**
  Specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.

- **PAD=** *dimension <units> | (pad-options)*
  Specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.

- **PCTLEVEL=** *BY | CELL | GRAPH | GROUP*
  Specifies the scope of graph data that is calculated in percentages.

- **PCTNDEC=** *numeric-value*
  Specifies the number of decimal spaces to be used to calculate the percent values.

- **RATTRMAP=** *range-attribute-map-data-set*
  Specifies the range attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure.

- **SGANNO=** *annotation-data-set*
  Specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use.
**Optional Arguments**

**ASPECT=** *positive-number*

specifies the aspect ratio of the plot’s wall area. The ratio is expressed as a positive decimal fraction representing wall height divided by wall width. For example, 0.75 is a 3/4 aspect ratio, and 1.0 is a square aspect ratio.

Small numbers, such as 0.01, produce a short, wide rectangular area. Larger numbers yield a taller, narrower rectangular area.

**Default** The wall area is sized to the maximum area that can fill the available space.

**CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS**

specifies whether plots are drawn with unique attributes in the graph. By default, the SGPANEL procedure automatically assigns unique attributes in many situations, depending on the types of plots that you specify. If the plots do not have unique attributes by default, then the CYCLEATTRS option assigns unique attributes to each plot in the graph. The NOCYCLEATTRS option prevents the procedure from assigning unique attributes.

For example, if you specify the CYCLEATTRS option and you create a graph with a SERIES statement and a SCATTER statement, then the two plots have different colors.

If you specify the NOCYCLEATTRS option, then plots have the same attributes unless you specify appearance options such as the LINEATTRS= option.

**DATA=** *input-data-set*

specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process. By default, the procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set.

**DATTRMAP=** *discrete-attribute-map-data-set*

specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the SGSCATTER procedure. You specify this option only if you are using a discrete attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**Requirement** The values in the DATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they are not, only the first value is found.

**See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**DESCRIPTION=** *"text-string"

specifies a description for the output image. The description identifies the image in the following locations:

- the Results window
- the alternate text for the image in HTML output
- the table of contents that is created by the CONTENTS option in an ODS statement

The default description is “The SGPANEL Procedure”.

**Alias** DES

**Note** The name of the output image is specified by the IMAGENAME= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.
Tip You can disable the alternate text in HTML output by specifying an empty string. That is, \texttt{DESCRIPTION=""}.

**NOAUTOLEGEND**

Disables automatic legends from being generated. By default, legends are created automatically for some plots, depending on their content. This option has no effect if you specify a \texttt{KEYLEGEND} statement.

**NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL**

Specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering line plots and bar charts. Subpixel rendering produces smoother curves and more precise bar spacing.

- **NOSUBPIXEL** always uses subpixel rendering, when applicable, for rendering lines and bars.
- **SUBPIXEL** never uses subpixel rendering.

**Defaults**

When this option is not specified, the system applies \texttt{SUBPIXEL} when it makes sense for the graph.

Subpixel rendering is always enabled for vector-graphics output.

**Requirement**

Antialiasing must be enabled for this option to have any effect. Antialiasing is enabled by default. To re-enable antialiasing, use the \texttt{ANTIALIAS=ON} option in the \texttt{ODS GRAPHICS} statement.

**Interaction**

If the \texttt{SUBPIXEL} option is explicitly set in the \texttt{ODS GRAPHICS} statement, that setting is used.

**Tip**

For a large amount of data, antialiasing is disabled when the number of observations exceeds the default maximum of 4000 observations. In that case, subpixel rendering is also disabled. To increase the maximum, use the \texttt{ANTIALIASMAX=} option in the \texttt{ODS GRAPHICS} statement.

**See**

- “Subpixel Rendering” on page 1294
- “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61 for information about the \texttt{ANTIALIAS=} and \texttt{ANTIALIASMAX=} options.

**OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE**

Specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.

**Default**

\texttt{OPAQUE}

**Restriction**

The following output formats support transparent background (\texttt{NOOPAQUE}): EMF, PDF, PNG, PS, and SVG, with the following exception. The PS format does not support transparent background when your output format is not vector graphics (that is, your output renders as an image due to some graph feature or you used an \texttt{OUTPUTFMT=} override to an image format, including PNG).

**Interaction**

When \texttt{NOOPAQUE} is specified, the background color is not used.

**PAD=\texttt{dimension <units>} | (pad-options)**

Specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.
You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

This option creates margins around the graph for company logos, annotated notes, and so on. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Use pad options to create non-uniform padding. Edges that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

*pad-options* can be one or more of the following:

- **LEFT=** *dimension <units>*
  specifies the amount of extra space to add to the left edge.

- **RIGHT=** *dimension <units>*
  specifies the amount of extra space to add to the right edge.

- **TOP=** *dimension <units>*
  specifies the amount of extra space to add to the top edge.

- **BOTTOM=** *dimension <units>*
  specifies the amount of extra space to add to the bottom edge.

**PCTLEVEL=** *BY | CELL | GRAPH | GROUP*

specifies the scope of graph data that is calculated in percentages. When you calculate percentages using the STAT=PERCENT option, the calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The percentages within the selected level attempt to round up to 100%.

**BY**
the percentages within each BY-group round up to 100%

*Interaction* For this value to take effect, a BY-group must be specified in the procedure.

**CELL**
the percentages within each panel cell round up to 100%.

**GRAPH**
the percentages across the entire graph round up to 100%.

**GROUP**
the percentages across groups within a category round up to 100%.

*Interaction* For this value to take effect, the GROUP= option must be specified in the plot statement.

In the following examples, the first example specifies a value of GRAPH (the default), and the second example specifies a value of GROUP.

```
ods graphics on / reset=all;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
```
In the graph that specifies PCTLEVEL=GRAPH, the bars collectively add up to 100%. Each bar represents a fraction of the total.

In the graph that specifies PCTLEVEL=GROUP, each bar adds up to 100% of the category data represented by the bar. In this case, the categories are age.

Default  GRAPH

Interaction  For this option to take effect, STAT=PERCENT must be specified for a plot in the procedure.

Tip  You can use the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL procedure statement to control the scope of the percent calculations.

PCTNDEC=numeric-value

specifies the number of decimal spaces to be used to calculate the percent values.

Default  The default number of decimals is based on the magnitude of the largest percentage value.

- $10\%$ to $100\% = 1$
- $.1\%$ to $< 1\% = 3$
- $1\%$ to $< 10\% = 2$
- $< .1\% = 4$

Interaction  For this option to take effect, STAT=PERCENT must be specified for a plot in the procedure.

Tip  You can use the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL procedure statement to control the scope of the percent calculations.
RATTRMAP=range-attribute-map-data-set
specifies the range attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

Requirement The values in the RATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they are not, only the first value is found.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SGANNO=annotation-data-set
specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use. You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

PANELBY Statement
Specifies one or more classification variables for the panel, the layout type, and other options for the panel.

Syntax
PANELBY variable(s) </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

BORDER | NOBORDER
specifies whether borders are displayed around each cell in the panel.

COLHEADERPOS=TOP | BOTTOM | BOTH
specifies the location of the column headings in the panel.

COLUMNS=n
specifies the number of columns in the panel.

HEADERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the column headings.

HEADERBACKCOLOR=color
specifies a background color for the cell headers.

LAYOUT=LATTICE | PANEL | COLUMNLATTICE | ROWLATTICE
specifies the type of layout that is used for the panel.

MISSING
processes missing values as a valid classification value and creates cells for it.

NOHEADER
hides the cell headings.

NOHEADERBORDER
removes the border from the cell headings.

NOVARNAME
removes the variable names from the cell headings of a panel layout, or from the row and column headings of a lattice layout.

NOWALL
turns off the display of the graph wall.
ONEPANEL
places the entire panel in a single output image.

PROPORTIONAL
changes the size of the cells in proportion to the content of the discrete axis.

ROWHEADERPOS=LEFT | RIGHT | BOTH
specifies the location of the row headings in the panel.

ROWS=n
specifies the number of rows in the panel.

SKIPEMPTYCELLS
specifies whether the external axes skip the empty cells in a partially filled grid.

SORT=sort-option | (sort-option-1 ... sort-option-n)
specifies the sort order of the panel cells.

SPACING=n
specifies the number of pixels between the rows and columns in the panel.

SPARSE
enables the SGPANEL procedure to create empty cells for crossings of the classification variables that are not present in the input data set.

START=TOPLEFT | BOTTOMLEFT
specifies whether the first cell in the panel is placed at the upper left corner or the lower left corner.

UNISCALE=COLUMN | ROW | ALL
scales the shared axes in the panel to be identical.

Required Argument

variable(s)
specifies one or more classification variables for the panel.

Optional Arguments

BORDER | NOBORDER
specifies whether borders are displayed around each cell in the panel. BORDER adds the borders. NOBORDER removes the borders. Depending on the current ODS style, the borders might be present by default.

COLHEADERPOS=TOP | BOTTOM | BOTH
specifies the location of the column headings in the panel. Specify one of the following values:

TOP
places column headings at the top of each column.

BOTTOM
places column headings at the bottom of each column.

BOTH
places column headings at the top and bottom of each column.

Default TOP

Interaction This option has no effect if the panel uses the PANEL layout.

COLUMNS=n
specifies the number of columns in the panel. By default, the number of columns is determined automatically based on the number of classifier values and the layout.
type. The SGPANEL procedure automatically splits the panel into multiple panel images (pages) as needed when your panel contains a large number of cells.

Specifying COLUMNS= enables you to control panel size. When the number of classification levels exceeds the number of cells in the panel, additional panels (images) are created. The last panel might be partially populated.

If you specify COLUMNS= without specifying a value for ROWS= (by default, ROWS=1), then one of the following occurs:

- The cells fill each row from left to right up to the requested number of columns before going to the next row. Each panel can have a maximum of three rows. For example, if you specify two columns, and the classifier has six values, the result is a 2-column by 3-row panel. If you specify two columns, and the classifier has eight values, the result is two panels, and each panel has two rows and two columns.

- If the number of classification variables is not divisible by the columns value, then the procedure simply creates multiple single-row panels. Each panel has the specified number of columns. In this scenario, the last panel is only partially populated.

However, if you also specify ROWS= with a value greater than one, then the procedure uses your specified values to determine the number of panels. Specifying both ROWS= and COLUMNS= enables you to define the precise layout, including how many cells are in a panel.

**HEADERATTRS=**

```
style-element <(options)> | (options)
```

specifies the appearance of the column headings. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Examples**

```
HEADERATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
HEADERATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**HEADERBACKCOLOR=**

specifies a background color for the cell headers. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**LAYOUT=**

```
LATTICE | PANEL | COLUMNLATTICE | ROWLATTICE
```

specifies the type of layout that is used for the panel. Select one of the following values:

**LATTICE**

when you specify two classification variables, arranges the cells so that the values of the first variable are columns and the values of the second variable are rows. You can use LATTICE only when you specify exactly two classification variables.

**PANEL**

arranges the cells in rows and columns. The headings for each cell are placed at the top of the cell.
COLUMNLATTICE
arranges the cells in a single row. You can use the COLUMNLATTICE layout only with a single classification variable.

ROWLATTICE
arranges the cells in a single column. You can use the ROWLATTICE layout only with a single classification variable.

Default PANEL

MISSING
processes missing values as a valid classification value and creates cells for it. By default, missing values are not processed as a classification value.

NOHEADER
hides the cell headings. This option is useful when a legend is displayed.

```
ods graphics on / reset=all;
ods graphics on / width=4in;
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
  panelby sex / noheader noborder;
  vbar age / response=height group=sex;
run;
```

NOHEADERBORDER
removes the border from the cell headings.

NOVARNAME
removes the variable names from the cell headings of a panel layout, or from the row and column headings of a lattice layout. For example, to change a row heading from “Region=NorthEast” to “NorthEast,” specify the NOVARNAME option.

NOWALL
turns off the display of the graph wall. This option might be useful when your graph contains an annotation, and the wall color interferes with that annotation.

For most styles, the wall color is the same as the graph background, and it is impossible to see the difference. However, if this is not the case with the style that you use for a graph, then you might want to suppress the wall fill.

ONEPANEL
places the entire panel in a single output image. If you do not specify this option, then the panel is automatically split into multiple images as appropriate.

```
   ods graphics on / reset=all;
   ods graphics on / width=4in;
   proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
     panelby sex / noheader noborder;
     vbar age / response=height group=sex;
   run;
```

Interactions
When you use ONEPANEL with the PANEL layout, only one of the ROWS= and COLUMNS= options can be used. If you specify both options, then the value for COLUMNS= is used.

When you use ONEPANEL with the LATTICE layout, the ROWS= and COLUMNS= options have no effect.
This option is recommended only for panels with a small number of cells. If your panel is too large for the output image, then a blank image is created.

**PROPORTIONAL**
changes the size of the cells in proportion to the content of the discrete axis.

The following examples show the use of PROPORTION on the X axis and on the Y axis. The first example adjusts the width of the two cells relative to the number of vertical bars along the X axis of each cell. The second example adjusts the height of the rows relative to the number of horizontal bars along the Y axis for each row.

```plaintext
ods graphics / width=3.5in;
proc sgangpanel data=sashelp.class;
  where age > 14;
  panelby age / uniscale=row proportional;
  vbar name / response=height stat=mean;
run;
ods graphics / reset=width;
```

**Requirements**
The axis must be discrete.

You must also use the UNISCALE= option in the statement. Otherwise, the discrete axis cannot scale independently.

**ROWHEADERPOS=LEFT| RIGHT | BOTH**
specifies the location of the row headings in the panel. Specify one of the following values:

- **LEFT**
  places row headings at the left side of each row.

- **RIGHT**
  places row headings at the right side of each row.

- **BOTH**
  places row headings at the left side and the right side of each row.

Default: **RIGHT**

Interaction: This option has no effect if the panel uses the PANEL layout.
ROWS=n
specifies the number of rows in the panel. By default, the number of rows is
determined automatically based on the number of classifier values and the layout
type. The SGPANEL procedure automatically splits the panel into multiple panel
images (pages) as needed when your panel contains a large number of cells.

If you specify ROWS= without specifying a value for COLUMNS= (by default,
COLUMNS=1), then one of the following occurs:

- The cells fill each row from left to right up to the requested number of rows.
  Each panel can have a maximum of three columns. For example, if you specify
two rows, and the classifier has six values, the result is a three-column by two-
row panel. If you specify two rows, and the classifier has eight values, the result
is two panels. Each panel has two rows and two columns.

- If the number of classification variables is not divisible by the rows value, then
  the procedure simply creates multiple single-column panels. Each panel has the
  specified number of rows. The last panel is only partially populated.

However, if you also specify COLUMNS= with a value greater than one, then the
procedure uses your specified values to determine the number of panels. Specifying
both COLUMNS= and ROWS= enables you to define the precise layout, including
how many cells are in a panel.

SKIPEMPTYCELLS
specifies whether the external axes skip the empty cells in a partially filled grid. If
the number of classifier values does not match the number of cells in the rows and
columns of the layout, then the grid is partially filled with data cells and padded with
empty cells to complete the grid. Specifying the SKIPEMPTYCELLS option
removes those empty cells.

In the following examples, the data cells are arranged in a two-column, two-row
panel. The first graphic shows the panel padded with an empty cell. The are specifies
SKIPEMPTYCELLS, and the panel contains no empty cells.

```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.cars;
 panelby origin;
 scatter x=mpg_city y=msrp;
 run;
```
The SKIPEMPTYCELLS option works whether the rows and columns are
determined automatically or explicitly specified.

**SORT=** `sort-option | (sort-option-1 ...sort-option-n)`

specifies the sort order of the panel cells.

*Note:* This option affects only the order of the cells in your panel. It does not affect
the order of the cell contents.

If you have multiple classification variables, you can control the sort for each
variable using `(sort-option-1 ...sort-option-n)`. `(sort-option-1 ...sort-option-n)` can be
one or more of the first five values listed below. If you attempt to use any other
values (such as DATA or any value after DATA), the sort request is ignored and a
message is written to the log.

`sort-option` can be one of the following values:

- **AUTO** sorts in ascending order for character data and numeric data.
The sorts performed by PROC SORT and PROC SQL are also honored with this option. This option represents the
default sorting behavior.

- **ASCENDING** sorts in ascending order using the unformatted values.

- **DESCENDING** sorts in descending order using the unformatted values.

- **ASCFORMAT** sorts in ascending order using the formatted values.

- **DESCFORMAT** sorts in descending order using the formatted values.

- **DATA** uses data order for the sort. This value is not supported with
SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data. If DATA order is
specified, the panel order is not guaranteed from one run to
the next.

- **ASCMEAN** sorts by the ascending mean of the Y (or response) variable
of the primary plot.

- **DESCMEAN** sorts by the descending mean of the Y (or response) variable
of the primary plot.

- **ASCMEDIAN** sorts by the ascending median of the Y (or response) variable
of the primary plot.
DESCMEDIAN sorts by the descending median of the Y (or response) variable of the primary plot.

ASCFREQ sorts by the ascending frequency of the class values.

DESCFREQ sorts by the descending frequency of the class values.

The *sort-option* is applied to your panel variables as follows:

- When a single *sort-option* is specified, the sort is applied to all panel variables.
- When (*sort-option-1*...*sort-option-n*) values are specified, *sort-option-1* corresponds to the first PANELBY variable that is specified, *sort-option-2* corresponds to the second variable, and so on.

If you do not specify enough *sort-option* values, the list is padded with AUTO. If you specify too many *sort-option* values, the rest of the list is ignored. If you want to skip the first variable but sort the second, use AUTO for the first variable.

The following example shows barley yields by year in ascending (formatted) order and by site in descending order.

```
proc sgpanel data=barley;
panelby year site / layout=lattice
onepanel sort=(ascformat descformat)
uniscale=column novarname;
dot variety / response=yield stat=mean
categoryorder=respasc;
run;
```

You cannot use a (*sort-option-1*...*sort-option-n*) list with a statistical sort, such as DESCMEAN. However, there is a way to obtain a statistical sort for multiple class variables:

1. Merge the statistic variable with the raw data by the class variables.
2. Use the SORT procedure to sort the data by the statistic variable.
3. In the SGPANEL procedure, specify SORT=DATA in the PANELBY statement.

Statistical sorts are most effective when you specify COLUMNS=1 or ROWS=1 in the PANELBY statement.

DefaultAUTO
Restriction  Data order is not supported with CAS data. If SORT=DATA is specified, the panel order is not guaranteed from one run to the next.

**SPACING=n**
specifies the number of pixels between the rows and columns in the panel.

Default  0

**SPARSE**
enables the SGPANEL procedure to create empty cells for crossings of the classification variables that are not present in the input data set. By default, empty cells are not created for the panel layout.

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify LAYOUT=LATTICE.

**START=TOPLEFT | BOTTOMLEFT**
specifies whether the first cell in the panel is placed at the upper left corner or the lower left corner. Specify one of the following values:

**TOPLEFT**
places the cell for the first data crossing in the upper left corner.

Cells are placed from left to right, starting in the top row. Each additional row is placed below the previous row.

The following figure shows the placement of nine cells in a panel where START= TOPLEFT:

```
 1 2 3
 4 5 6
 7 8 9
```

**BOTTOMLEFT**
places the cell for the first data crossing in the lower left corner. Cells are placed from left to right, starting in the bottom row. Each additional row is placed above the previous row.

The following figure shows the placement of nine cells in a panel where START=BOTTOMLEFT:

```
 7 8 9
 4 5 6
 1 2 3
```

Default  TOPLEFT

**UNISCALE=COLUMN | ROW | ALL**
scales the shared axes in the panel to be identical. Specify one of the following values:
COLUMN
scales all of the column axes in the panel to be identical.

ROW
scales all of the row axes in the panel to be identical.

ALL
scales all of the column axes to be identical, and also scales all of the row axes to be identical.

Default  ALL

STYLEATTRS Statement
Specifies group attributes for a graph. The statement enables you to change group colors, markers, and so on, within the procedure, without having to change the ODS style template.

Requirement:  The procedure must include at least one plot statement, and at least one plot statement must specify the GROUP= option.

Syntax
STYLEATTRS <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

BACKCOLOR=color
specifies the background color of the graph area.

DATACOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements.

DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers.

DATALINEPATTERNS=(line-pattern-list)
specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines.

DATASYMBOLS=(marker-symbol-list)
specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data.

WALLCOLOR=color
specifies the color of the plot wall area.

Optional Arguments

BACKCOLOR=color
specifies the background color of the graph area. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  The Color attribute of the GraphBackground style element

Examples
backcolor=CXFF0000
backcolor=light_blue
**DATACOLORS=(color-list)**
specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements. The graphics elements can be in
grouped plots or in overlaid multiple plots with the CYCLEATTRS feature in effect.

Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify
colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see
“Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements in the current style are used.

Interaction Where applicable, the COLOR= suboption of any plot option related to fill color overrides the DATACOLORS= option.

Note When this option is specified, the colors cycle through color-list rather than the colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements. When the colors in color-list are exhausted, the colors repeat.

Example `datacolors=(CXFF0000 green blue)`

**DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)**
specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers. The lines and markers can be in grouped plots or in overlaid multiple plots with the CYCLEATTRS feature in effect.

Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify
colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see
“Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The contrast colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements in the current style are used.

Interaction Where applicable, the COLOR= suboption of any plot option related to a marker or line color overrides the DATACONTRASTCOLORS= option.

Note When this option is specified, the colors cycle through color-list rather than the contrast colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements. When the colors in color-list are exhausted, the colors repeat.

Example `datacontrastcolors=(orange cyan #FF0000)`

**DATALINEPATTERNS=(line-pattern-list)**
specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines. Provide a space-separated
list of line patterns enclosed in parentheses. You can reference SAS patterns by
number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default The line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements in the current style are used.

Interaction Where applicable, the PATTERN= suboption of any plot option related to line attributes overrides the DATALINEPATTERNS= option.

Note When this option is specified, the line patterns cycle through line-pattern-list rather than the line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\_n style elements. When the patterns in line-pattern-list are exhausted, the patterns repeat.
Example  
\[ \text{datalinepatterns} = (\text{dot solid longdash 26}) \]

**DATASYMBOLS**\=(\text{marker-symbol-list})

specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data. Provide a space-separated list of symbols enclosed in parentheses. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

**Default**  
The symbols that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style are used.

**Interaction**  
Where applicable, the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option overrides the DATASYMBOLS= option.

**Note**  
When this option is specified, the symbols cycle through marker-symbol-list rather than the symbols that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements. When the symbols in marker-symbol-list are exhausted, the symbols repeat.

Example  
\[ \text{datasyMBOLS} = (\text{circle square triangle star}) \]

**WALLCOLOR**\=\text{color}

specifies the color of the plot wall area. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

The following figure shows a light blue wall color.

![Light Blue Wall Color](image)

**Default**  
The Color attribute of the GraphWalls style element

**Examples**  
wallcolor=CXFF0000

wallcolor=light_blue

**Details**

*How the Attributes Are Cycled*

The STYLEATTRS feature cycles the attributes in the order specified in your attribute list until the group values are exhausted. If the specified attribute list is exhausted first, then the list is repeated. If you specify multiple options, the STYLEATTRS feature combines the options as it cycles through.

In the following example, the DATACONTRASTCOLORS= option specifies three contrast colors used for markers. The DATALINEPATTERNS= option specifies two line patterns.
In this example, which uses the HTMLBlue style for the ODS HTML5 destination, the procedure uses a color-priority rotation pattern.

With the color-priority rotation pattern, marker symbols and line patterns are held constant while each color in the list is applied to the marker symbol or line.

In the example, the dotted line pattern is held constant while the procedure applies red, green, and blue colors to the dotted lines for the consecutive group values. If there are more group values, the options apply the red, green, and blue colors to solid lines.

The following figure shows an example rotation for an age grouping.

You can change this rotation pattern by using the ATTRPRIORITY= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. The ATTRPRIORITY= option controls the rotation pattern for the attributes derived from the GraphData1 ...GraphDataN style elements for the style that is in effect.

Here is the general syntax for the option.

ATTRPRIORITY=COLOR | NONE

Note: The default behavior for this option depends on the ODS style that is in use. For the HTMLBlue style, ATTRPRIORITY in the style is set to COLOR. For other styles, ATTRPRIORITY in the style is set to NONE.

You can use the ATTRPRIORITY= option to control the rotation pattern for the attributes that you specify with the STYLEATTRS feature.

To change the rotation pattern in the previous example, specify the following before you invoke the SGPLOT procedure:

```
ods graphics / attrpriority=none;
```

Now, the following options in the STYLEATTRS statement are applied in alternating order:

```
datacontrastcolors=(red green blue)
datalinepatterns=(dot solid)
```

In the output, a red dotted line pattern is applied for the first group crossing, a solid green line pattern is applied for the second, a blue dotted line pattern is applied for the third, and so on.

The following figure shows the rotation for the age grouping with no priority rotation.

---

**See Also**

“ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61
Example: Sorted Data with Contrast Colors and Line Patterns Specified

This example has the following features:

- The input data is sorted by the group variable.
- The default ODS style is HTMLBlue. For the HTMLBlue style, the ATTRPRIORITY defaults to COLOR. Therefore, the procedure uses a color-priority rotation pattern to determine the output colors and line patterns.

```sas
/* Sort the data set by the group variable */
proc sort data=sashelp.class out=class;
   by age;
run;

/* Generate the graph using the sorted data */
proc sgpanel data=class;
   panelby sex;
   styleattrs
      datacontrastcolors=(red green blue)
      datalinepatterns=(dot solid);
   series x=height y=weight / group=age;
   keylegend;
run;
```

**BAND Statement**

Creates a band that highlights part of a plot.

**Restriction:** The axis that the UPPER and LOWER values are placed on cannot be a discrete axis. For example, if you specify a variable for Y, the plot cannot use a discrete horizontal axis.

**Note:** The input data should be sorted by the X or Y variable. If the data is not sorted, the graph might produce unpredictable results.
Example: “About Band Plots” on page 15

Syntax

BAND X=variable | Y=variable
UPPER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
LOWER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
</option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bands from discrete X or Y tick values.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible.

FILLATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

LINEATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the lines in the plot.

NOEXTEND
when you specify numeric values for UPPER= and LOWER=, specifies that the band does not extend beyond the first and last data points in the plot.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the outlines of the band are visible.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

TYPE=SERIES | STEP
specifies how the data points for the lower and upper band boundaries are connected.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.
Label options
CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you specify a curve label.
CURVELABELLOWER ="text-string"
adds a label to the lower edge of the band.
CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.
CURVELABELUPPER ="text-string"
adds a label to the upper edge of the band.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend.
SPLITCHAR="character-list”
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot reference options
MODELNAME="plot-name"
specifies the name of a plot from which to derive the interpolation for the band.
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments
X=variable | Y=variable
specifies a variable that is used to plot the band along the x or y axis.
LOWER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the lower value for the band. You can specify either a constant numeric value or a numeric variable.
UPPER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the upper value for the band. You can specify either a constant numeric value or a numeric variable.

Optional Arguments
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you specify a curve label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific
options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless CURVELABELLOWER or CURVELABELUPPER is also specified.

Examples
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOWER =“text-string”
adds a label to the lower edge of the band. Specify the label text.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default
END

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABELLOWER= or CURVELABELUPPER= option is also specified.

CURVELABELUPPER =“text-string”
adds a label to the upper edge of the band. Specify the label text.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bands from discrete X or Y tick values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default
0.0 (no offset)

Requirement
This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.
**Default**
The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts style attribute of the GraphBand style element in the current style.

**Interactions**
Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)
sp
cifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**GROUP=**variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate band is created for each unique value of the grouping variable.

**LEGENDLABEL=**“text-string”
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend. By default, the label “Band” is used for ungrouped data, and the group values are used for grouped data.

**Interaction**
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)
sp
cifies the appearance of the lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Defaults**
GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle.

For line thickness, GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attribute is LineThickness.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the OUTLINES option.

**MODELNAME=**"plot-name"
specifies the name of a plot from which to derive the interpolation for the band.

**Default**
If you do not specify this option, then the band is interpolated in the same way as a series plot.
Requirement  *plot-name* must be the name that has been assigned with the associated plot’s NAME= option.

See  “Details” on page 122

**NAME=**"text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOEXTEND**

when you specify numeric values for UPPER= and LOWER=, specifies that the band does not extend beyond the first and last data points in the plot. By default, the band extends to the edges of the plot area.

**Interaction**  This option has no effect if you do not specify numeric values for the UPPER= and LOWER= options.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**

specifies whether the outlines of the band are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default**  The default status of the band outlines is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphBand style element in the current style.

**Interactions**  Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**

specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters. This option affects both the upper and lower curve labels if they are displayed.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.
Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABELLOWER or CURVELABELUPPER is also specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**`LEFT` | `CENTER` | `RIGHT`

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default `LEFT`

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics / imagemap=on;```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example `tip=(age weight)`

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables. |
| See | SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference |
| Example | `tipformat=(auto F5.2)` |

**TIPLABEL=**(*label-list*)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables. |
| Example | `tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")` |

**TRANSPARENCY=*/value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

| Default | 0.0 |
| Range | 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent) |

**TYPE=SERIES | STEP**

specifies how the data points for the lower and upper band boundaries are connected. You can specify one of the following:

**SERIES**

the data points are connected directly using line segments, as in a series plot.
STEP
the data points are connected using a step function, as in a step plot.

Default SERIES

Details
The MODELNAME= option fits a band to another plot. This is particularly useful for
plots that use a special interpolation such as step plots.

The following code fragment fits a band to a step plot:

    band x=t upper=ucl lower=lcl / modelname="myname" transparency=.5;
    step x=t y=survival / name="myname";

**Figure 4.4  Fitted Band Plot Example**

**BLOCK Statement**
Creates one or more rectangular blocks containing text values. The width of each block corresponds to
specified numeric intervals. Block plots show continuous ranges of data that have the same BLOCK=
value.

**Requirement:** The BLOCK statement must be used with another plot statement, which establishes
the axis type for the Y axis.

**Example:** "About Block Plots" on page 16

**Syntax**

    BLOCK X=category-variable BLOCK=block-variable </option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

    ALTFILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of alternate fills for the blocks.

    ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the blocks are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fill for the blocks.

FILLTYPE=MULTICOLOR | ALTERNATE
specifies how the blocks are filled.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the block outlines.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the blocks have outlines.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the blocks.

Block text options

BLOCKLABEL=variable
specifies a column to use for alternative text in the blocks.

NOVALUES | VALUES
specifies whether the block values are displayed or hidden.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split block text values into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the block text values.

VALUEFITPOLICY=NONE | SHRINK | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | TRUNCATE
specifies how text values are adjusted to fit within the containing block.

VALUEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | START
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text within the blocks.

VALUEVALIGN=TOP | CENTER | BOTTOM
specifies the vertical alignment of the value text within the blocks.

Label options

LABEL <="text-string"> | NOLABEL
specifies an external label for a single block plot.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the color and font attributes of the external block labels.

LABELPOS=BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT | TOP
specifies the position for the block label for a single block plot.

Plot options

CLASS=variable
creates a stack of block plots, with one block plot for each unique value of the specified variable.

EXTENDMISSING
extends the previous block value if the current value is missing.

NOMISSINGCLASS
suppresses blocks that correspond to missing values of the CLASS= value.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

\[ X=\text{category-variable} \]

specifies X axis positions. When the X axis is numeric and the specified variable is numeric, values are expected to be in sorted, ascending order. If the X axis is discrete and the specified column is numeric, values are treated as numeric-discrete.

\[ \text{BLOCK=} block-variable \]

specifies the variable that classifies the observations into distinct subsets.

**Optional Arguments**

\[ \text{ALTFILLATTRS=} style-element <(options)> | (options) \]

specifies the appearance of alternate fills for the blocks. This option in conjunction with the FILLATTRS= option controls fill appearance when FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

- **Requirement**
  - FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE must be specified for this option to have any effect.

- **Interaction**
  - This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

- **Note**
  - The TRANSPARENCY= attribute affects only the alternate fill blocks. To set the same transparency for both the fill blocks and the alternate fill blocks, use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the BLOCK statement.

- **Tips**
  - The FILLATTRS= option controls the fill color of non-alternate blocks.
  - To make all block fill areas the same color, set the FILLATTRS= and ALTFILLATTRS= options to the same value.

\[ \text{ATTRID=} \text{character-value} \]

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

- **See**
  - Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

\[ \text{BLOCKLABEL=} \text{variable} \]

specifies a column to use for alternative text in the blocks.

- **Interaction**
  - This option overrides the default text for the blocks.

- **Tip**
  - The font and color attributes for the alternative text are specified by the VALUEATTRS= option.
CLASS=variable
creates a stack of block plots, with one block plot for each unique value of the specified variable.

Interaction To label the blocks by the class values, specify the BLOCKLABEL= option using the same class variable.

EXTENDMISSING
extends the previous block value if the current value is missing.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the blocks are filled.

Default FILL

Interaction The NOFILL option can be used with the NOOUTLINE option to hide both the fill and the outline.

FILLATRNS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fill for the blocks. This option in conjunction with the ALTFILLATRNS= option controls fill appearance when FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Requirement FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE must be specified for this option to have any effect.

Interaction This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

Note The TRANSPARENCY= attribute affects only the fill blocks. To set the same transparency for both the fill blocks and the alternate fill blocks, use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the BLOCK statement.

Tips The ALTFILLATRNS= option controls the alternate fill color.

To make all block fill areas the same color, set the FILLATRNS= and ALTFILLATRNS= options to the same value.

FILLTYPE=MULTICOLOR | ALTERNATE
specifies how the blocks are filled.

MULTICOLOR
Blocks are filled with the COLOR attribute of the GraphData1 ... GraphDatan style elements.

ALTERNATE
Blocks are filled alternating between the colors specified by the FILLATRNS= and ALTFILLATRNS= options.

Default MULTICOLOR

Interaction This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

LABEL <“text-string”> | NOLABEL
specifies an external label for a single block plot. If you specify the LABEL option, the procedure displays the name of the block variable. You can override that label by providing your own text.
The label text is the variable label of the BLOCK= variable. If there is no variable label, the variable name is used.

By default, the label appears to the left of the plot. You can specify a different position for the label using the LABELPOS= option.

You can specify the font and color attributes for the label using the LABELATTRS= option.

\[
\text{LABELATTRS=style-element \hspace{1mm} <(options)> | (options)}
\]

specifies the color and font attributes of the external block labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

\[
\text{LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}
\]

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

\[
\text{LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText}
\]

\[
\text{LABELPOS=\hspace{1mm}BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT | TOP}
\]

specifies the position for the block label for a single block plot.

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

This option has no effect if the NOOUTLINE option is also specified.

\[
\text{NAME=\hspace{1mm}"text-string"}
\]

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGCLASS**
suppresses blocks that correspond to missing values of the CLASS= value.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the blocks have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default  OUTLINE

Interaction  The NOOUTLINE option can be used with the NOFILL option to hide both the outline and the fill.

**NOVALUES | VALUES**
specifies whether the block values are displayed or hidden.

Default  VALUES

Tip  The font and color attributes for the text values are specified by the VALUEATTRS= option.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
specifies one or more characters used to split block text values into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the containing block.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur. In that case, if the value does not fit the available space, it might collide with the values in the adjacent blocks.

Default  The default split character is a space.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless VALUEFITPOLICY= specifies SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS. The default value for VALUEFITPOLICY= is SPLIT.

When the text value is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**TRANSPARENCY=** *numeric-value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the blocks. Transparency affects both the fill and the alternate fills, if enabled. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default  0.0

**VALUEATTRS=** *style-element <(options)> | (options)*

specifies the appearance of the block text values. This option affects the default values that are associated with the BLOCK= argument. If BLOCKLABEL= is specified, then the option affects those values instead.

You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default  GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples  VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

**VALUEFITPOLICY=** *NONE | SHRINK | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | TRUNCATE*

specifies how text values are adjusted to fit within the containing block. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**

No attempt is made to fit values that collide with the text values in adjacent blocks.

**SHRINK**

All values are reduced in font size until they all fit.

**SPLIT**

If a value does not fit within the containing block, it is split at a split character. No split occurs at split characters where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur. In that case, if the value does not fit the available space, it might collide with the adjoining values.

Default  The default split character is a space.

Tip  Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

**SPLITALWAYS**

Text values are split at a split character in all blocks.

Default  The default split character is a space.

Tip  Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.
TRUNCATE
Any value that does not fit is truncated. For a numeric column, an asterisk (*) is substituted for the entire value whenever truncation occurs. For a character column, the truncated portion of the text is replaced by an ellipsis (...).

Default SPLIT

VALUEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | START
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text within the blocks. This option changes the text alignment regardless of whether you split values or specify the VALUEFITPOLICY= option.

Select one of the following values:

LEFT
left-aligned within the block

CENTER
center-aligned within the block

RIGHT
right-aligned within the block

START
center-aligned at the starting value of the block

Default CENTER

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOVALUES option.

VALUEVALIGN=TOP | CENTER | BOTTOM
specifies the vertical alignment of the value text within the blocks.

Default TOP

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOVALUES option.

Details
The BLOCK statement provides several options for changing the appearance of the blocks and the text values inside the blocks.

The syntax for these display attributes is almost identical between the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures, and is described in the following topics in the SGPLOT chapter:

• “Changing the Appearance of Block Text Values” on page 636
• “Changing the Appearance of Block Fills” on page 637

BUBBLE Statement
Creates a bubble plot in which two variables determine the location of the bubble centers and a third variable controls the size of the bubble.

Example: “About Bubble Plots” on page 17
Syntax

BUBBLE X=variable Y=variable SIZE=numeric-variable </ option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ABSSCALE
    specifies that the SIZE= column values are interpreted in the same units as the axes rather than as relative values.

ATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BRADIUSMAX=numeric-value
    specifies the size of the radius of the largest bubble.

BRADIUSMIN=numeric-value
    specifies the size of the radius of the smallest bubble.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
    specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
    specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
    specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DRAWORDER=SIZE | DATA
    specifies whether the bubbles are drawn according to bubble size or according to data order.

FILL | NOFILL
    specifies whether the bubbles are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the fill color and transparency.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the outlines for the bubbles.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
    specifies whether the outlines of the bubbles are visible.

RATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
    specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
    applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
    applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
GROUP=variable
    specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

NOMISSINGGROUP
    specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Label options**

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
    displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
    specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

**DATALABELPOS=position**
    specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
    specifies the label that identifies the bubble plot in the legend.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
    splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
    specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
    specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Plot options**

**URL=character-variable**
    specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**
    specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=variable**
    specifies the variable for the X axis.

**Y=variable**
    specifies the variable for the Y axis.

**SIZE=numeric-variable**
    specifies the variable that controls the size of the bubbles. The minimum and maximum values automatically provide the range that is used to determine bubble sizes. You can control this range manually by using the BRADIUSMAX and BRADIUSMIN options.

**Tip** You can use the ABSSCALE option to interpret the bubble size in the same units as the axes rather than as relative values.
Optional Arguments

**ABSSCALE**

specifies that the SIZE= column values are interpreted in the same units as the axes rather than as relative values. By default, the bubble sizes are scaled to represent the value range of the SIZE= column.

For example, suppose a graph contains only two bubbles, and their sizes are 2 and 4. These two bubbles appear the same as they would if their sizes were 4000 and 8000, respectively. By contrast, when ABSSCALE is specified, the size values are interpreted in the same units as the axes.

Restriction This option is ignored if the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interaction When this option is used, the BRADIUSMAX= and BRADIUSMIN= options are ignored.

Note The bubbles might be drawn as ellipses if the X and Y axes are scaled differently.

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BRADIUSMAX=numeric-value**

specifies the size of the radius of the largest bubble. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Restriction The BRADIUSMAX= value must be greater than the BRADIUSMIN= value if one is specified. If BRADIUSMAX is not greater, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Note If you specify the maximum size as a percentage, this is interpreted as a percentage of the graph's height.

**BRADIUSMIN=numeric-value**

specifies the size of the radius of the smallest bubble. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Restriction The BRADIUSMIN= value must be smaller than the BRADIUSMAX= value if one is specified. If BRADIUSMIN is not smaller, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Note If you specify the minimum size as a percentage, this is interpreted as a percentage of the graph's height.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the 
COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the 
COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not 
required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the 
COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example  colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use 
style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For 
more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can 
contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example  colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must 
also be specified in the statement.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill 
colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the 
GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color 
ramp represents the range of unique response values

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that 
variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values 
of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= 
option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying 
specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to 
override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected 
attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\textsuperscript{n} style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=**\textit{position}

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. \textit{position} can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=**\texttt{NONE} | \texttt{CRISP} | \texttt{GLOSS} | \texttt{MATTE} | \texttt{PRESSED} | \texttt{SHEEN}

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all bubbles. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 4.3** \textit{DATASKIN} Options for Bubbles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="none.png" alt="NONE" /></td>
<td><img src="crisp.png" alt="CRISP" /></td>
<td><img src="gloss.png" alt="GLOSS" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="matte.png" alt="MATTE" /></td>
<td><img src="pressed.png" alt="PRESSED" /></td>
<td><img src="sheen.png" alt="SHEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**\texttt{NONE}

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot.
statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DRAWORDER=SIZE | DATA**

specifies whether the bubbles are drawn according to bubble size or according to data order.

**SIZE**

draws the bubbles according to bubble size, from the largest to the smallest.

**DATA**

draws the bubbles according to data order.

The following figure shows the effect of SIZE and DATA on four bubbles. The bubble labels indicate the data order, and the bubble sizes increase linearly starting with 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DRAWORDER=SIZE</th>
<th>DRAWORDER=DATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![DRAWORDER=SIZE Image]</td>
<td>![DRAWORDER=DATA Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default  SIZE

**FILL | NOFILL**

specifies whether the bubbles are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

Default  FILL

**Interactions**

Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency
**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The bubbles for each group value are automatically distinguished by different colors.

When this option is used, the bubble colors are taken from the GraphData1... GraphData\(n\) style elements. If the bubbles are filled, then the COLOR attribute is used for bubble fill and CONTRASTCOLOR is used for the bubble outline. If the bubbles are not filled, then the CONTRASTCOLOR and PATTERN are used for the bubble outlines.

When this option is used and the value is a variable associated with an ATTRID= option, the attribute mapping defined by the associated attribute map is used.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**
specifies the label that identifies the bubble plot in the legend.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the bubbles. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**NAME=“text-string”**
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the outlines of the bubbles are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.
### RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

### SPLITCHAR=“character-list”

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

### SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
**SPLITJUSTIFY=** LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

- **Default:** LEFT

- **Interaction:** This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

- **See:** “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **(variable-list)**
  - a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

- **NONE**
  - suppresses the data tips from this plot.

- **Requirement:** You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:
  
  ```
  ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
  ```

- **Interaction:** This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

- **Tip:** Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

- **Example:** `tip=(age weight)`

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- **Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.**

- **A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.**

- **Default:** The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

- **Requirement:** A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

- **Interaction:** This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

- **Tip:** Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

- **See:** SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

- **Example:** `tipformat=(auto F5.2)`
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example  tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

DENSITY Statement

Creates a density curve that shows the distribution of values in your data.

Interaction:  The DENSITY statement can be combined only with the DENSITY and HISTOGRAM statements in the SG PANEL procedure.
Examples:  
“About Density Plots” on page 41
“Example 1: Creating a Panel of Graph Cells with Histograms and Density Plots” on page 594

Syntax

DENSITY response-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the density line.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

SCALE=COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT | PROPORTION
  specifies the scaling that is used for the response axis.

Group options

GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

Label options

CURVELABEL="text-string"
  adds a label for the density curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=END | MAX | MIN | START
  specifies the location of the curve label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  specifies a label that identifies the density plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
  splits the text for curve labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
  specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
  specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

FREQ=numeric-variable
  specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

TYPE =NORMAL < (normal-opts)> | KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>
  specifies the type of distribution curve that is used for the density plot.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Argument**

response-variable
specifies the variable for the x axis. The variable must be numeric.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CURVELABEL="text-string"
adds a label for the density curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData$n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.
MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default
END

Interactions
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note
If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the density plot in the legend. By default, the label identifies the type of density curve. If you specify TYPE=NORMAL, then the default label is “Normal.” If you specify TYPE=KERNEL, then the default label is “Kernel.”

Note
User-specified parameters from the TYPE= option are included in the label by default.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the density line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphFit style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip: This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**SCALE=COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT | PROPORTION**

specifies the scaling that is used for the response axis. Specify one of the following values:

**COUNT**
the axis displays the frequency count.

**DENSITY**
the axis displays the density estimate values.

**PERCENT**
the axis displays values as a percentage of the total.

**PROPORTION**
the axis displays values in proportion to the total.

Default: PERCENT

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**

splits the text for curve labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default: Values are not split.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** *LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT*

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default *LEFT*

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TRANSPARENCY=** *value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**TYPE =** *NORMAL < (normal-opts)> | KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>*

specifies the type of distribution curve that is used for the density plot. Specify one of the following keywords:

**NORMAL < (normal-opts)>**

specifies a normal density estimate, with a mean and a standard deviation.

*normal-opts* can be one or more of the following values:

**MU=** *numeric-value*

specifies the mean value that is used in the density function equation. By default, the mean value is calculated from the data.

**SIGMA=** *numeric-value*

specifies the standard deviation value that is used in the density function equation. The value that you specify for the SIGMA= suboption must be a positive number. By default, the standard deviation value is calculated from the data.

**KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>**

specifies a nonparametric kernel density estimate.

*kernel-opts* can be:

**C=** *numeric-value*

specifies the standardized bandwidth for a number that is greater than 0 and less than or equal to 100.

The value that you specify for the C= suboption affects the value of $\lambda$ as shown in the following equation:

$$\lambda = cQn^{-\frac{1}{5}}$$

In this equation $c$ is the standardized bandwidth, $Q$ is the interquartile range, and $n$ is the sample size.

**WEIGHT=** *NORMAL | QUADRATIC | TRIANGULAR*

specifies the weight function. You can specify either normal, quadratic, or triangular weight function.
Default NORMAL

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**
specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**Details**

**Normal Density Function**
When the type of the density curve is NORMAL, the fitted density function equation is as follows.

\[
p(x) = \frac{100h \%}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty
\]

In the equation, \(\mu\) is the mean, and \(\sigma\) is the standard deviation. You can specify \(\mu\) by using the MU= suboption and \(\sigma\) by using the SIGMA= suboption.

**Kernel Density Function**
When the TYPE of the density curve is KERNEL, the general form of the kernel density estimator is as follows.

\[
\hat{f}_h(x) = \frac{100h \%}{n\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_0\left(\frac{x - x_i}{\lambda}\right)
\]

In the equation, \(K_0(\cdot)\) is the weight function, \(\lambda\) is the bandwidth, \(n\) is the sample size, and \(x_i\) is the \(i\)th observation. You can use the C= suboption to specify the bandwidth and the WEIGHT= suboption to specify the weight function \(K_0(\cdot)\).

**Kernel Density Weight Functions**
The formulas for the weight functions are as follows.

**NORMAL**

\[
K_0(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} t^2\right) \text{ for } -\infty < t < \infty
\]

**QUADRATIC**

\[
K_0(t) = \frac{3}{4}(1 - t^2) \text{ for } |t| \leq 1
\]

**TRIANGULAR**

\[
K_0(t) = 1 - |t| \text{ for } |t| \leq 1
\]
DOT Statement

Creates a dot plot that summarizes the values of a category variable.

**Interaction:** The DOT statement can be combined only with other horizontal categorization plot statements.

**Example:** “About Dot Plots” on page 49

---

**Syntax**

`DOT category-variable <option(s)>;`

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `ATTRID=character-value`
  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- `COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)`
  
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- `COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column`
  
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- `DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`
  
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- `DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`
  
  specifies an amount to offset all dots from discrete category values.

- `RATTRID=character-value`
  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- `TRANSPARENCY=value`
  
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**

- `TIP=(variable-list) | NONE`
  
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- `TIPFORMAT=(format-list)`
  
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- `TIPLABEL=(label-list)`
  
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

- `CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value`
  
  specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

- `GROUP=variable`
  
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

- `GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY`
  
  specifies how to display grouped dots.
GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the dot plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when
there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and
legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=UPPER | LOWER | BOTH
specifies which limit lines to display.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify
LIMITSTAT= STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a dot for it.

RESPONSE= response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL= character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT= numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options
NAME=“text-string”
specifies a name for the plot.

Statistics options
COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

Required Argument
category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the dots.

Optional Arguments
ALPHA= numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

ATTRID= character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

RESPASC
sorts by the response values in ascending order.
RESPDESC
  sorts by the response values in descending order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>This option requires that you configure the panel to use either one column or one row, depending on the orientation of your charts. Use the ROWS= option or the COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement. If you do not use this option and your graph contains multiple cells, the specified sort order is not correctly applied to all cells.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interactions</th>
<th>When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>If CATEGORYORDER is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interactions</th>
<th>This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>style-element</th>
<th>specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example  
```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example  
```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors. When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

FREQ frequency count

PCT percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

SUM sum values for the color response

MEAN mean values for the color response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Note
This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples
DATALABELATTRS= (Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS= GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all marker symbols. If the symbol is not filled, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

Specify one of the following:
Table 4.4  DATASKIN Options for Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>You can use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a filled marker symbol.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all dots from discrete category values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

FILLEDOUTLINEMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.
If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**Interaction**
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interactions**
If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**

specifies how to display grouped dots.

- **CLUSTER**
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

- **OVERLAY**
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphDataN style elements in the current style.

**Default**
OVERLAY

**Restriction**
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

**Interaction**
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVISEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **DATA**
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.
Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default: ASCENDING

Interactions: The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes: Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”
specifies the label that identifies the dot plot in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction: The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
LIMITS=UPPER | LOWER | BOTH
specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending horizontally from each dot. Upper limits extend to the right of the dot and lower limits extend to the left of the dot. By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option. Specify one of the following values:

BOTH
adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER
adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER
adds upper limit lines to the plot.

Interaction Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT= MEAN.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

CLM
confidence limits

STDDEV
standard deviation

STDERR
standard error

Default CLM

Interaction If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH. Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.
Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a dot for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.
RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the
response variable for each category value are displayed on the horizontal axis.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not
enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence
of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:
SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the
displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in
the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in
the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interaction The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.
SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.
This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.
Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT**=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips. A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL**=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips. A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY**=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
URL=character-variable
 specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
 specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each
plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS
 HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the
ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following
statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
 specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value
of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an
observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is
deleted from the analysis.

Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also
specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you
specified is used for all of the plots.

DROPLINE Statement
Creates one or more drop lines from data points to one or both axes. The line or lines can be horizontal,
vertical, or both.

Interaction: When the DROPLINE variable is the same as the response variable of a categorical
chart that is specified in the procedure, the DROPLINE statement is ignored.

See: “About Drop Lines” on page 22

Syntax

DROPLINE X=variable | x-axis-value
Y=variable | y-axis-value <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

DATASKIN=None | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all drop lines from discrete X or Y values.
LINEATTRS=\textit{style-element (<options>) | (options)}
specifies the appearance of the drop line.

\textbf{TRANSPARENCY=\textit{value}}
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

\textbf{Axis options}

\textbf{DROPTO=\textit{BOTH | X | Y}}
specifies the axis to which the line is dropped.

\textbf{NOCLIP}
extends the plot axes to contain the drop lines.

\textbf{Label options}

\textbf{LABEL <=\textit{variable} | <=(\textit{"text-string-1" ... "text-string-n"})>}
creates labels for each drop line.

\textbf{LABELATTRS=\textit{style-element (<options>) | (options)}}
specifies the appearance of the labels.

\textbf{LEGENDLABEL=\textit{"text-string"}}
specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.

\textbf{Plot reference options}

\textbf{NAME=\textit{"text-string"}}
specifies a name for the plot.

\textbf{Required Arguments}

\textbf{X=\textit{variable} | x-axis-value}
specifies the X coordinate of the drop line or drop lines. If you specify an \textit{x-axis-value} that is a text string, enclose the string in quotation marks.

\textbf{Requirement} Values must agree in type with the X-axis data type. For example, you should use numeric SAS date or time values (or SAS date/time constants) for a time axis.

\textbf{Y=\textit{variable} | y-axis-value}
specifies the Y coordinate of the drop line or drop lines. If you specify a \textit{y-axis-value} that is a text string, enclose the string in quotation marks.

\textbf{Requirement} Values must agree in type with the Y-axis data type.

\textbf{Optional Arguments}

\textbf{DATASKIN=\textit{NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN}}
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

\textit{Table 4.5} DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>CRISP</td>
<td>GLOSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**
When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all drop lines from discrete X or Y values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>-0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset) where 0.5 represents half the distance between discrete ticks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Requirement</strong></td>
<td>This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DROPTO=BOTH | X | Y**
specifies the axis to which the line is dropped.

- **BOTH**
  draws droplines to both axes.
- **X**
  draws droplines to the X axis.
- **Y**
  draws droplines to the Y axis.

**LABEL <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>**
creates labels for each drop line. If you do not specify a label value, the value for that line is used as the label.

If you specify a label value, the following options are available.

- **variable**
  a variable for the label value.

  **Restriction**
  This label variable is used only when a variable is used for the DROPLINE value. If this condition fails, the label variable is ignored and a message is written to the log.

  **“text-string-1” ... “text-string-n”**
  a text string for the label value.

  **Restriction**
  The label string does not apply when a variable is used for the DROPLINE value. In that situation, the label string is ignored and a message is written to the log.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  
GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless the LABEL option is also specified.

Examples  
LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “drop” is used.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless you also specify the NAME= option.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the drop line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  
GraphReference style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note  
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip  
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCLIP

extends the plot axes to contain the drop lines. By default, if a line is created outside of the data range, then the line is not visible. This option has no effect if you do not create lines that are outside of the data range.

TRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  
0.0

Range  
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
Details

A drop line is always drawn perpendicular from the specified point to the X or Y axis. Axis offsets do not apply to drop lines, so they always meet the axis line.

The DROPTO= option controls whether a horizontal or vertical drop line is created. DROPTO=X specifies the horizontal axis for a vertical drop line, and DROPTO=Y specifies the vertical axis for a horizontal drop line. DROPTO=BOTH specifies both axes.

A DROPLINE statement must be used with another plot statement that establishes the axis scale for the DROPTO= points. For example, a drop line can be used with a scatter plot or a histogram. You can generate multiple drop lines by specifying a column for X and Y. The column type (numeric or string) must agree with the type of data presented on the axis.

Example

This example shows a DROPLINE statement originating from the point (X=3, Y=5) and dropping to both axes. The data form a parabola, which is divided in the panel depending on whether the curve is going down or up.

/* Create data set with X and Y variables that plot a parabola.*/
data test;
  length Status $4;
  do X=0 to 8 by 0.25;
    Y=(x-3)*(x-3) + 5;
    if X >= 3 then Status='Up';
    else Status='Down';
    output;
  end;
run;

/* Create the plot and drop lines. Specify a label and line attributes for the drop lines.*/
title "Drop lines at Inflection Point";
proc sgpanel data=test;
panelby Status;
series x=x y=y;
dropline x=3 y=5 / dropto=both label="(3,5)"
   lineattrs=(color=blue pattern=dot);
rowaxis min=0;
run;
title;

FRINGE Statement

Creates a fringe plot on the X axis of an X-Y plot.

**Interaction:** Fringe plots can be overlaid with all plots except with box plots and categorical charts (bar charts, line plots, and dot plots).

**Example:** “About Fringe Plots” on page 18

---

**Syntax**

FRINGE numeric-variable </option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

HEIGHT=dimension <units>
  specifies the height of the fringe lines.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the fringe lines.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
  applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

NOMISSINGGROUP
  specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Label options**
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the fringe plot in the legend.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Argument
numeric-variable
specifies the variable that provides the X coordinates of the data values.

Optional Arguments
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes. Each distinct group value is represented in the graph by a different line color. Line patterns are not changed across groups.

Interaction When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

HEIGHT=dimension <units>
specifies the height of the fringe lines. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels.
The following table contains the units that are available:

**Table 4.6 Measurement Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default 10px

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the fringe plot in the legend.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element *(options)* | *(options)***

specifies the appearance of the fringe lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NAME=“text-string”**

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note** The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip** This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over
the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are
displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS
GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example,
add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by
default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and
labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option
provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is
specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using
the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the
AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is
assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable
that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This
option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is
specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same
order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the
AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example: `tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")`

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default: 0.0

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

---

**GRADLEGEND Statement**

Generates a gradient legend that maps the data range of a response variable to a range of colors. You can use up to four GRADLEGEND statements in a procedure. The GRADLEGEND statement is used in conjunction with the COLORRESPONSE= option. (The COLORRESPONSE= option is specified in the plot statement and indicates the response variable that is used to map the colors.)

See: “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**Syntax**

```plaintext
GRADLEGEND <"name"> <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `BORDER | NOBORDER` specifies whether a border is visible around the legend.
- `INTEGER` specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.
- `NOTITLE` removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.
- `OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)` specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.
- `POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT` specifies the position of the legend within the graph.
- `TITLE="text-string"` specifies a title for the legend.
- `TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)` specifies the appearance of the title.
- `VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)` specifies the color and font attributes of the legend values.
Legend options

```
“name”
```
specifies the name of the plot that you want to include in the legend.

Scale options

```
EXTRACTSCALE <=DEFAULT | SCIENTIFIC>
```
extracts a scale factor from the tick values and uses it to reduce the tick value width.

Optional Arguments

```
“name”
```
specifies the name of the plot that you want to include in the legend. The name that you specify must correspond to a value that you entered for the NAME= option in a plot statement. The plot statement must also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Default
 If no name is specified, the legend references whichever plot statement specifies the COLORRESPONSE= option. If the procedure contains more than one plot with a COLORRESPONSE= option and you do not specify a plot name, then the legend attempts to reference both or all of these plots. The resulting legend might be hard to read.

Restriction
 Only one name can be specified. If you want a continuous legend for more than one plot, you can use multiple GRADLEGEND statements. You can use up to four GRADLEGEND statements in a procedure.

BORDER | NOBORDER
 specifies whether a border is visible around the legend.

Default
 NOBORDER

```
EXTRACTSCALE <=DEFAULT | SCIENTIFIC>
```
extracts a scale factor from the tick values and uses it to reduce the tick value width. The scale used is appended to the legend title as shown in the following example.

```
Total Sales (millions)
```
For long legend titles, if the scale does not fit the available space, then the title is truncated, and the scale is appended to the truncated title. Ellipses indicate that the label was truncated as shown in the following example.

```
Total Sales for the Fourth Quarter Of ... (millions)
```
In extreme cases where the title does not fit even with truncation, the title is dropped.

You can also specify whether to use a named scale or a scientific-notation scale.

```
DEFAULT
```
events a named scale. A named scale can be millions, billions, or trillions for values of 999 trillion or less, or a multiple of 10 (denoted as $10^n$) for values over 999 trillion. For small fractional tick values, the scale factor is set to ensure that the absolute value of the smallest value is greater than 1. The scale can be millionth, billionth, or trillionth for values of 1 trillionth or more, or a multiple of $1/10 (10^{-n})$ for values less than 1 trillionth.

```
SCIENTIFIC
```
events a scientific-notation scale. A scientific-notation scale is a multiple of 10 expressed as $10^n$ for values greater than 1, or a multiple of $1/10$ expressed as $10^{-n}$ for values less than 1.
The following examples show a gradient legend before and after EXTRACTSCALE= is specified:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Scale</th>
<th>EXTRACTSCALE Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="default_legend" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="extraction_legend" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

**Restriction**

The scale that is extracted by the EXTRACTSCALE= option is derived from the English locale.

**INTEGER**

specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

**NOTITLE**

removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

**OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)**

specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

**dimension**

specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the legend border.

**(pad-options)**

a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

**LEFT=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.

**RIGHT=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.

**TOP=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.

**BOTTOM=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

**Note**

Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

**Tip**

Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

**Default**

No padding

**Note**

The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.
**Example**

“Example: Gradient Legend That Uses the OUTERPAD= Option” on page 174

---

**POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT**

specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

**Default**

RIGHT

**Notes**

By default, if you use more than one GRADLEGEND statement, then each legend is placed in a different position.

If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then those legends are placed at that position.

---

**TITLE="text-string"**

specifies a title for the legend.

**Default**

If you do not specify this option, then the name of the legend variable is displayed as the title.

---

**TITLEATTRS=**

specifies the appearance of the title.

You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight. Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Examples**

TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText

---

**VALUEATTRS=**

specifies the color and font attributes of the legend values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

**Notes**

When you specify style-element, only the style attributes Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight are used.

If you specify one or more options but do not include all the font properties (color, family, size, style, and weight), non-specified properties are derived from the default GraphValueText style element.
Examples

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

\texttt{valueattrs=GraphTitleText}

The following example specifies a style element and overrides the color and weight:

\texttt{valueattrs=GraphDataText \{color=red weight=bold\}}

**Example: Gradient Legend That Uses the OUTERPAD= Option**

The following example shows a gradient legend that maps an age scale to a color gradient. The OUTERPAD= option adds padding to the top and bottom of the gradient.

```
title "Height and Weight Distribution";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart;
panelby sex;
scatter x=height y=weight / colorresponse=ageatdeath name=\"scatter\"
markerattrs=(symbol=squarefilled size=6px);
gradlegend "scatter" /
   outerpad=(top=20px bottom=20px);
run;
title;
```

**HBAR Statement**

Creates a bar chart that summarizes the values of a category variable.
Interaction: The HBAR statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

Tip: Bar charts can be combined with basic plot types using the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements.

Examples: "About Bar Charts” on page 44
“Example 3: Creating a Panel of Bar Charts” on page 597

Syntax

HBAR category-variable </(option(s))>

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
BARWIDTH=numeric-value
    specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.
BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the baseline.
COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
    specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
    specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
    specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
    specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.
FILL | NOFILL
    specifies whether the bars are filled.
FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the fill color and transparency.
FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
    specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.
NOZEROBARS
    suppresses zero-length bars.
OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
    specifies whether the bars have outlines.
OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.
RATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.
TRANSPARENCY=value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

BASELINE=numeric-value
    specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.
Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
specifies which limit lines to display.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

**Plot options**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**MISSING**

for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a bar for it.

**RESPONSE=response-variable**

specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies how observations are weighted.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**

specifies a name for the plot.

**Statistics options**

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**

specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

**STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM**

specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

**Required Argument**

*category-variable*

specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

**Default**

.05

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the
graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The
maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the
centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If
you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between
the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the
number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8
1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by
the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are
drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically
around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always
displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default
value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the
baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interactions If GROUPDISPLAY=STACKED is specified, this option is ignored.

When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies
0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To
restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the
BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set
the line thickness to 0.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
Default  The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes  The baseline is always drawn by default.

When `style-element` is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip  To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```plaintext
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

### CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

- **RESPASC**
  sorts by the response values in ascending order.

- **RESPDESC**
  sorts by the response values in descending order.

Default  By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

Restriction  This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Requirement  This option requires that you configure the panel to use either one column or one row, depending on the orientation of your charts. Use the `ROWS=` option or the `COLUMNS=` option in the `PANELBY` statement. If you do not use this option and your graph contains multiple cells, the specified sort order is not correctly applied to all cells.

Interactions  When a group variable is used with the `CATEGORYORDER=` option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the `GROUPORDER=` option are both specified, the `GROUPORDER=` option is ignored.

Notes  When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

`CATEGORYORDER=` can be specified when a group variable is used.

If `CATEGORYORDER` is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

### CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default: 0.8

Interactions: This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

\[
\text{COLORMODEL} = \text{style-element} \mid (\text{color-list})
\]

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **style-element** specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
  - \text{STARTCOLOR} specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
  - \text{NEUTRALCOLOR} specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
  - \text{ENDCOLOR} specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

- **Example**: \text{colormodel=TwoColorRamp}

- **(color-list)** specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

  You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see "Color-Naming Schemes" on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

- **Requirement**: The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

- **Example**: \text{colormodel=(blue yellow green)}

Default: The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction: For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

\[
\text{COLORRESPONSE} = \text{numeric-column}
\]

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction: If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.
Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors. When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

FREQ frequency count
PCT percentages between 0 and 100
When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

SUM sum values for the color response
MEAN mean values for the color response
Defaults SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
Note This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

Interactions This option has no effect if you also specify the GROUPDISPLAY=STACK option.

By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.
Examples

```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
                Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**

specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify `DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE`.

**Default**

Show the labels unless they collide.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless `DATALABEL=` is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

*Table 4.7* **DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="NONE" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISP</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="CRISP" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSS</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GLOSS" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="MATTE" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="PRESSED" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="SHEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

NONE

**Restriction**

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**

If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**Note**

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default**

0.0 (no offset)
Range  -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction  If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Default  FILL

Interactions  Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData$n$ style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID
each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

GRADIENT
a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction  Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip  Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default  SOLID

Interaction  This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated $n$ times for computational purposes, where $n$ is the value of the numeric variable.
Restrictions  If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction  If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions  If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note:  CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default  STACK

Interaction  This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.
Tip

The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

**Default**
ASCENDING

**Interactions**
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Notes**
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless you also specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER

specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending from each bar. Upper limits extend to the right of the bar and lower limits extend to the left of the bar. By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option. If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then LIMITS=BOTH is the default. Specify one of the following values:

BOTH
adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER
adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER
adds upper limit lines to the plot.

Default

By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Interactions

Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT= MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITS= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR

specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

CLM
confidence limits

STDDEV
standard deviation

STDERR
standard error

Default

CLM

Interactions

If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.
If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITSTAT= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip   This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

Note  If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip   This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.
OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction

This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the horizontal axis.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

Tips

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATRrs= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.
SEGLABELATRNS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

The label text height must not exceed the bar width, and the label length must not exceed the segment length.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.

• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.
MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPANEL procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the
procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

**Defaults**

- The statistic is displayed for the response variable.
- When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

**Interactions**

- This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.
- This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- (variable-list)
  - a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.
- NONE
  - suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**

- This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**

- This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**

[SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference](#)
Example  

```
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

`TIPLABEL= (label-list)`

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```

`TRANSPARENCY=value`

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

`URL=character-variable`

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**

```
```

**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

`WEIGHT=numeric-variable`

specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

HBARBASIC Statement

Creates a horizontal bar chart that is compatible with other categorization charts as well as basic plots, such as scatter and series plots, and box plots.

Note: When using the HBARBASIC statement, axes are not guaranteed to be uniform across BY groups.

See: Basic plot types on page 1258

Example: “About Bar Charts” on page 44

Syntax

HBARBASIC category-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
        specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
        specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the appearance of the baseline.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
        specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
        specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
        specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
        specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

FILL | NOFILL
        specifies whether the bars are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the fill color and transparency.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
        specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

NOZEROBARS
        suppresses zero-length bars.
OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

Data tip options

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL
displays the bar statistic value for each bar.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

DATALABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Plot options**

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Statistics options**

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

**Required Argument**

category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER
Range

0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction

When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default

0

Interaction

When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips

The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes

The baseline is always drawn by default.

When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip

To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default

0.8

Interactions

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary
plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**`style-element | (color-list)`
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**  
`colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

*(color-list)*
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as `GraphData3:Color`.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**  
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**  
`colormodel=(blue yellow green)`

**Default**  
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**  
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=**`numeric-column`
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interactions**  
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

This option is ignored if COLORSTAT=FREQ or COLORSTAT=PCT.

**Tip**  
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

**See**  
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**COLORSTAT=**`FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN`
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors. When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:
FREQ  frequency count
PCT   percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

SUM   sum values for the color response
MEAN  mean values for the color response

Defaults  SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
          FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Note  This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

**DATALABEL**

displays the bar statistic value for each bar. For grouped clustered bars, each bar is labeled with the summarized value of the bar. For grouped stacked bars, the segmented bar is labeled with the accumulated, summarized value of all the bar segments.

Default  No label is shown

Interaction  By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

Tip  The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the DATALABELATTRS= option. The text format is specified by the DATALABELFORMAT= option.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\ n style elements.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples  DATALABELATTRS={Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold}  
           Here is an example that specifies a style element:
           DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**Default**
Show the labels unless they collide.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATALABELFORMAT=** *format*
specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

**Default**
The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

*Table 4.8* DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**
NONE

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**
When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=** *numeric-value*
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default**
0.0 (no offset)
Range  
-0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction  
If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILL</th>
<th>NOFILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default  
FILL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILLATTRS= style-element &lt;(options)&gt;</th>
<th>(options)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 0.0 transparency  |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILLTYPE=SOLID</th>
<th>GRADIENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOLID  
each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

GRADIENT  
a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Tip  |
| Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients. |

Default  
SOLID

Interaction  
This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

| GROUP=variable  |
| specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default STACK

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.
ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
ASCENDING

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER= . The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.
NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="NOZEROBARS Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note  If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip  This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>OUTLINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interactions
Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interaction
This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
RESPONSE=\textit{response-variable}

specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

\textbf{SEGLABEL}

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

\begin{verbatim}
SUV     21.68  18.9  23.04
Sedan   29.906 27.115 26.544
Sports  26.647 25.13  24.222
\end{verbatim}

Tips

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)}

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Default} & The GraphDataText style element. \\
\hline
\textbf{Interaction} & This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textbf{SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN}

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

\textbf{NONE}

no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

\textbf{NOCLIP}

does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

\textbf{THIN}

drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.
Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT=\textit{format}

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

\textbf{STAT=}\texttt{FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION}

specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

For bar charts with no RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{FREQ} \hspace{1cm} frequency count
  \item \texttt{PCT} | \texttt{PERCENT} \hspace{1cm} percentages between 0 and 100
  \item \texttt{PROPORTION} \hspace{1cm} proportions between 0 and 1
\end{itemize}

For bar charts with a RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{SUM} \hspace{1cm} sum values for the response
  \item \texttt{MEAN} \hspace{1cm} mean values for the response
\end{itemize}

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

When this option is used with the GROUP=group option, the specified statistic is computed for each segment that is created for the unique group values.

\textbf{TIP=}\texttt{(role-list) | NONE}

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

\texttt{(role-list)}

a space-separated list of unique chart roles enclosed in parentheses. The available roles for TIP are CATEGORY, GROUP, and RESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

Note: You must specify the GROUP and RESPONSE roles for the chart in order to use those roles for data tips.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

\begin{verbatim}
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
\end{verbatim}

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.
Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(category response)

**TIPFORMAT=**(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default** The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement** A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip** Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

**See** SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tiipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=**(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement** A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip** Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example tiiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=**value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
URL=character-variable

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default

By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPhICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```

---

HBARPARM Statement

Creates a horizontal bar chart based on a pre-summarized response value for each unique value of the category variable. You can also assign variables to the upper and lower limits.

**Requirement:** The data must contain only one response value per unique category variable. If more than one value is found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the graph might produce unpredictable results.

**Interaction:** The HBARPARM statement can be combined only with other basic plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Note:** An important distinction between HBARPARM and HBAR is that the response variable is required for HBARPARM. In addition, the response variable should contain pre-summarized computed values such as a sum or a mean.

**Example:** “About Bar Charts” on page 44

---

**Syntax**

```
HBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
```

---

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
  
  specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  
  specifies the appearance of the baseline.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

`COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column`

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

`DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

`DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

`FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the fill color and transparency.

`FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT`

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

`LEGENDLABEL="text-string"`

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

`NOZEROBARS`

suppresses zero-length bars.

`OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE`

specifies whether the bars have outlines.

`OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

`RATTRID=character-value`

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

`TRANSPARENCY=value`

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

`BASELINE=numeric-value`

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

**Bar options**

`FILL | NOFILL`

specifies whether the bars are filled.

**Data tip options**

`TIP=(variable-list) | NONE`

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

`TIPFORMAT=(format-list)`

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

`TIPLABEL=(label-list)`

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

`CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value`

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

`GROUP=variable`

specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

`GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER`

specifies how to display grouped bars.
GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.
DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.
DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.
SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.
SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.
SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.
SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.
LIMITLOWER=numeric-variable
specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines.
LIMITUPPER=numeric-variable
specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines.

Plot options

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME=“text-string”
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments

CATEGORY=category-variable
specifies the variable that categorizes the data. All values are treated as discrete values. The input data for this variable should contain unique values. When the category values are not unique, a warning is logged, and multiple bars are superimposed at the duplicated category values. The CATEGORY axis is always discrete.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

RESPONSE=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric response variable. The input data is expected to be pre-summarized computed values (sum, mean, and so on).
### Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

- **See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
- “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

- **Defaults** .8
- 1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER
- **Range** 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)
- **Interaction** When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=numeric-value**

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

- **Default** 0
- **Interaction** When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.
- **Tips** The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

The baseline is always drawn by default.

When \textit{style-element} is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:
\texttt{baselineattrs=(thickness=0)}

**CLUSTERWIDTH=\texttt{numeric-value}**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default 0.8

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=\texttt{style-element} | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

\texttt{style-element}

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{STARTCOLOR} specifies the color for the smallest data value of the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} column.
  \item \texttt{NEUTRALCOLOR} specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
  \item \texttt{ENDCOLOR} specifies the color for the highest data value of the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} column.
\end{itemize}

\texttt{Example} \texttt{colormodel=TwoColorRamp}

\texttt{(color-list)}

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

\texttt{Requirement} The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.
Example  
```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

Default  
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction  
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction  
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip  
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

See  
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

*Note:* By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples  
```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible.
To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify
DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

Default
Show the labels unless they collide.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 4.9 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Default
NONE

Restriction
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction
If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

Note
When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

Default
0.0 (no offset)

Range
-0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction
If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.
### Default

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>FILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Interactions

Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

#### FILLATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

- Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\n style elements in the current style for grouped data.
- 0.0 transparency

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

#### FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- **SOLID**
  - each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

- **GRADIENT**
  - a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

**Interaction**

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

**Tip**

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

**Default**

- SOLID

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

#### GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-
CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default STACK

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.
By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Notes**

Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable is used.

**Interaction**
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITLOWER=**numeric-variable

specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.

**Default**
The lower segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

**Interactions**
If LIMITUPPER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.
LIMITUPPER=numeric-variable
specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.

Default The upper segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

Interactions If LIMITLOWER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

Default NOZEROBARS Specified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="NOZEROBARS Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE
Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**OUTLINEATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

**Default**

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(_n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=**character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SEGLABEL**

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SUV</th>
<th>Sedan</th>
<th>Sports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.68</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>20.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.966</td>
<td>27.115</td>
<td>29.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.647</td>
<td>25.13</td>
<td>24.222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tips**

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.
Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=**`style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**
The GraphDataText style element.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=**`NONE | NOCLIP | THIN`

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

- **NONE**
  no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

- **NOCLIP**
  does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

- **THIN**
  drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

  The label text height must not exceed the bar width, and the label length must not exceed the segment length.

**Default**
THIN

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFORMAT=**`format`

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Default**
The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**TIP=**(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **(variable-list)**
  a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

- **NONE**
  suppresses the data tips from this plot.
Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example ```
```tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=** *(format-list)*

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option. Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See *SAS Viya Formats and Informs: Reference*

Example ```
```tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

**TIPLABEL=** *(label-list)*

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option. Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.
Example: \texttt{tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")}

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- **Default**: 0.0
- **Range**: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

- **character-variable** specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

  Example: \texttt{http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html}

- **Default**: By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interaction**: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only. This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

\texttt{ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;}

---

**HBOX Statement**

Creates a horizontal box plot that shows the distribution of your data.

**Restriction:** This plot has plot compatibility restrictions. See Table 7.2 on page 1259.

**Interaction:** The HBOX statement cannot be used together with other plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. Box plots can be overlaid with other box plots. However, overlaid box plots must have the same category variables.

**See:** "Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries" on page 234

**Example:** "About Box Plots" on page 39

**Syntax**

\texttt{HBOX numeric-analysis-variable \langle/option(s)\rangle;}

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value** specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
- **BOXWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the box.

**CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF NONE**
specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines.

**CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX**
specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

**CONNECTATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=**

**numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

**EXTREME**
specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the boxes are filled with color.

**FILLATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the fill color and transparency.

**INTBOXWIDTH=**

**numeric-value**
specifies the box width when an interval category (Y) variable is specified.

**LINEATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the box outlines.

**MEANATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box.

**MEDIANATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median.

**NOCAPS**
hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

**NOMEAN**
hides the mean marker.

**NOMEDIAN**
hides the median line.

**NOOUTLIERS**
hides the outliers from the plot.

**NOTCHES**
specifies that the boxes be notched.

**OUTLIERATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers.

**TRANSPARENCY=**

**value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**WHISKERATTRS=**

**style-element** <**((options))**> | **((options))**
specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines.

**WHISKERPCT=**

**number**
specifies the whisker length, in percentile units.

**Data tip options**

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=\texttt{(label-list)}
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

CLUSTERWIDTH=\texttt{numeric-value}
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=\texttt{variable}
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=\texttt{CLUSTER | OVERLAY}
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

GROUPORDER=\texttt{DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING}
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**Label options**

DATALABEL \texttt{<variable>}
adds data labels for the outlier markers.

DATALABELATR\texttt{S=style-element <(options)> | (options)}
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

LABELFAR
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels.

LEGENDLABEL="\texttt{text-string}"
specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="\texttt{character-list}"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=\texttt{LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT}
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Plot options**

CATEGORY=\texttt{category-variable}
specifies the category variable for the plot.

FREQ=\texttt{numeric-variable}
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it.

PERCENTILE=\texttt{1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5}
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

WEIGHT=\texttt{numeric-variable}
specifies how observations are weighted.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="\texttt{text-string}"
specifies a name for the plot.
**Required Argument**

numeric-analysis-variable

specifies the analysis variable for the plot. If you do not specify the CATEGORY= option, then one box is created for the analysis variable.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BOXWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the width of the box. Specify a value between 0.0 (0% of the available width) and 1.0 (100% of the available width).

Defaults 0.4

When GROUP is specified, the default box width is 0.6.

CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF NONE

specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines. Specify one of the following values:

BRACKET
displays a straight line with brackets.

LINE
displays a straight line.

SERIF
displays a short straight line.

NONE
does not display a cap.

Default SERIF

CATEGORY=category-variable

specifies the category variable for the plot. A box plot is created for each distinct value of the category variable.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.1 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.7

Interaction This option is applicable only when a GROUP is in effect and the category axis is discrete.

CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX

specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.
Interaction: This option applies only when the CATEGORY option is used to generate multiple boxes.

Tip: You can use the CONNECTATTRS option to specify attributes for the connect line.

CONNECTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphConnectLine style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interactions: This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

Examples: CONNECTATTRS=(Color="light green" Pattern=MediumDash Thickness=4)

Note: This option has no effect unless the plot contains outlier points.

DATALABEL <=variable>
adds data labels for the outlier markers. If you specified a variable, then the values for that variable are used for the data labels. If you did not specify a variable, then the values of the analysis variable are used.

Note: This option has no effect unless the plot contains outlier points.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults: GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples: DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
**DATA SKIN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled boxes. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 4.10  DATASKIN Options for Box Plots**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="None" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Crisp" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Gloss" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Matte" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Pressed" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Sheen" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**  NONE

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**
If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**Note**
When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset). If you specify a value outside of this range, an error message appears in the SAS log and the graph is not produced.

**Default**  0.0 (no offset)

**EXTREME**
specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified. When you do not specify the EXTREME option, the whiskers cannot be longer than 1.5 times the length of the box.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the boxes are filled with color. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

**Default**  FILL
FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textit{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction
This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

CLUSTER
the boxes are drawn adjacent to each other.
OVERLAY
all the boxes for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData\text{n} style elements in the current style.

Defaults
CLUSTER for a discrete category axis
OVERLAY for a linear axis

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete.

Interaction
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For
character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the box width when an interval category (Y) variable is specified.

**Restriction**
The axis type for the category axis must be LINEAR, and the variable must be numeric.

**Example**
```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
panelby sex;
hbox weight / category=height intboxwidth=50 ;
rowaxis type=linear;
run;
```

**LABELFAR**
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels. Far outliers are points whose distance from the box is more than three times the length of the box.

**Note**
This option has no effect if you do not specify the DATALABEL option, or if there are no far outliers.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend. By default, the label of the analysis variable is used.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the box outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes. For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interactions**
This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

**MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default**
GraphBoxMean style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.
MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphBoxMedian style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

MISSING

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCAPS hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

Interaction Using several options that hide box features can cause the NOCAPS option to be ignored. For example, if you use NOCAPS, NOFILL, NOMEAN, NOMEDIAN, and NOOOUTLIERS in the same statement, the NOCAPS option might be ignored.

NOMEAN hides the mean marker.

NOMEDIAN hides the median line.

NOOOUTLIERS hides the outliers from the plot.

NOTCHES specifies that the boxes be notched. The endpoints of the notches are at the following computed locations:

\[ \text{median} \pm 1.58 \left( \frac{\text{IQR}}{\sqrt{N}} \right) \]

For a visual description of the parts of a box plot, see “Details” on page 234.

OUTLIERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  GraphOutlier style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**PERCENTILE**=1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

Default  5 (empirical distribution function with averaging)

Note  The percentile definition and default are the same as those that are used by the PCTLDEF= option of the UNIVARIATE procedure and the QNTLDEF= option of the SUMMARY procedure.

**SPLITCHAR**="character-list"  
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list"  is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**  
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

Note This option has no effect if your data does not contain two or more outliers with identical values for the analysis variable.

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

(role-list)
a space-separated list of unique box plot roles enclosed in parentheses. The box plot roles for TIP include X, N, STD, MIN, MAX, MEAN, MEDIAN, Q1, and Q3. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(mean median)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.
Tip  Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See  SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example  tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

**Example**  tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=**value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**  0.0

**Range**  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=**numeric-variable

specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**  The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**WHISKERATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**options** can be one or more of the following:

**Default**  GraphBoxWhisker style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData<n> style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction**  This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.
WHISKERPCT=number

specifies the whisker length, in percentile units. When this option is specified, number is used as the low percentile, and 100–number is used as the high percentile.

Here are some examples of values and their effect:

- 0 specifies the high and low extremes
- 10 specifies the 10th percentile low and the 90th percentile high
- 25 specifies the 25th percentile low and the 75th percentile high

Default: The whiskers are drawn from the box to the most extreme point that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the IQR.

Range: 0–25

Notes:
- When this option is specified, fences and far outliers are not drawn.
- When this option is set to 25, no whiskers are drawn because the box extends from the 25th to the 75th percentile.

Details

Statement Summary

The plot displays a single box if only the analysis variable is provided. The plot displays multiple boxes if a category variable is also provided and that variable has more than one unique value.

The ANALYSIS variable is displayed on the horizontal axis. The axis for the analysis column is always LINEAR.

By default for numeric or character columns, the CATEGORY= axis is TYPE=DISCRETE. You can override the default and set TYPE=LINEAR in the axis statement, provided that the category column is numeric.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete. For the interval case, you can use the INTBOXWIDTH= option to specify the box width.

Two basic box plot representations can be drawn: a schematic (Tukey) box plot and a skeletal box plot. See the EXTREME option for details.

Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries

Box plots display the distribution of data by using a rectangular box and whiskers. Whiskers are lines that indicate a data range outside of the box.

Note: Although the following figure shows a vertical box plot, the basic concepts apply to horizontal box plots as well.
Figure 4.5 Parts of a Box Plot

In the previous figure, the bottom and top edges of the box indicate the intra-quartile range (IQR). That is the range of values between the first and third quartiles (the 25th and 75th percentiles). The marker inside the box indicates the mean value. The line inside the box indicates the median value.

The elements that are outside the box are dependent on your options. By default, the whiskers that extend from each box indicate the range of values that are outside of the intra-quartile range. However, they are close enough not to be considered outliers (a distance less than or equal to 1.5*IQR). If you specify the EXTREME option, then the whiskers indicate the entire range of values, including outliers.

Outliers are observations that are more extreme than the upper and lower fences (± 1.5 IQR). Outliers that are beyond upper and lower far fences (± 3 IQR) are called FAR OUTLIERS. By default, outliers are indicated by markers. If you specify the DATALABEL= option, then the outlier points have data labels. If you also specify the LABELFAR option, then only outliers that are 3*IQR from the box have data labels.

HEATMAP Statement

Creates a plot of color-coded rectangles for the response variable of a pair of X and Y variables after it bins the data in two dimensions.

Example: “About Heat Maps” on page 18

Syntax

HEATMAP X=variable Y=variable <option(s)>;
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element | (color-list)*

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the **COLORRESPONSE=** option.

**COLORRESPONSE=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**

specifies the statistic to use for the **COLORRESPONSE=** variable.

**FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=**) *number***

specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

**OUTLINE**

displays an outline around each colored region.

**OUTLINEATTRS=** *style-element <(options)> | (options)*

specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines.

**RATTRID=** *character-value*

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

**TRANSPARENCY=** *value***

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

**SHOWXBINS**

specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

**SHOWYBINS**

specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

**XENDLABELS**

specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

**YENDLABELS**

specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

Binning options

**XBINSIZE=** *positive-number***

specifies the horizontal size of bins in X axis coordinate system units.

**XBINSTART=** *positive-number***

specifies the data value for the first bin of the X role.

**YBINSIZE=** *positive-number***

specifies the vertical size of bins in Y axis coordinate system units.

**YBINSTART=** *positive-number***

specifies the data value for the first bin of the Y role.

Data options

**DISCRETEX**

forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

**DISCRETEY**

forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

Data tip options

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

**TIPFORMAT=** *(format-list)*

applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=** *(label-list)*

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Plot options**

**FREQ=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**WEIGHT=** *numeric-variable*

specifies how observations are weighted.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=** *"text-string"

specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=** *variable*

specifies the variable for the X axis.

*Requirement*

If you specify a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEX in the HEATMAP statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Y=** *variable*

specifies the variable for the Y axis.

*Requirement*

If you specify a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEY in the HEATMAP statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Optional Arguments**

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element | (color-list)*

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

**STARTCOLOR**

specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**NEUTRALCOLOR**

specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

**ENDCOLOR**

specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

*Example*  

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```
(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**
```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-variable**
specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**
specifies the statistic to use for the COLORRESPONSE= variable.

**Defaults**
FREQ

SUM if COLORRESPONSE= is specified

**DISCRETEX**
forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

**Requirement**
If X= specifies a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEX. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Interaction**
If X= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the X axis is considered to be discrete.

**DISCRETEY**
forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

**Requirement**
If Y= specifies a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEY. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Interaction**
If Y= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the Y axis is considered to be discrete.

**FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=number)**
specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

**Default**
The TRANSPARENCY= option value.

**Range**
0 (opaque) to 1 (entirely transparent)
Interaction  This option overrides the TRANSPARENCY= option for the colored region only. It does not affect the region outlines.

Tip  You can combine this option with TRANSPARENCY= to set one transparency for the outline but a different transparency for the fill.
Example:
outline transparency=0.2 fillattrs=(transparency=0.6)

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction  If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note  If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

OUTLINE
displays an outline around each colored region.

Default  No outline is displayed

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphOutlines style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SHOWXBINS
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.
**SHOWYBINS**

specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

| Default | Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints. |
| Interaction | When this option is used, the YENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the YENDLABELS= option is ignored. |

**TIP=(role-list)** | NONE

specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

| (role-list) | a space-separated list of unique heat map roles enclosed in parentheses. The roles for TIP include X, Y, and COLORRESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles. |
| NONE | suppresses the data tips from this plot. |

| Requirement | You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure: |
| | ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON; |

| Interaction | This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default. |

| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables. |

| Example | tip=(x y) |

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See  *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example  
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
 applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example  
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=**value specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=**numeric-variable specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement  The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**XBINSIZE=**positive-number specifies the horizontal size of bins in X axis coordinate system units. The bins always span the X data range.

Default  Determined by the system.

See  “Binning Options” on page 758

**XBINSTART=**positive-number specifies the data value for the first bin of the X role. The bins always span the X data range.

Default  Determined by the system.
See “Binning Options” on page 758

**XENDLABELS**
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

**Default** If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless the SHOWXBINS option is also used.

**YBINSIZE=positive-number**
specifies the vertical size of bins in Y axis coordinate system units. The bins always span the Y data range.

**Default** Determined by the system.

See “Binning Options” on page 758

**YBINSTART=positive-number**
specifies the data value for the first bin of the Y role. The bins always span the Y data range.

**Default** Determined by the system.

See “Binning Options” on page 758

**YENDLABELS**
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

**Default** If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless the SHOWYBINS option is also used.

**HEATMAPPARM Statement**

Creates a plot that represents the values of three variables. Generating an X, Y grid of rectangles from the values of two independent variables, it colors the rectangles to represent the values of a third variable, which can be a response variable or a group variable.

**Requirements:** The COLORGROUP= role or the COLORRESPONSE= role must be specified.
The data must have at least two bins for both the X and Y axes. Otherwise, the heat map is not drawn.

**Note:** The data for a parameterized heat map should contain only one observation for each X and Y value pair.

**Example:** “About Heat Maps” on page 18

**Syntax**

HEATMAPPARM X=variable Y=variable 
COLORGROUP=variable </option(s)>;
HEATMAPARM

**HEATMAPARM**

\[ X=\text{variable} \quad Y=\text{variable} \]

COLORRESPONSE=\text{numeric-variable} \quad \langle\text{option(s)}\rangle;

### Summary of Optional Arguments

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=\text{character-value}**
  - Specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **COLORMODEL=\text{style-element} | \text{(color-list)}**
  - Specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=\text{number})**
  - Specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

- **NOMISSINGCOLOR**
  - Excludes missing values of the COLORGROUP= variable or of the COLORRESPONSE= variable from the heat map.

- **OUTLINE**
  - Displays an outline around each colored region.

- **OUTLINEATTRS=\text{style-element} \langle\text{options}\rangle | \langle\text{options}\rangle**
  - Specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines.

- **RATTRID=\text{character-value}**
  - Specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **TRANSPARENCY=\text{value}**
  - Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

- **XVALUES=\text{MIDPOINTS} | \text{LEFTPOINTS} | \text{RIGHTPOINTS}**
  - Specifies whether the input X values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

- **YVALUES=\text{MIDPOINTS} | \text{LEFTPOINTS} | \text{RIGHTPOINTS}**
  - Specifies whether the input Y values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

**Axis options**

- **SHOWXBINS**
  - Specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

- **SHOWYBINS**
  - Specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

- **XENDLABELS**
  - Specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

- **YENDLABELS**
  - Specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

**Data options**

- **DISCRETEX**
  - Forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

- **DISCRETEY**
  - Forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

**Data tip options**

- **TIP=\langle\text{role-list}\rangle | \text{NONE}**
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

**TIPFORMAT=**(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=**(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Plot options**

**URL=**character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=**"text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=**variable
specifies the variable for the X axis.

**Requirement**
If you specify a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEX in the HEATMAPPARM statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Y=**variable
specifies the variable for the Y axis.

**Requirement**
If you specify a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEY in the HEATMAPPARM statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**COLORGROUP=**variable
specifies a variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

**Requirement**
This argument is required when the response variable is of type discrete.

**COLORRESPONSE=**numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

**Requirement**
This argument is required when the response variable is of type interval.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=**character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**Note:** This feature applies to the COLORGROUP variable in the heat map.

**See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

style-element
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

STARTCOLOR
specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR
specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR
specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

DISCRETEX
forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

Requirement If X= specifies a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEX. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

Interaction If X= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the X axis is considered to be discrete.

DISCRETEY
forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

Requirement If Y= specifies a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEY. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

Interaction If Y= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the Y axis is considered to be discrete.
FILLATTRS=(TRANSAPRENCY=number)
  specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

Default  The TRANSPARENCY= option value.

Range     0 (opaque) to 1 (entirely transparent)

Interaction  This option overrides the TRANSPARENCY= option for the colored region only. It does not affect the region outlines.

Note  The fill colors are determined by the COLORRESPONSE= or COLORGROUP= variable.

Tip  You can combine this option with TRANSPARENCY= to set one transparency for the outline but a different transparency for the fill. Example:
    outline transparency=0.2 fillattrs=(transparency=0.6)

NAME="text-string"
  specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGCOLOR
  excludes missing values of the COLORGROUP= variable or of the COLORRESPONSE= variable from the heat map. If missing color values are present, observations with missing COLORGROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= values are not displayed in the heat map. However, their values are still represented on the axis.

Default  Without this option, missing values are included in the heat map. The attributes of the missing value are determined by the GraphMissing style element unless a discrete attribute map is in effect, the MISSING= system option changes the default missing character, or a user-defined format is applied to the group value. In those cases, the attributes of the missing group value are determined by a GraphData1–GraphDataN style element instead of by the GraphMissing style element.

OUTLINE
  displays an outline around each colored region.

Default  No outline is displayed

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphOutlines style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.
Interaction This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SHOWXBINS**
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

Default Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.

Interaction When this option is used, the XENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the XENDLABELS= option is ignored.

**SHOWYBINS**
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

Default Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.

Interaction When this option is used, the YENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the YENDLABELS= option is ignored.

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

(role-list) a space-separated list of unique heat map roles enclosed in parentheses. The roles for TIP include X, Y, and COLORRESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example `tip=(x y)`

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)** applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles. |
| See | SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference |
| Example | tipformat=(auto F5.2) |

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles. |
| Example | tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight") |

TRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

| Default | 0,0 |
| Range | 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent) |

URL=character-variable

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

By default, no HTML links are created.

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**XENDLABELS**
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

By default, if this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints. This is true regardless of whether the XVALUES=option identifies the X data as endpoint values or midpoint values.

This option has no effect unless the SHOWXBINS option is also used.

**XVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS**
specifies whether the input X values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

By default, MIDPOINTS

**YENDLABELS**
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

By default, if this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints. This is true regardless of whether the YVALUES=option identifies the Y data as endpoint values or midpoint values.

This option has no effect unless the SHOWYBINS option is also used.

**YVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS**
specifies whether the input Y values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

By default, MIDPOINTS

---

**HIGHLOW Statement**

Creates a display of floating vertical or horizontal lines or bars that represent high and low values. The statement also gives you the option to display open and close values as tick marks and to specify a variety of plot attributes.

**Note:** This plot does not summarize data. If multiple observations have the same X or Y value, the observations are all plotted separately based on their values.

**Example:** "About High-Low Plots" on page 20
Syntax

\texttt{HIGHLOW \ X=} \text{variable} \ | \ \text{Y=} \text{variable} \\
\text{HIGH=} \text{numeric-variable} \ \text{LOW=} \text{numeric-variable} \ \textlangle\text{option(s)}\rangle;

\textbf{Summary of Optional Arguments}

\textbf{Appearance options}

\texttt{ATTRID=} \text{character-value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

\texttt{BARWIDTH=} \text{numeric-value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

\texttt{CLIPCAP} \\
\hspace{1cm} displays a clip indicator cap at the end of a bar or line when the bar or line extends beyond the axis range.

\texttt{CLIPCAPSHAPE=} \text{DEFAULT} | \text{SERIF} | \text{BARBEDARROW} | \text{CLOSEDARROW} | \text{OPENARROW} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the type of cap used for the clip cap.

\texttt{COLORMODEL=} \text{style-element} | (\text{color-list}) \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option.

\texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} \text{numeric-column} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

\texttt{DATASKIN=} \text{NONE} | \text{CRISP} | \text{GLOSS} | \text{MATTE} | \text{PRESSED} | \text{SHEEN} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

\texttt{DISCRETEOFFSET=} \text{numeric-value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies an amount to offset all lines or bars from the category midpoints.

\texttt{FILL} | \text{NOFILL} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies whether the area fill is visible for bars.

\texttt{FILLATTRS=} \text{style-element} \langle\text{options}\rangle \ | \ (\text{options}) \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the fill color and transparency.

\texttt{INTERVALBARWIDTH=} \text{numeric-value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the thickness of the bar when the X (or Y) data is numeric.

\texttt{LINEATTRS=} \text{style-element} \langle\text{options}\rangle \ | \ (\text{options}) \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band.

\texttt{OUTLINE} | \text{NOOUTLINE} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies whether the outlines of the bars are visible.

\texttt{RATTRID=} \text{character-value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

\texttt{TRANSPARENCY=} \text{value} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

\textbf{Data tip options}

\texttt{TIP=} \langle\text{variable-list}\rangle \ | \ \text{NONE} \\
\hspace{1cm} specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

\texttt{TIPFORMAT=} \langle\text{format-list}\rangle \\
\hspace{1cm} applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

\texttt{TIPLABEL=} \langle\text{label-list}\rangle
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=OVERLAY | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped data.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

HIGHLABEL=variable
specifies the label to be shown at the high end of the line or bar.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the HIGHLABEL= option, theLOWLABEL= option, or both options.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend.

LOWLABEL=variable
specifies the label to be shown at the low end of the line or bar.

Plot options

CLOSE=numeric-variable
specifies the data for the CLOSE tick on the bar or line.

HIGHCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW
specifies the type of cap used at the high end of the bar or line.

LOWCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW
specifies the type of cap used at the low end of the bar or line.

OPEN=numeric-variable
specifies the data for the OPEN tick on the bar or line.

TYPE=BAR | LINE
specifies how the data is to be represented.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments

X=variable | Y=variable
specifies a variable that is used to plot the values along the N or Y axis.
Note: If you specify X=variable, then the statement creates vertical lines or bars on the X axis, and the HIGH and LOW values are plotted along the Y axis. Conversely, if you specify Y=variable, then the statement creates horizontal lines or bars on the Y axis, and the HIGH and LOW values are plotted along the X axis.

**HIGH=numeric-variable**

specifies the upper value for the floating lines or bars.

**LOW=numeric-variable**

specifies the lower value for the floating lines or bars.

### Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no distance between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

Default: 0.85

Requirement: This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TYPE= BAR.

**CLIPCAP**

displays a clip indicator cap at the end of a bar or line when the bar or line extends beyond the axis range. The cap indicates where clipping has occurred. When the MIN= and MAX= axis options are specified for an axis and a data value exceeds the specified axis range, the bar or line for that value is clipped. If the bar or line already has a high or low cap, it is replaced by the clip cap.

For vertical bars, the clip cap is added to the end of the bar that is clipped by the Y axis range. The cap is a vertical arrowhead that points toward the clip edge (▼ or ▲).

For horizontal bars, the clip cap is added to the end of the bar that is clipped by the X axis range. The cap is a horizontal arrowhead that points toward the clip edge (◄ or ►).

If an entire bar or line is clipped, a clip cap is displayed at the high or low side where the bar or line was clipped.

Interaction: Clip indicators appear only when CLIPCAP is specified and the data values exceed the axis range that is specified by the MIN= and MAX= options. When the MIN= and MAX= options are not specified, the axis
The range is adjusted to accommodate the data values, and clipping does not occur.

**Note**
When the high-low TYPE=LINE, you can change the appearance of the clip cap using the CLIPCAPSHAPE= option.

**Tip**
If you specify the HIGHLABEL or LOWLABEL option, and the bar or line is clipped, the label value is still drawn outside the tip of the clip cap. If the entire bar or line is clipped, no labels are shown.

CLIPCAPSHAPE= DEFAULT | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | CLOSEDARROW | OPENARROW

specifies the type of cap used for the clip cap.

The following table shows each clip-cap shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>SERIF</th>
<th>BARBEDARROW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="DEFAULT" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="SERIF" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="BARBEDARROW" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLOSEDARROW</th>
<th>OPENARROW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="CLOSEDARROW" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="OPENARROW" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: DEFAULT

Requirement: The shape can be changed only when TYPE=LINE (the default value).

CLOSE=numeric-variable
specifies the data for the CLOSE tick on the bar or line. For a vertical plot, the tick value is represented by an indicator on the side of the bar or line that has higher X values. For a horizontal plot, the value is represented by an indicator on the side with higher Y values.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Requirement: This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interactions: This option is applicable only when TYPE=BAR.

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*
 specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLUMNRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLUMNRESPONSE= column.

Example: `colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

(color-list) specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement: The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example: `colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default: The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction: For this option to take effect, the COLUMNRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

COLUMNRESPONSE=numeric-column specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction: If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip: The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See: “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

Table 4.11  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>CRISP</td>
<td>GLOSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="none.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="crisp.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="gloss.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High-low plots can specify lines rather than bars.

Table 4.12  DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**  NONE

**Restriction**  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**  If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**Note**  When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**  specifies an amount to offset all lines or bars from the category midpoints. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

**Default**  0.0 (no offset from the category midpoints)

**Requirement**  This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

**FILL | NOFILL**  specifies whether the area fill is visible for bars. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

**Default**  The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphBand style element in the current style.

**Interactions**  This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.

Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

IF NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.
**FILLATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphDataConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData*n* style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**GROUP=**<variable>

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=**OVERLAY | CLUSTER

specifies how to display grouped data.

**OVERLAY**

groups are overlaid without any clustering. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData*n* style elements in the current style.

**CLUSTER**

observations with different group values are displayed in adjacent clusters around the category value. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

**Default**

OVERLAY

**Restriction**

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER has no effect unless the X or Y axis is discrete.

**Interactions**

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER is applicable only when TYPE=BAR.
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

**Default**
DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

**Interactions**
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

This option is applicable only when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and TYPE=BAR.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Notes**
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**HIGHCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW**
specifies the type of cap used at the high end of the bar or line. You can specify one of the keywords, or you can specify a character variable that contains one of the keywords.
All of the keywords can be specified for any high-low chart. However, the effect of each keyword depends on the setting for the TYPE= option and also the fill state of the bars, when displayed:

- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are filled, FILLEDARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are not filled, CLOSEDARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=LINE and CLOSEDARROW is specified, FILLEDARROW is used instead.

The following figure shows the effect of each cap value on horizontal lines, filled bars, and unfilled bars.

**Figure 4.6 Horizontal High and Low Cap Shapes for Lines, Filled Bars, and Unfilled Bars**

![Figure 4.6](image)

**Default**

- **NONE**

**Restriction**

Caps are not displayed for very short bars. Bar height must be at least twice the size of the cap in order for the cap to appear.

**Interaction**

When TYPE=BAR, the caps are drawn to fit within the bar width. The width of the bar itself might be reduced.

**HIGHLABEL=variable**

specifies the label to be shown at the high end of the line or bar.

**INTERVALBARWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the thickness of the bar when the X (or Y) data is numeric.

**Default**

The default thickness of the bar is derived from the minimum interval between the data values along X or Y.

**Requirement**

This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is a linear axis or a TIME axis.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the HIGHLABEL= option, the LOWLABEL= option, or both options. You can specify the appearance
by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Examples**

LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend. By default, the label “band” is used for ungrouped data, and the group values are used for grouped data.

**Interaction**

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the OUTLINES option.

**LOWCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW**

specifies the type of cap used at the low end of the bar or line. You can specify one of the keywords, or you can specify a character variable that contains one of the keywords.

All of the keywords can be specified for any high-low chart. However, the effect of each keyword depends on the setting for the TYPE= option and also the fill state of the bars, when displayed:

- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are filled, FILLEDARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are not filled, CLOSEDARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=LINE and CLOSEDARROW is specified, FILLEDARROW is used instead.
The following figure shows the effect of each cap value on horizontal lines, filled bars, and unfilled bars.

**Figure 4.7** Horizontal High and Low Cap Shapes for Lines, Filled Bars, and Unfilled Bars

![Diagram showing various cap shapes for lines, filled bars, and unfilled bars.]

- **Default**: NONE
- **Restriction**: Caps are not displayed for very short bars. Bar height must be at least twice the size of the cap in order for the cap to appear.
- **Interaction**: When TYPE=BAR, the caps are drawn to fit within the bar width. The width of the bar itself might be reduced.

**LOWLABEL=** variable

specifies the label to be shown at the low end of the line or bar.

**NAME=** "text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

- **Note**: The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

- **Tip**: This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

- **Interaction**: This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**OPEN=** numeric-variable

specifies the data for the OPEN tick on the bar or line.

For a vertical plot, the tick value is represented by an indicator on the side of the bar or line that has lower X values. For a horizontal plot, the value is represented by an indicator on the side with lower Y values.

**OUTLINE** | **NOOUTLINE**

specifies whether the outlines of the bars are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.
### OUTLINE

This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.

Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

### RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

### TIP=(variable-list)|NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tip=(age weight)
```

### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.
Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See  SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example  tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example  tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

TYPE=BAR | LINE
specifies how the data is to be represented. BAR uses fill and outline attributes. LINE uses line attributes.

Default  LINE

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.
This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

---

**HISTOGRAM Statement**

Creates a histogram that displays the frequency distribution of a numeric value.

**Interaction:**

The HISTOGRAM statement can be combined only with DENSITY statements in the SGPANEL procedure.

**Note:**

The range of the response variable is automatically divided into an appropriate number of bins.

**Examples:**

“About Histograms” on page 42

“Example 1: Creating a Panel of Graph Cells with Histograms and Density Plots” on page 594

---

**Syntax**

```
HISTOGRAM response-variable </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  
  specifies whether the area fill is visible.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**
  
  specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
  
  specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
  
  specifies whether outlines are displayed for the bars.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Group options**

- **GROUP=variable**
  
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**Label options**

- **DATALABEL <= NONE | AUTO | COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT PROPORTION>**
  
  specifies the statistic to display at the end of each bin.

- **LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**
specifies a label that identifies the histogram in the legend.

**Plot options**

- **BINSTART=numeric-value**  
specifies the X coordinate of the first bin.
- **BINWIDTH=numeric-value**  
specifies the bin width.
- **BOUNDARY=LOWER | UPPER**  
specifies how boundary values are assigned to bins.
- **FREQ=numeric-variable**  
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.
- **NBINS=numeric-value**  
specifies the number of bins.
- **SCALE=COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION**  
specifies the scaling that is applied to the vertical axis.
- **WEIGHT=numeric-variable**  
specifies a variable in the input data set that contains values to be used as weights for bin-width calculations.

**Plot reference options**

- **NAME="text-string"**  
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Argument**

- **response-variable**  
specifies a response variable for the histogram.

**Optional Arguments**

- **ATTRID=character-value**  
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

  See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

- **BINSTART=numeric-value**  
specifies the X coordinate of the first bin. Use this option in conjunction with the BINWIDTH= or NBINS= options to specify bins. If neither BINWIDTH= nor the NBINS= option is specified, the system determines the number of bins. If the BINSTART value results in excluding the entire range of data, it is ignored and the default BINSTART value is used.

  Default  The default value is determined by the system.

- **BINWIDTH=numeric-value**  
specifies the bin width. The system determines the number of bins. The bins always span the range of the data.

  Default  The default value is determined by the system.
Restriction The maximum number of bins is limited to approximately 10,000. If the number of bins computed from the data and the BINWIDTH= value exceeds 10,000, SAS computes a new bin-width value that yields approximately 10,000 bins. A warning of the change is written to the SAS log.

Interaction This option is ignored if the NBINS= option is also specified.

BOUNDARY=LOWER | UPPER
specifies how boundary values are assigned to bins.

LOWER specifies that boundary values are assigned to the lower bin.

UPPER specifies that boundary values are assigned to the upper bin.

Default UPPER

DATALABEL <= NONE | AUTO | COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT | PROPORTION>
specifies the statistic to display at the end of each bin. You can specify one of the following:

NONE suppresses the data labels.

AUTO uses the SCALE= option value. By default, SCALE=PERCENT.

COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT | PROPORTION specifies that the count, density, percentage, or proportion statistic is to be displayed at the end of each bin.

Default If DATALABEL is specified without a value, then the default is AUTO.

Interaction When DATALABEL=AUTO, the SCALE= option determines the statistic that is displayed at the end of each bin.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bins. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

Table 4.13 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restriction

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction

If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

Note

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

FILL | NOFILL

specifies whether the area fill is visible. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

Default

The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts style attribute of the GraphHistogram style element in the current style.

Interactions

Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element<(<options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID

each bin is filled with the color that is assigned to the bin fill area.

GRADIENT

a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bin is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bin to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.
Tip

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default

SOLID

Interaction

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

FREQ=numeric-variable

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction

If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Tip

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the histogram in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used.

NAME="text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NBINS=numeric-value

specifies the number of bins. The system determines the BINWIDTH= value. The bins always span the range of the data.

The procedure attempts to produce tick values that are easily interpreted (for example, 5, 10, 15, 20). The procedure sometimes adjusts the location of the first bin and the bin width accordingly. As a result, the number of bins shown in the plot might not exactly match the number specified with the NBINS= option.

Default

The default number of bins is determined by the system.

Range

2–10,000

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE

specifies whether outlines are displayed for the bars. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.
The default status of the bar outlines is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphHistogram style element in the current style.

Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**SCALE=COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION**

specifies the scaling that is applied to the vertical axis. Specify one of the following values:

- **COUNT**
  - the axis displays the frequency count.

- **PERCENT**
  - the axis displays values as a percentage of the total.

- **PROPORTION**
  - the axis displays values as proportions (0.0 to 1.0) of the total.

Default: PERCENT

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default: 0.0

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable in the input data set that contains values to be used as weights for bin-width calculations.

Requirement: The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

---

**HLINE Statement**

Creates a horizontal line chart (the line is vertical). You can use the HLINE statement with the HBAR statement to create a horizontal bar-line chart.

**Interaction:** The HLINE statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Example:** “About Line Charts” on page 50

**Syntax**

```
HLINE category-variable </option(s)>
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

**BREAK**
breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all lines from the discrete category values.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
-applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a category variable to divide the values into groups.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
specifies how to display grouped lines.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

**CURVELABEL <="text-string">**
adds a label for the line.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

**CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END**
specifies the location of the curve label.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.
DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there
is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and
legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
adds limit lines to the plot.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify
LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options

FILLEDFILLEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

MARKERS
adds data point markers to the plot.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input
data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates
a line for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.
URL=character-variable
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
  specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options
  NAME="text-string"
  specifies a name for the plot.

Statistics options
  STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
  specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

Required Argument
  category-variable
  specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by
  the lines.

Optional Arguments
  ALPHA=numeric-value
  specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between
  0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

  Default .05

  Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

  If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first
  ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

  ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify
  this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the
  graph.

  See  Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BREAK
  breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing. For
  example, if a response variable is used and it has all missing values for a certain
  category value, the SUM or MEAN for this category value will be missing. By
  default in such cases, the response value for the previous category is joined to the
  response value for the next category value by a line segment. If BREAK is specified,
  this segment is not drawn.

  Interaction This option is ignored when the Y axis is discrete and the MISSING
  option is specified. To break the line at missing values in that case, remove the MISSING option.

  Note The observation is excluded from the graph when there is a missing
  value for the FREQ variable.
**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

**RESPASC**  
sorts by the response values in ascending order.

**RESPDESC**  
sorts by the response values in descending order.

**Default**  
By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

**Restriction**  
This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

**Requirement**  
This option requires that you configure the panel to use either one column or one row, depending on the orientation of your charts. Use the ROWS= option or the COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement. If you do not use this option and your graph contains multiple cells, the specified sort order is not correctly applied to all cells.

**Interactions**  
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

**Notes**  
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**  
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**  
0.8

**Interactions**  
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.
CURVELABEL <="text-string">  
adds a label for the line. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, then the label from the response variable is used.

Interaction  
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)  
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples  
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END  
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN  
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX  
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START  
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END  
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default  
END

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

DATALABEL <=variable>  
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.
**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

** Defaults **
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

** Interaction **
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

** Examples **
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>Bottomleft</th>
<th>Bottomright</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Topleft</td>
<td>Topright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Interaction **
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

** Table 4.14 DATASKIN Options for Lines **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matte</td>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

**Table 4.15  DATASKIN Options for Markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**  NONE

**Restriction**  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**  When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all lines from the discrete category values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

**Default**  0.0 (no offset)

**Requirement**  This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**Requirement**  The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

**Interactions**  This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.

Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

**See**  For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.
Restrictions
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
specifies a category variable to divide the values into groups. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the category variable.

Interaction
If you specify more than one categorization plot statement, then all of the plots must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then the GROUP= option has no effect.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

- CLUSTER
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

- OVERLAY
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphDatan style elements in the current style.

Default
OVERLAY

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interaction
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

  Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

- REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

  Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

- ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

- DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
ASCENDING
Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes

Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) are used. If you do not specify a response variable, then the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER

adds limit lines to the plot. Specify one of the following values:

BOTH

adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER

adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER

adds upper limit lines to the plot.
By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT= MEAN.

**LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR**

specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following:

- **CLM**
  - confidence limits

- **STDDEV**
  - standard deviation

- **STDERR**
  - standard error

Default: CLM

If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

**LINEATTRS=**

specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 … GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**MARKERATTRS=**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default: GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 … GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=**

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default: Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 … GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.
Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS adds data point markers to the plot.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a line for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.
NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the horizontal axis.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
plits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPANEL procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.
SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.
Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example \(\text{tip}=(\text{age weight})\)

**TIPFORMAT=** *(format-list)*

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
\(\text{tipformat}=(\text{auto F5.2})\)

**TIPLABEL=**(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
\(\text{tiplabel}=(\text{auto "Class Weight"})\)

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default: By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement: The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction: If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

INSET Statement

Adds a text box to each panel cell of the graph.

Restriction: Only one INSET statement can be specified in the PROC SGPANEL step. If more than one is specified, the first inset is generated and a message is logged for the additional statements.

See: “About Text Insets” on page 32

Syntax

```
INSET variable <…variable-n> <option(s)>;
```

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

- BACKCOLOR=color
  specifies the background color of the inset.

- BORDER | NOBORDER
  specifies whether to display a border around the text box.
NOLABEL
suppresses the label.

OPAQUE
forces the inset background to be opaque rather than transparent.

POSITION=position-value
specifies the position of the text box within the plot.

SEPARATOR="string"
specifies one or more characters to place between the data label and the data value.

TEXTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the text in the text box.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the text box.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title.

Required Argument

variable <...variable-n>
specifies one or more variables to use for the data-driven text inside the inset.
Typically, the variable is a computed numeric value, such as a mean or a sum. For non-computed variables, the statement displays the value of the first observation for each classification.

The inset labels are derived from the variable labels, or variable names if the labels are not present. (You can suppress the labels using the NOLABEL option.) The inset values come from the variable data.

Tip If the text does not fit in the space provided, the inset might become clipped. Use the TEXTATTRS= option to change the font size or other font characteristics.

Optional Arguments

BACKCOLOR=color
specifies the background color of the inset. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default By default, the background is transparent.

Interaction If BACKCOLOR= is set, then the OPAQUE option is also set automatically.

BORDER | NOBORDER
specifies whether to display a border around the text box. The BORDER option displays the border. The NOBORDER option hides the border.

NOLABEL
suppresses the label.

OPAQUE
forces the inset background to be opaque rather than transparent. This option is useful when a transparent background makes the text in the inset difficult to see. For example, if the inset is positioned on top of a histogram, specifying OPAQUE sets the inset off from the histogram.
The background is transparent unless BACKCOLOR= is also specified.

If BACKCOLOR= is specified, the background is always opaque.

**POSITION=**position-value

specifies the position of the text box within the plot. The position values are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>BottomLeft</th>
<th>BottomRight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>TopLeft</td>
<td>TopRight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you do not specify a position, then a position is determined automatically.

**SEPARATOR="string"**

specifies one or more characters to place between the data label and the data value. With fonts that support Unicode, you can produce specific characters by specifying a hexadecimal value. A trailing x identifies a string as a hexadecimal value. You must also enclose the character specification in a special ODS handler string, in the format (*ESC*){Unicode 'hexadecimal-value'x}. For example:

```markdown
separator=(*ESC*){unicode '03B1'x};
```

This option produces the lowercase Greek letter alpha for the separator.

This option is ignored if NOLABEL is also specified.

**TEXTATTRS=style-element *(options)* | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the text in the text box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Title**

specifies a title for the text box. The title text is always center-aligned.

**TITLEATTRS=style-element *(options)* | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the title. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.
Default  GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples  

```
TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element: 

```
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

---

**Example: Panel with Insets**

```sas
/* Calculate the mean height and weight for the inset */
proc means data=sashelp.class nway;
class sex;
var weight height;
output out=stats mean(weight)=mean_weight mean(height)=mean_height;
run;

/* Sort the data */
proc sort data=sashelp.class out=class;
by sex;
run;

/* Match-merge the inset data with the original data */
data merged;
merge class stats;
by sex;
label mean_height = "mean(height)";
label mean_weight = "mean(weight)";
run;

proc sgpanel data=merged;
panelby sex;
histogram weight;
density weight;
inset mean_weight mean_height /
```
**KEYLEGEND Statement**

Adds a legend to the plot.

---

**Syntax**

```
KEYLEGEND <"name-1" ..."name-n"> <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ACROSS=n**
  - specifies the number of columns in the legend.

- **BORDER | NOBORDER**
  - specifies whether the border around the legend is visible.

- **DOWN=n**
  - specifies the number of rows in the legend.

- **LINELENGTH=dimension <units>**
  - specifies the length of the line glyph for line entries in the legend.

- **OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)**
  - specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

- **POSITION=position-value**
  - specifies the position of the legend within the graph outside of the axes.

- **TITLE="text-string"**
  - adds a title to the legend.

- **TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the appearance of the title.

- **VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the appearance of the legend value labels.

**Legend options**

- **EXCLUDE=("item-name1" <"item-name2" ...)**
  - specifies a list of legend entries to exclude from the display.

- **SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
  - specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

- **TYPE=FILL | FILLCOLOR | LINE | LINECOLOR | LINEPATTERN | MARKER | MARKERCOLOR | MARKERSYMBOL**
  - specifies which visual attributes to display for legend entries in the legend.

- **"name-1" ... "name-n"**
  - specifies the names of one or more plots that you want to include in legend.

**Marker options**

- **AUTOITEMSIZE**
  - specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend value labels.
AUTOOUTLINE
specifies that the outline settings in the plot statements determine whether the fill swatches in the legend have outlines.

FILLASPECT=\texttt{GOLDEN} | \texttt{positive-number}
specifies an aspect ratio for the fill swatches based on their height.

FILLHEIGHT= \texttt{dimension}
specifies the height of the fill swatches.

SCALE=\texttt{positive-number}
specifies a scale factor that is to be applied to the fill swatch height.

\textbf{Optional Arguments}

\texttt{"name-1" ... "name-n"}
specifies the names of one or more plots that you want to include in legend. Each name that you specify must correspond to a value that you entered for the NAME= option in a plot statement.

\textbf{Default} If you do not specify a name, then the legend contains references to all of the plots in the graph.

\textbf{Note} The names specified here determine which plots are included, but not the labels that appear in the legend for those plots. To specify labels, use the LEGENDLABEL= option on the plot statements.

ACROSS=\texttt{n}
specifies the number of columns in the legend. By default, the number of columns is determined automatically.

\textbf{Note} Depending on the number of legend entries and the number of columns and rows that you specify, the legend might not fit in your graph. If your legend does not appear, then you might need to specify a different value for the ACROSS= option.

AUTOITEMSIZE
specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend value labels. These proportional sizes take effect regardless of the attributes that are used in the plot.

The following figures show a legend with fairly large labels. In the first figure, the markers are small compared to the labels. The second figure uses AUTOITEMSIZE to size the markers in proportion to the labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Marker Size</th>
<th>AUTOITEMSIZE Used in the Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Asia □ Europe □ USA</td>
<td>□ Asia □ Europe □ USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Tip} Use the VALUEATTRS= option to control the font size for the legend value labels.

AUTOOUTLINE
specifies that the outline settings in the plot statements determine whether the fill swatches in the legend have outlines.
Default When this option is not specified, the legend fill swatches are always outlined.

Note The outlines are always 1 pixel wide with a solid pattern.

**BORDER | NOBORDER**
specifies whether the border around the legend is visible. The BORDER option shows the border. The NOBORDER option hides the border.

Default BORDER

**DOWN=n**
specifies the number of rows in the legend. By default, the number of rows is determined automatically.

Note Depending on the number of legend entries and the number of columns and rows that you specify, the legend might not fit in your graph. If your legend does not appear, then you might need to specify a different value for the DOWN= option.

**EXCLUDE=\( \text{"item-name1" <"item-name2" ...}\)**
specifies a list of legend entries to exclude from the display.

Default No items are excluded.

Requirement Each item name must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent names by a space.

Note When the specified names are compared with the legend entry names, leading blanks are honored and trailing blanks are ignored.

Tip For plots with groups, you can exclude specific group values.

Example The following example excludes items Truck and Wagon from the legend.

```
exclude=\("\text{Truck}" \"\text{Wagon}\")
```

**FILLASPECT=GOLDEN | positive-number**
specifies an aspect ratio for the fill swatches based on their height.

**GOLDEN**
specifies the golden ratio of 1.618 (width = 1.618 * height).

**positive-number**
specifies a custom aspect ratio.

Default The system determines the aspect.

Interaction This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

Tip Use FILLHEIGHT= to specify the height.

**FILLHEIGHT= dimension**
specifies the height of the fill swatches. You can also specify the unit of measure. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see "Units of Measurement" on page 1277.

Default The system determines the height.
Interaction  This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

Tip  Use FILLASPECT= to specify the aspect ratio.

**LINELENGTH=** *dimension* <units>

specifies the length of the line glyph for line entries in the legend. The default units for *dimension* are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default  The length is determined automatically by the system.

**OUTERPAD=** *dimension* | (pad-options)

specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

*dimension*

specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the legend border.

(pad-options)

a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

- **LEFT=** *dimension*  specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.
- **RIGHT=** *dimension*  specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.
- **TOP=** *dimension*  specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.
- **BOTTOM=** *dimension*  specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

Note  Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

Tip  Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

Default  No padding

Note  The default units for *dimension* are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

**POSITION=** *position-value*

specifies the position of the legend within the graph outside of the axes. The positions are as follows:

- **BOTTOM**  places the legend at the bottom of the graph.
- **LEFT**  places the legend at the left side of the graph.
- **RIGHT**  places the legend at the right side of the graph.
- **TOP**  places the legend at the top of the graph.
Note

By default, if you use more than one KEYLEGEND statement, then each legend is placed in a different position.

**SCALE=** *positive-number*

specifies a scale factor that is to be applied to the fill swatch height. Values greater than 1 increase the height while values less than 1 reduce the height.

Default 1

Restriction This option does not apply to markers with pattern fills.

Interaction This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

Tips Use FILLHEIGHT= to change the base height.

Use FILLASPECT= to specify the width.

**SORTORDER=** *ASCENDING | DESCENDING*

specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

Defaults When the procedure contains more than one plot statement, the default is based on the order of the plot statements.

For grouped data, the default is derived from the data order. If using SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interaction This option overrides the order that is set by any constituent plot statement’s GROUPORDER= option.

**TITLE=** "*text-string*

adds a title to the legend. The title is placed to the left of the legend body, except in the following cases:

- the legend contains two or more rows of items
- the legend title length exceeds the space that is available on the left side of the legend

In those cases, the title is placed above the legend body.

Defaults No title unless the legend shows group values

If the legend shows group values, then the group variable is displayed by default as the title. In this case, to remove the title, specify TITLE="".

Requirement *text-string* must be enclosed in quotation marks.

**TITLEATTRS=** *style-element <(options)> | (options)*

specifies the appearance of the title. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Examples  TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText

TYPE= FILL | FILLCOLOR | LINE | LINECOLOR | LINEPATTERN | MARKER | MARKERCOLOR | MARKERSYMBOL

specifies which visual attributes to display for legend entries in the legend. The legend entries can be distinguished as fills, lines, or markers.

For example, suppose a plot statement contributing to the legend contains markers. The example plot uses group data, and different marker symbols indicate the various groups. Specifying TYPE=MARKERSYMBOL displays the different marker symbols in the legend.

This option can be used as a filter. If a statement contributing to the legend does not have any visual attributes that match the TYPE specified, then the legend does not display any entries from that statement.

Some keywords can be used to create specialized legends that display a single visual attribute. For example, keywords FILLCOLOR or MARKERSYMBOL result in the display of a single attribute. Other keywords (for example, FILL, LINE, or MARKER) result in legends that display a set of visual attributes. For example, the keyword LINE results in the display of both line color and line pattern for legend entries that include lines in their display.

If this option is set to LINEPATTERN or MARKERSYMBOL, then a filled symbol is drawn using the same text color as the color used for the legend entry labels. The symbol is sized automatically. For keywords FILLCOLOR, LINECOLOR, and MARKERCOLOR, the filled symbols are drawn as outlined color swatches. The outline is 1 pixel wide, and its color is controlled by the CONTRASTCOLOR attribute of the GraphOutlines style element.

Default  All attributes are displayed.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the legend value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples  valueattrs=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
Here is an example that specifies a style element:
valueattrs=GraphTitleText

Example

```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class noautolegend;
panelby sex;
  histogram height;
  density height /
    type=kernel
    name="kernel"
    lineattrs=(color = red);
  keylegend "kernel" /
    title="Density Plot"
    titleattrs=(color = red);
run;
```

**LINEPARM Statement**

Creates a straight line specified by a point and a slope. You can generate a single line by specifying a constant for each required argument. You can generate multiple lines by specifying a numeric variable for any or all required arguments.

**Requirement:** The statement must be used with another plot statement that is derived from data values that provide boundaries for the axis area. For example, the LINEPARM statement can be used with a scatter plot or a histogram.

**Example:** "About Parameterized Lines" on page 23

**Syntax**

```
LINEPARM X=numeric-value | numeric-variable
```
Y=numeric-value | numeric-variable
SLOPE=numeric-value | numeric-variable

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options
- ATTRID=character-value
  Specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
- LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  Specifies the appearance of the line.
- NOEXTEND
  Prevents the line from being extended beyond the axis offset.
- TRANSPARENCY=value
  Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Group options
- GROUP=variable
  Specifies a variable that is used to group the data.
- NOMISSINGGROUP
  Specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options
- CURVELABEL <="text-string">
  Adds a label for the line.
- CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  Specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.
- CURVELABELPOS=MAX | MIN
  Specifies the location of the curve label.
- LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  Specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.
- SPLITCHAR="character-list"
  Specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines.
- SPLITCHARNODROP
  Specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
- SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
  Specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options
- CLIP
  Specifies that the data for the line is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

Plot reference options
- NAME="text-string"
  Specifies a name for the plot.
**Required Arguments**

**X=** numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the X coordinate of a point.

**Notes**
Values are in the units of the data.

- If the value specified for the **X=** option is outside of the data range, then the data range is extended to include the specified point. This behavior can be changed with the **CLIP=** option.

- If you specify a variable, and the variable contains any missing values, no line is drawn for the respective observation.

**Y=** numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the Y coordinate of a point.

**Notes**
Values are in the units of the data.

- If the value specified for the **Y=** option is outside of the data range, then the data range is extended to include the specified point. This behavior can be changed with the **CLIP=** option.

- If you specify a variable, and the variable contains any missing values, no line is drawn for the respective observation.

**SLOPE=** numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the slope of the line. The slope can be positive or negative.

**Tips**
- **SLOPE=0** creates a horizontal line (parallel to the X axis).
- **SLOPE=.** (missing value) creates a vertical line (parallel to the Y axis).

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=** character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLIP**
specifies that the data for the line is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes. Each axis scale is determined by the other plots in the overlay. This might result in the line not being displayed if its data range is not within the data ranges of the other plots. This option ensures that the line is displayed.

**CURVELABEL <" text-string" >**
adds a label for the line. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, then **SLOPE=value** is used. If you specify a GROUP variable, the group value is shown instead of the slope.

**Interaction**
If you specify **VALUES=**, **MAX=**, or **MIN=** in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall
outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\_n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELPOS=MAX | MIN**

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

- **MIN** places the curve label at the minimum value for the X axis.
- **MAX** places the curve label at the maximum value for the X axis.

**Default**

MAX

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is also specified.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “LineParm” is used (if you specify a numeric value for Y) or the Y variable name is used (if you specify a variable for Y).

**Interaction**

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.  
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped  
data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and  
LineThickness.

**NAME=“text-string”**  
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other  
statements.

**Note**  
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a  
unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**  
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use  
of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOEXTEND**  
prevents the line from being extended beyond the axis offset. When specified, there  
might be a gap between the line and the axis. The gap is controlled by the axis offset.  
If the offset is set to 0, then there is no gap.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**  
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**  
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into  
multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split  
character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the containing  
graphics element.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character  
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,  
and c, use the following option:

*SPLITCHAR=“abc”*

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a  
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the  
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single  
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not  
occur.

**Default**  
Values are not split.

**Interactions**  
This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is also specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the  
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**  
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in  
the list is not significant.
The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**\*LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

---

**LOESS Statement**

Creates a fitted loess curve.

**Example:** “About Loess Plots” on page 36

---

**Syntax**

LOESS X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **LINEATTRS=**\*style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the fit curve.

- **NOMARKERS**
  removes the scatter markers from the plot.

- **SMOOTH=numeric-value**
  specifies a smoothing parameter value.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.
Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options

GROUP=variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

Label options

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there
is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”
specifies a label that identifies the fit line in the legend.

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

Limit options

CLM <=“text-string”>
creates confidence limits.

CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions)
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

**CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

**Marker options**

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**JITTER**

specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)**

specifies the color of the marker fill.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

**Plot options**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

**DEGREE=1 | 2**

specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression.

**INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR**

specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

**MAXPOINTS=n**

specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the loess fit and the corresponding limits.

**REWEIGHT=n**

specifies the number of iterative reweighting steps to apply to the data.

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies how observations are weighted.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**

specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=numeric-variable**

specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=numeric-variable**

specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

Default .05
Range 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CLM <=“text-string”>
creates confidence limits. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the confidence limit.

CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions)
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAttributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

CLMFILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)
You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

CLMLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction CLMLINEATTRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

Default The default appearance of the confidence limits is specified by the GraphConfidence style element in the current style.

Interaction The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0
CURVELABEL <="text-string"> adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

Interactions If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options) specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples CURVELABELATTRS= (Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default END

Interaction This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.
DATALABEL <=variable>

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

DEGREE=1 | 2

specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. 1 specifies a linear fit and 2 specifies a quadratic fit.

Default 1
**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**Requirement**
The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

**Interaction**
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

**See**
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the classification variable.

**Interactions**
If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=.

When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable.

**INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR**
specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

**Default**
CUBIC

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="example1.png" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="example2.png" alt="JITTER Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**
Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

**Notes**
This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the LOESS curve.
By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the fit line in the legend. By default, the label “Loess” is used, along with the value of the SMOOTH= option if specified.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the fit curve. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Defaults For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Note If you overlay multiple Loess plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOU TLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=</th>
<th>style-element &lt;(options)&gt;</th>
<th>(options)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• line color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• line thickness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Default: GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData(n) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interactions: This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See: For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAXPOINTS=**\(n\)

specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the loess fit and the corresponding limits.

| Default | 201 |

**NAME=**"text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

| Note | The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure. |
| Tip | This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend. |

**NOLEGCLM**

hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

**NOLEGFIT**

hides the legend entry for the fit line.

**NOMARKERS**

removes the scatter markers from the plot.

**REWEIGHT=**\(n\)

specifies the number of iterative reweighting steps to apply to the data.
SMOOTH=numeric-value
specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, a smoothing value is determined automatically.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
 splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default
Values are not split.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Note The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)
TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

WEIGHT=numeric-variable

specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Details For the SMOOTH= option, the smoothing parameter value must be greater than the minimum value that is determined by the following equation.

\[
minimum = \frac{\text{degree} + 1}{
\text{number of observations}}
\]

NEEDLE Statement

Creates a plot with needles connecting each point to the baseline.

Restriction: The vertical axis that is used with the NEEDLE statement cannot be a discrete axis.

Example: “About Needle Plots” on page 25
Syntax

NEEDLE X=variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all needle lines from discrete X values.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the needle lines.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped needles.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Marker options

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERS
adds markers to the tips of the needles.

Plot options

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies a value on the Y axis for the baseline.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments

X=variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies a value on the Y axis for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the plot, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the axis.

Default 0
The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

**Notes**
The baseline is always drawn by default.

When *style-element* is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

**Tip**
To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**
0.8

**Interactions**
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.
Defaults
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=position**

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>Bottom Left</th>
<th>Bottom Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>Top Left</td>
<td>Top Right</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interactions
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

**Table 4.16** **DATASKIN Options for Lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matte</td>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.
### Table 4.17 DATASKIN Options for Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
<td><img src="orange.png" alt="Orange" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**  NONE

**Restriction**  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**  When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all needle lines from discrete X values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

**Default**  0.0 (no offset)

**Requirement**  This option is applicable only when the X axis is discrete.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**  When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.
Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped needles.

- **CLUSTER**
  - grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

- **OVERLAY**
  - grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData style elements in the current style.

Default
OVERLAY

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when markers are displayed, and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **DATA**
  - orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

  *Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

- **REVERSEDATA**
  - orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

  *Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

- **ASCENDING**
  - orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

- **DESCENDING**
  - orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be
The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes

Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

Interaction The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the needle lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

**MARKERS**

adds markers to the tips of the needles.
NAME="text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGGROUP

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
**SPLITJUSTIFY** = **LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**  
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.  

| Default | LEFT |  
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option. |  
| See | “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265 |  

**TIP** = (variable-list) | NONE  
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.  

(variable-list)  
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.  

NONE  
suppresses the data tips from this plot.  

| Requirement | You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:  
| ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON; |  
| Interaction | This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default. |  
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables. |  
| Example | tip=(age weight) |  

**TIPFORMAT** = (format-list)  
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.  

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.  

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.  

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |  
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |  
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |  
| Tip | Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables. |  
| See | SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference |  
| Example | tipformat=(auto F5.2) |
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

PBSPLINE Statement
Creates a fitted penalized B-spline curve.

Example: “About Penalized B-Spline Plots” on page 37
Syntax

PBSPLINE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

LINEATTRS=style-element </options> | </options>
specifies the appearance of the fitted curve.

NKnOTS=n
specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots.

SMOOTH=numeric-value
specifies a smoothing parameter value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Label options

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element </options> | </options>
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element </options> | </options>
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
 splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.
Legend options

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the B-spline curve in the legend.

NOLEGCLI
hides the legend entry for the individual value prediction limits.

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

Limit options

CLI <="text-string">
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values.

CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines.

CLM <="text-string">
creates confidence limits.

CLMAATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

NOMARKERS
removes the scatter markers from the plot.

PBSPLINE options

MAXPOINTS=n
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the spline curve and for any confidence limits.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

DEGREE=n
specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

GROUP=variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=numeric-variable**
specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=numeric-variable**
specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

Default .05

Range 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the CLI or CLM option (or both).

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLI <="text-string">**
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the prediction limits.

**CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))**
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines. The outline attributes can be the following:

**CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
Specify the line attributes of the prediction limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
Default GraphPredictionLimits style element in the current style for ungrouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Default The default style element is GraphPredictionLimits.

Interaction The CLIAATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLI option.

CLM <="text-string”>
creates confidence limits. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the confidence limit.

CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAttributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

CLMFILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)
You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

CLMLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction CLMLINEATTRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

Default The default appearance of the confidence limits is specified by the GraphConfidence style element in the current style.

Interaction The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

Interaction This option takes effect only if you also specify the CLM option.
**CURVELABEL**<="text-string">

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interactions**

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\text{n} style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END**
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

**MIN**
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

**MAX**
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

**START**
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

**END**
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

**Default**
END

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.
**DATALABEL** \(<=\text{variable}>\)

Displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.

**DATALABELATTRS=**\(\text{style-element} \ (\text{options})\)

Specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELPOS=**\(\text{position}\)

Specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. \(\text{position}\) can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>Bottomleft</th>
<th>Bottomright</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>TopLeft</td>
<td>TopRight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DEGREE=**\(n\)

Specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

**Default**

3

**Range**

0–10
Restriction DEGREE= and NKNOTS= cannot be set to 0 simultaneously. When both are set to 0, an error results.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated n times for computational purposes, where n is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the classification variable.

Interactions If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=.

When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable.

JITTER specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is specified, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.
Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the PBSPLINE curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the B-spline curve in the legend. By default, the label “Penalized B-Spline” is used with the SMOOTH= value if specified, or else the group value for each B-spline is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fitted curve. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Defaults For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Note If you overlay multiple PBSpline plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data.
Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MAXPOINTS=n
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the spline curve and for any confidence limits.

Default
201

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NKNOTS=n
specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots. By default, a large number of knots (100) is specified, which allows for a lack of smoothness in the results. However, the final function is typically much smoother due to the penalty. When
SMOOTH=0 is specified, you should typically request fewer knots than the default because there is no penalty for lack of smoothness. For example, ten or fewer knots are usually enough to follow the functional form found in most data.

Default  100
Range     0 to 1000

NOLEGCLI  hides the legend entry for the individual value prediction limits.

NOLEGCLM  hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT  hides the legend entry for the fit line.

NOMARKERS removes the scatter markers from the plot.

SMOOTH=numeric-value  specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, a smoothing value is determined automatically.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"  splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.
Tip If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See** “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default** LEFT

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See** “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=**(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**(variable-list)**
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE** suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement** You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction** This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Note** The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

**Tip** Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=**(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the **format-list** and the **variable-list** that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the **variable-list**. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
### TIPLABEL=(label-list)

Applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```

### TRANSPARENCY=value

Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

### WEIGHT=numeric-variable

Specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**

The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**Interaction**

When the CLI= option is used with this option, the confidence band for individual predicted values is displayed as a high-low plot instead of a band.
Details

For the SMOOTH= option, the smoothing parameter value must be greater than the minimum value that is determined by the following equation.

\[
\text{minimum} = \frac{\text{degree} + 1}{\text{number of observations}}
\]

POLYGON Statement

Draws a polygon from data stored in a data set.

**Restriction:** You cannot overlay a polygon with a bar chart using the HBAR or VBAR statements. If you need to overlay a polygon plot on a bar chart, use an HBARPARM or VBARPARM statement instead.

**Syntax**

```
POLYGON X=x-variable Y=y-variable ID=id-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BACKLIGHT=number**
  specifies that label text should have a back light of a contrasting color.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  specifies whether the polygons are filled.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the polygon outline.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
  specifies whether the polygons have outlines.

- **RATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **ROTATE=numeric-column | number | expression**
  specifies the angle of rotation for the polygon measured in degrees.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**
XOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points
from discrete X values.

YOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points
from discrete Y values.

Data tip options
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
GROUP=variable
creates a separate polygon color or outline pattern for each unique grouping
that is specified.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the
plot.

Label options
LABEL <=variable>
specifies a label for the polygon curve.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot.

LABELLOC=INSIDEBOX | OUTSIDEBOX
specifies the location of the polygon label.

LABELPOS=CENTER | XMIN | XMAX | YMIN | YMAX
specifies the position of the polygon label.

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”
specifies the label that identifies the polygon in the legend.

ROTATELABEL=AUTO | NONE | VERTICAL
specifies the rotation of the polygon label with respect to the rotation of the
polygon.

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when
there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLIT JUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

X=x-variable
specifies the variable for the X values.

Y=y-variable
specifies the variable for the Y values.

ID=id-variable
specifies the variable for the ID values that identify the polygon or polygons. All
data rows for a single polygon must have the same ID value. Only unformatted
values in the ID= column are used.

When multiple polygons are defined in the same data set, all rows with the same ID
value must be in contiguous rows. The ID values cannot be interspersed.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the
graph.

See  Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BACKLIGHT=number
specifies that label text should have a back light of a contrasting color. number
specifies the degree of the back-light effect.

The following figures show the effect of applying back light to the label. In these
examples, FILL has also been specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACKLIGHT=0</th>
<th>BACKLIGHT=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The back light is based on text color. For dark colors, a white back-light effect is
used. For lighter colors, a black back-light effect is used. The following figures show
the back-light effects when full back light is applied (BACKLIGHT=1). In the first
two examples, FILL has also been specified. The third example shows green text
against a white background (no fill).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Text</th>
<th>Gray Text</th>
<th>Green Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defaults

- 0.5 when no GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.
- 0.75 when the GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

Range

- 0.0–1.0, where 0.0 specifies no effect and 1.0 specifies maximum effect

Note

This option is most effective when text color has a low level of contrast with the background. It is also effective when the background is cluttered.

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element* | *(color-list)*

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

colormodel=TwoColorRamp

*(color-list)*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see **“Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278**. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=** *numeric-column*

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

**See**

- **“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170**
- **“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262**
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled polygons. Specify one of the following:

| Table 4.18  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas |
|---|---|---|
| NONE | CRISP | GLOSS |
| MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN |

Default  NONE

Restriction  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Note  When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the polygons are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the polygons. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

Default  NOFILL

Interactions  Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=<style-element <(options)> | (options)>
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.
GROUP=variable
creates a separate polygon color or outline pattern for each unique grouping that is
specified. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by
different visual attributes.

The polygon attributes for each unique group value are derived from the
GraphData1–GraphDataN and GraphMissing style elements. If the polygon is filled,
then the COLOR attribute is used for the polygon fill and the CONTRASTCOLOR
attribute is used for the polygon outline. If the polygon is not filled, then the
CONTRASTCOLOR and PATTERN attributes are used for the polygon outline.

Interactions When this option is used and the value is a variable associated with an
ATTRID= option, the attribute mapping defined by the associated
attribute map is used.

This option is ignored if the COLORRESPONSE= option is also used.

LABEL <=variable>
specifies a label for the polygon curve.

Default When no variable is provided, the ID variable is used for labels.

Interaction If a variable is supplied, rows that have the same ID value are expected
to have the same value. If they do not, the ID value’s first row
determines the polygon label.

Tip The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the
LABELATTRS= option.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected
attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the LABEL= option is also specified.

Examples LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphValueText

LABELLOC=INSIDEBOX | OUTSIDEBOX
specifies the location of the polygon label.

INSIDEBOX inside the polygon.

OUTSIDEBOX outside the polygon but inside the plot area.

Default INSIDEBOX

Interactions This option has no effect unless the LABEL= option is also specified.
The label’s exact position is relative to the polygon’s X and Y data ranges and is determined by the combination of this option and the LABELPOS= option.

**LABELPOS=** CENTER | XMIN | XMAX | YMIN | YMAX  

specifies the position of the polygon label. Specify one of the following values:

- **CENTER**  
  centers the label.

  Interaction: **LABELPOS=** CENTER has no effect if you also specify **LABELLOC=** OUTSIDEBOX. The default label position is used in this case.

- **XMIN**  
  places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the minimum X axis value, centered in the Y axis range.

- **XMAX**  
  places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the maximum X axis value, centered in the Y axis range.

- **YMIN**  
  places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the minimum Y axis value, centered in the X axis range.

- **YMAX**  
  places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the maximum Y axis value, centered in the X axis range.

**Default** CENTER  

**Interactions**  
This option has no effect unless the LABEL= option is also specified.

The label’s exact position is relative to the polygon’s X and Y data ranges and is determined by the combination of this option and the LABELLOC= option.

When LABELLOC=OUTSIDE, increasing the length of the label might cause the available plot area to decrease. Also, when LABELLOC=OUTSIDE, the label might collide with the axis ticks and tick values.

**LEGENDLABEL=** "text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the polygon in the legend.

**LINEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)  

specifies the appearance of the polygon outline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Defaults**  
For non-grouped data, the GraphOutlines style element.

For grouped data, the LineThickness attributes of the GraphOutlines style element, and the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes of the GraphData1 – GraphData{n} style elements.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>This option is ignored if the NOOUTLINE option is also specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This option is ignored if the DATASKIN= option is also specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>If this option is used with grouped data, the COLOR= suboption has the effect of holding the polygon outline color constant across all group values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME=&quot;text-string&quot;</td>
<td>specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOMISSINGGROUP</td>
<td>specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTLINE</td>
<td>NOOUTLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>OUTLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>Use the LINEATTRS= option to control the appearance of the outline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RATTRID=character-value</td>
<td>specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE= numeric-column</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>0 (no rotation is performed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>When this option is specified, the LABELLOC= and LABELPOS= settings are ignored and they are automatically set to INSIDEBOX and CENTER respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rotating a polygon might cause clipping in some cases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ROTATELABEL=** AUTO | NONE | VERTICAL

specifies the rotation of the polygon label with respect to the rotation of the polygon. Specify one of the following:

**AUTO**
- rotates the label with the rotation of the polygon.

**NONE**
- does not rotate the label with the rotation of the polygon. The label position remains fixed regardless of the polygon rotation.

**VERTICAL**
- rotates the label to a vertical position.

Default: AUTO

**Interaction**
- If **ROTATION=** is also specified, then **ROTATELABEL=VERTICAL** is ignored.

**SPLITCHAR=** "character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

Default: A single space

**Interaction**
- This option has no effect unless **LABEL=** is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify **SPLITCHARNODROP**.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the **SPLITJUSTIFY=** option.

**Notes**
- When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.
- The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**
- “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
- This option has no effect unless **SPLITCHAR=** is also specified.

**See**
- “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
### SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**  
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

### TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **(variable-list)**
  a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

- **NONE**  
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**  
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**  
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**  
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**  
tip=(age weight)

### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Requirement**  
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**  
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**  
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**  
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
TIPLABEL=\((label-list)\)  
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value  
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL=character-variable  
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable  
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

XOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable  
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from discrete X values.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between discrete ticks.

Requirement The X axis must be discrete.
YOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from discrete Y values.

Default 0.0 (no offset)
Range −0.5 (downward) to +0.5 (upward), where 0.5 represents half the distance between discrete ticks.
Requirement The Y axis must be discrete.

Details

Overview
The POLYGON statement draws a polygon from a series of X-Y value pairs that are stored in a SAS data set. The first X-Y value pair defines the starting point of the polygon. When the next X-Y pair is encountered in the data set, a line is drawn from the starting point to the second X-Y point. For subsequent X-Y pairs, a line is drawn from the previous X-Y point to the current X-Y point. This pattern repeats until all of the segments have been drawn.

Using the POLYGON statement, you can draw any data-driven shape on your graph, which enables you to highlight data features, outline data boundaries, and so on. If you later want to modify your polygon, you need only modify the polygon data in the graph data set.

You can specify a “hole” in a polygon. A data row with missing X and Y values indicates that the rows that follow specify the X and Y points for the hole, which is inside the outer polygon.

Here is the sequence:
1. The initial data rows specify the outer polygon.
2. A row with missing X and Y values signals the beginning of a hole.
3. Subsequent data rows specify the X and Y points for the hole.

Multiple holes can be specified. Each hole is specified by a data row with missing X and Y values, followed by a series of rows that specify the X and Y points for the hole.

Requirements for the Polygon Data Set
In the simplest case of a single polygon, your data set must provide an X, Y, and ID column that stores the X-Y values and the ID for your polygon. The X-Y values in the first data set observation must specify the starting point of your polygon. The X-Y values in the subsequent observations must provide the points of each segment in the order in which the polygon is to be drawn. There should be no gaps in the data. In order to close the polygon, you can specify the starting X-Y values in your last observation, although this is not required. If your last observation does not close the polygon, the POLYGON statement automatically draws a segment from your last point back to the starting point in order to close the polygon.

If you want to draw multiple polygons, your ID column must specify a unique identifier string for each polygon. The identifier string associates the observations in the data set with a specific polygon. All of the observations for each individual polygon must be grouped together by ID and must be arranged in the order in which the polygon segments are to be drawn.
Options are available that enable you to customize the polygon and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

- show or hide the fill and outline, and specify line and fill attributes. You can also apply a data skin as well as transparency to the polygon.
- rotate the polygon.
- offset the polygon from the X or Y axis.
- specify a label, the locations of the label, and label attributes. You can also rotate the label and specify how it fits in the allotted space when there is not enough room to display the text normally.
- specify an HTML page to display when the selectable polygon is clicked.

**Drawing a Single Polygon**

For a single polygon, the POLYGON data set contains an X and Y column that defines the polygon points, and an ID column. The polygon segments are drawn in the order in which they occur in the data. If the polygon overlaps any graphics elements that were drawn earlier, those elements are obscured. In that case, you can use transparency to enable the underlying graphics elements to show through.

Here is an example data set for a simple four-sided polygon identified as P1 that starts at point X=40, Y=100.

```
data polydata;
  input id $1-2 x y;
datalines;
P1 40  100
P1 20  220
P1 160 200
P1 180 80
P1 40  100
;
run;
proc sgplot data=polydata;
  polygon X=x Y=y ID=id / fill outline;
run;
```

The following figure shows how the polygon is drawn.

As shown in the figure, the polygon starting point is X=40, Y=100. The first segment (S1) is drawn from the starting point to X=20, Y=220. The second segment is drawn from X=20, Y=220 to X=160, Y=200. The remaining two segments (S3 and S4) follow the same pattern. Although provided in this example, the last observation (X=40, Y=100) is not required. If not provided in the data, the POLYGON statement draws the last segment (S4) automatically in order to close the polygon.
**Drawing Multiple Polygons**

For multiple polygons, the POLYGON data ID column specifies a unique identifier for all of the observations that are associated with each polygon. The X and Y columns specify the polygon points. The polygons are overlaid on the graph in the order in which they occur in the data. For overlapping polygons, each polygon obscures part or all of the polygons and graphics elements that were drawn before it. In that case, you can use transparency to enable the underlying polygons and graphics elements to show through.

Here is an example data set for three separate polygons:

```plaintext
data polydata;
  input id x y;
datalines;
  1  0  0
  1 20  0
  1 20 30
  1  0 30
  1  0  0
  2 30  0
  2 50  0
  2 40 30
  2 30  0
  3 60  0
  3 80  5
  3 80 15
  3 70 30
  3 60 30
  3 60  0
;run;
```

In addition to the ID, X, and Y columns, the LABEL column is added to label the polygons in the output. Notice that the observations for each ID value are grouped together in the data set. The observations for each ID must occur contiguously in the data. Otherwise, unexpected results might occur.

The following figure shows how the polygons are drawn from this data. Reference lines are provided to help you locate the polygon points in the output.
The polygons are drawn in the order in which they appear in the data: rectangle (ID=1), triangle (ID=2), and polygon (ID=3). The red dot on each shape indicates the starting point for that shape, and the gray arrows and dots indicate the subsequent points and drawing progression for each shape.

Example

For examples, see the following examples as used in the SGLOT procedure:
- “Example 1: Create a Single Filled Hexagon” on page 871
- “Example 2: Use a Polygon to Highlight Data in a Scatter Plot” on page 871

**REFLINE Statement**

Creates a horizontal or vertical reference line.

**Syntax**

REFLINE `variable` | `value-1 < ... value-n>` `option(s)`;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **DATASKIN=none** | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.
- **LINEATTRS=style-element `(options)` | *(options)*
  specifies the appearance of the reference line.
- **NOCLIP**
  extends the plot axes to contain the reference lines.
- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

- **AXIS=X | Y**
  specifies the axis that contains the reference line values.

**Label options**

- **LABEL `variable` | `text-string-1 ... text-string-n`**
  creates labels for each reference line.
- **LABELATTRS=style-element `options` | *(options)*
  specifies the appearance of the labels.
- **LABELPOS=MIN | MAX**
  specifies the position of the labels.
- **LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
  specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.
- **SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
splits the text for labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** _LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT_

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=** “text-string”

specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**variable**

draws a reference line for each value of the specified variable.

**value-1 <... value-n>**

draws one or more reference lines at the values that you specify.

**Optional Arguments**

**AXIS=** _X | Y_

specifies the axis that contains the reference line values. For example, if you specify **AXIS=** _X_, vertical reference lines are drawn at points on the _X_ axis.

Default _Y_

**DATASKIN=** _NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN_

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.19  DATASKIN Options for Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default _NONE_

**Restriction**

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.
DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).
Default 0.0 (no offset)
Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

LABEL <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>
creates labels for each reference line. If you do not specify a label value, the reference value for that line is used as the label.
If you specify a label value, the following options are available.

variable
a variable for the label value.
Restriction This label variable is used only when a variable is used for the REFLINE value. If this condition fails, the label variable is ignored and a message is written to the log.

“text-string-1” ... “text-string-n”
a text string for the label value.
Restriction The label string does not apply when a variable is used for the REFLINE value. In that situation, the label string is ignored and a message is written to the log.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData_n style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the LABEL option is also specified.

Examples LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

LABELPOS=MIN | MAX
specifies the position of the labels. MIN specifies the label is placed at the minimum value of the data axis. MAX specifies that the label is placed at the maximum value of the data axis.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “Reference Line” is used.
Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the NAME= option.

**LINEATTRS=**`style-element <(options)> | (options)` specifies the appearance of the reference line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphReference style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NAME=**`"text-string"` specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

*Note* The `text-string` is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

*Tip* This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOCLIP** extends the plot axes to contain the reference lines. By default, if a reference line is created outside of the data range, then the reference line is not visible. This option has no effect if you do not create reference lines that are outside of the data range.

**SPLITCHAR=**`"character-list"` splits the text for labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the containing graphics element.

“`character-list`” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

`SPLITCHAR="abc"`

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless LABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.
Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** *LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT*
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default  LEFT

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TRANSPARENCY=** *value*
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

---

**REG Statement**

Creates a fitted regression line or curve.

**Interaction:**  A linear regression (DEGREE=1) cannot be used with logarithmic axes.

**Examples:**  “About Regression Plots” on page 38
“Example 2: Creating a Panel of Regression Curves” on page 595

**Syntax**

REG  *X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>*;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

**ATTRID=** *character-value*
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

**LINEATTRS=** *style-element <(options)> | (options)*
specifies the appearance of the fit line.

**TRANSPARENCY=** *value*
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.
Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

GROUP=variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

Label options

CURVELABEL <="text-string">
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the regression curve in the legend.

NOLEGCLI
hides the legend entry for the individual predicted value confidence limits.

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

Limit options

CLI <="text-string">
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values.
CLIATTRS = style-element | (CLILINEATTRS = style-element <(options)> | (options))
    specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an
    ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines.

CLM <=“text-string”>
    creates confidence limits.

CLMATTRS = style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )
    specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an
    ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

CLMTRANSPARENCY = numeric-value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
    specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

JITTER
    specifies that data markers are jittered when multiple observations have the
    same response value.

MARKERATTRS = style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS = style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
    specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS = style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

NOMARKERS
    removes the scatter markers from the plot.

Plot options

ALPHA = numeric-value
    specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

DEGREE = n
    specifies the degree of the polynomial fit.

FREQ = numeric-variable
    specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input
    data.

MAXPOINTS = n
    specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the regression curve
    and for any confidence limits.

WEIGHT = numeric-variable
    specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options

NAME = “text-string”
    specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments

X = numeric-variable
    specifies the variable for the x axis.

Y = numeric-variable
    specifies the variable for the y axis.
Optional Arguments

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

- **Default**: .05
- **Range**: 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)
- **Interaction**: This option has no effect unless you specify the CLI or CLM option (or both).

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLI <="text-string">**

creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the prediction limits.

**CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))**

specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines. The outline attributes can be the following:

- **CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  
  Specify the line attributes of the prediction limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

  For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

- **Default**: GraphPredictionLimits style element in the current style for ungrouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

  - **Default**: The default style element is GraphPredictionLimits.
  - **Interaction**: The CLIATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLI option.

**CLM <="text-string">**

creates confidence limits. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the confidence limit.

**CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )**

specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAttributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

- **CLMFILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)**
  
  You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-
naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

CLMLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction CLMLINEATTRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

Default
The default appearance of the confidence limits is specified by the GraphConfidence style element in the current style.

Interaction The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

Interaction This option takes effect only if you also specify the CLM option.

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

Interactions
- If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.
- When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.
Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataₙ style elements.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN

places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX

places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START

places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END

places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default

END

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

DATALABEL <=variable>

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

Interaction

This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataₙ style elements.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.
Examples

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
<td>BOTTOMRIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

DEGREE=n

specifies the degree of the polynomial fit. For example, 1 specifies a linear fit, 2 specifies a quadratic fit, and 3 specifies a cubic fit.

Default 1

Range 0–10

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=numeric-variable

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated n times for computational purposes, where n is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.
**GROUP=variable**
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the classification variable.

**Interactions**
If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=.

When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable.

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are jittered when multiple observations have the same response value. When jittering is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of jittering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="JITTER Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the REG curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**
specifies a label that identifies the regression curve in the legend. By default, the label “Regression” is used.

**Interaction**
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Defaults**
For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and
LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Note**
If you overlay multiple REG plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.

**MARKERATTRS=**
\(\text{style-element }<(\text{options})> | (\text{options})\)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=**
\(\text{style-element }<(\text{COLOR=}\text{color})> | (\text{COLOR=}\text{color})\)

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

**See**
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=**
\(\text{style-element }<(\text{options})> | (\text{options})\)

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
Default

GraphDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData\( n \) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXPOINTS=( n )</td>
<td>specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the regression curve and for any confidence limits. Default 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME=“text-string”</td>
<td>specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements. Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure. Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOLEGCLI</td>
<td>hides the legend entry for the individual predicted value confidence limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOLEGCLM</td>
<td>hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOLEGFIT</td>
<td>hides the legend entry for the fit line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOMARKERS</td>
<td>removes the scatter markers from the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLITCHAR=“character-list”</td>
<td>splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters. “character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option: SPLITCHAR=&quot;abc&quot; When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Default
Values are not split.

### Interactions
This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

### Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

### Tip
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

### SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

### SPLITJUSTIFY=
**LEFT** | **CENTER** | **RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**
LEFT

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

### TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**(variable-list)**
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics / imagemap=on;```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.
Note  The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example  tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default  The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

Requirement  A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See  SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example  tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example  tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.
WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value
of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an
observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is
deleted from the analysis.

Interaction
When the CLI= option is used with this option, the confidence band
for individual predicted values is displayed as a high-low plot instead
of a band.

SCATTER Statement
Creates a scatter plot.

Example: “About Scatter Plots” on page 26

Syntax
SCATTER X=variable Y=variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments
Appearance options
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE=
option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.

ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot.

LABELSTRIP
strips leading and trailing blanks from marker characters or data labels with
fixed positions before they are displayed in the plot.

NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**

- **TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
  - specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
- **TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
  - applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
- **TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
  - applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

- **CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
  - specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.
- **GROUP=variable**
  - specifies a variable that is used to group the data.
- **GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
  - specifies how to display grouped markers.
- **GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
  - specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.
- **NOMISSINGGROUP**
  - specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Label options**

- **DATALABEL <=variable>**
  - displays a label for each data point.
- **DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.
- **DATALABELPOS=position**
  - specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.
- **LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
  - specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend.
- **SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
  - splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.
- **SPLITCHARNODROP**
  - specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
- **SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
  - specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Marker options**

- **FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
  - specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
- **JITTER**
  - specifies that data markers are jittered when multiple observations have the same response value.
- **JITTERWIDTH=positive-number**
specifies the width of the jitter space as a fraction of either the midpoint spacing or of the minimal interval width.

**MARKERATTRS=** *style-element (options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERCHAR=** *variable*

specifies a variable whose values replace the marker symbols in the plot.

**MARKERCHARATTRS=** *style-element (options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot when you use the **MARKERCHAR**= option.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=** *style-element *(COLOR=color)* | *(COLOR=color)*

specifies the color of the marker fill.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=** *style-element (options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

**Plot options**

**FREQ=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**URL=** *character-variable*

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**XERRORLOWER=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the X error bars.

**XERRORUPPER=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the X error bars.

**YERRORLOWER=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

**YERRORUPPER=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=** *“text-string”*

specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=** *variable*

specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=** *variable*

specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=** *character-value*

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315
**CLUSTERWIDTH=** numeric-value  

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**  
0.8

**Interactions**  
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** style-element | (color-list)  

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**style-element**  
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**  
colormodel=TwoColorRamp

**color-list**  
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**  
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**  
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**  
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**  
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.
COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData nn style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabel1Text

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=**NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all marker symbols. If the symbol is not filled, then the data skin is applied to the outlines. Specify one of the following:

| Table 4.20 DATASKIN Options for Markers |
|----------|----------|----------|
| NONE     | CRISP    | GLOSS    |
| ![Marker](image1.png) | ![Marker](image2.png) | ![Marker](image3.png) |
| MATTE    | PRESSED  | SHEEN    |
| ![Marker](image4.png) | ![Marker](image5.png) | ![Marker](image6.png) |

Default NONE

Restriction The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction You can use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a filled marker symbol.

Note When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=**numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

**ERRORBARATTRS=**style-element *(options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by using suboptions. If you specify a style element, you can also specify suboptions to override specific appearance attributes.

*options* can be one or more of the following:
COLOR=\textit{color}  
specifies the color of the line. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  
The default color is specified by the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.

PATTERN=\textit{line-pattern}  
specifies the line pattern for the line. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  
The default line pattern is specified by the LineStyle attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.

THICKNESS=\textit{n <units>}  
specifies the thickness of the line. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default  
The default line thickness is specified by the LineThickness attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS  
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement  
The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction  
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=\textit{numeric-variable}  
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \textit{n} times for computational purposes, where \textit{n} is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction  
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note  
If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=\textit{variable}  
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction  
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.
Note  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped markers.

CLUSTER
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphDataIn style elements in the current style.

Default  OVERLAY

Restriction  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions  This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note:  This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note:  This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default  DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.
Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes

Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

JITTER

specifies that data markers are jittered when multiple observations have the same response value. When jittering is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following examples show how the jittering differs based on the variable type that is being plotted on the X and Y axes.

Note: Although the examples were created using the SGPLOT procedure, the jittering feature works the same in the SGPANEL procedure.

The following figures show a box plot and a scatter plot. The figures show the case in which the X axis is discrete and the Y axis is linear.

Table 4.21  X Axis Is Discrete and Y Axis Is Linear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.21 X Axis Is Discrete and Y Axis Is Linear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Figure 1" /> <img src="image2.png" alt="Figure 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first case (No Jittering), markers that represent the same Y value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

In the second figure, the JITTER option is specified in the SCATTER statement. In this case, one-dimensional systematic jittering occurs along the X axis. The markers
that represent the same Y value are offset along the X axis from the midpoint of that value in order to make all of the markers visible.

The next figures show the case in which both axes are linear. In the first figure (No Jittering), markers that represent the same X and Y bin value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured. In the second figure, two-dimensional random jittering occurs along the X and Y axes. The markers are offset randomly along both the X and Y axes in order to make all of the markers visible.

Table 4.22  Both Axes Are Linear

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>When JITTER is not specified, markers that represent the same response value are overlaid. As a result, some markers might be obscured.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option is not supported if MARKERCHAR= is also specified. The combination of these two options can produce unpredictable results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JITTERWIDTH=** *positive-number*

specifies the width of the jitter space as a fraction of either the midpoint spacing or of the minimal interval width.

| Default | 0.85 |
| Notes | The specified number can be greater than 1. |

When used with a discrete axis, changes to JITTERWIDTH= take effect only as long as the markers overlap. Once the specified jitter width reaches the point where the markers are clustered side-by-side without overlapping, further increases to JITTERWIDTH= have no effect on the markers.

**LABELSTRIP**

strips leading and trailing blanks from marker characters or data labels with fixed positions before they are displayed in the plot. The MARKERCHAR= option specifies the variable that provides the marker strings that are used in place of marker symbols.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interactions</th>
<th>This option affects marker strings only when the MARKERCHAR= option is specified.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This option affects data labels only when DATALABEL is specified.
Tip Stripping the blanks from the numeric value strings helps center each string relative to its data point. Stripping is useful when you want to overlay the data values near or inside the markers for a plot.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**MARKERATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default** GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**MARKERCHAR=**variable

specifies a variable whose values replace the marker symbols in the plot. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted values are used as the marker symbols. If there is not a format associated with the variable and the variable contains numeric data, then the BEST6. format is used.

**Interaction** The MARKERCHAR= option overrides the DATALABEL= option and the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

**MARKERCHARATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot when you use the MARKERCHAR= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults** ContrastColor attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData_n style elements.

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

**Examples** MARKERCHARATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

MARKERCHARATTRS=GraphValueText

**MARKERFILLATTRS=**style-element <(COLOR= color)> | (COLOR=color)

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.
Default

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

NAME="text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOERRORCAPS

suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

Interaction

The appearance of the error bars is controlled by the ERRORBARATTRS= option.
NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
     “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR=“abc”

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGemap=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

\[ \text{ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGemap=ON;} \]

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

\[ \text{tip=(age weight)} \]

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

Example

\[ \text{tiplabel=(auto F5.2)} \]

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
`tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")`

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- **Default** 0.0
- **Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

- **character-variable** specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

- **Example** `http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html`

- **Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

- This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

  ```plaintext
  ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
  ```

**XERRORLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the X error bars.

**XERRORUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the X error bars.

**YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

**YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.
SERIES Statement

Creates a series plot.

**Example:**  “About Series Plots” on page 28

**Syntax**

SERIES X=variable Y=variable /option(s);

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ARROWHEADPOS=** `START | END | BOTH`  
  specifies a position for arrowheads.

- **ARROWHEADSCALE=** `positive-number`  
  specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

- **ARROWHEADSHAPE=** `OPEN | FILLED | BARBED`  
  specifies a shape for arrowheads.

- **ATTRID=** `character-value`  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **COLORMODEL=** `style-element | (color-list)`  
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=** `numeric-column`  
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=** `NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`  
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=** `numeric-value`  
  specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.

- **LINEATTRS=** `style-element (options) | (options)`  
  specifies the appearance of the series line.

- **RATTRID=** `character-value`  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **THICKMAX=** `dimension`  
  specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

- **THICKMAXRESP=** `numeric-value`  
  specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

- **THICKRESP=** `numeric-variable`  
  specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

- **TRANSPARENCY=** `value`  
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Connect options**

- **CONNECTORDER=** `XVALUES | XAXIS`  
  specifies how to connect the data points to form the series line.
### Data tip options

- **TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
  - specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
  - applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- **TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
  - applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

### Group options

- **CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
  - specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

- **GROUP=variable**
  - specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

- **GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
  - specifies how to display grouped lines.

- **GROUPLC=variable**
  - specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

- **GROUPLP=variable**
  - specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

- **GROUPMC=variable**
  - specifies a variable that determines the marker colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

- **GROUPMS=variable**
  - specifies a variable that determines the marker symbols for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

- **GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
  - specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **LCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
  - specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLC= variable.

- **LPATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
  - specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLP= variable.

- **MCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
  - specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMC= variable.

- **MSATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
  - specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMS= variable.

- **NOMISSINGGROUP**
  - specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

### Label options

- **CURVELABEL <“text-string”>**
  - adds a label for the curve.
CURVELABELATTRS=\textit{style-element <\textit{options}> | (\textit{options})}
 specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
 CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=\textit{MIN | MAX | \textit{START} | \textit{END}}
 specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL $<=$\textit{variable}$>$
 displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=\textit{style-element <\textit{options}> | (\textit{options})}
 specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
 DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=\textit{position}
 specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL=\textit{“text-string”}
 specifies a label that identifies the series plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR=\textit{“character-list”}
 splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there
 is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
 specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=\textit{LEFT | CENTER | \textit{RIGHT}}
 specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

\textbf{Marker options}

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
 specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=\textit{style-element <\textit{options}> | (\textit{options})}
 specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=\textit{style-element <\text{COLOR}=\textit{color}> | (\text{COLOR}=\textit{color})}
 specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=\textit{style-element <\textit{options}> | (\textit{options})}
 specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

MARKERS
 adds data point markers to the series plot data points.

\textbf{Plot options}

BREAK
 creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

URL=\textit{character-variable}
 specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

\textbf{Plot reference options}

NAME=\textit{“text-string”}
 specifies a name for the plot.

\textbf{Series options}

SMOOTHCONNECT
 specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices.

\textbf{Required Arguments}

\textit{X=variable}
 specifies the variable for the x axis.
**Y=variable**

specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ARROWHEADPOS=** **START** | **END** | **BOTH**

specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.

- **START** displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.
- **END** displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.
- **BOTH** displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.

**Default** No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified

**ARROWHEADSCALE=** **positive-number**

specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

**Default** 1.0

**Interaction** ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**Tip** Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

**ARROWHEADSHAPE=** **OPEN** | **FILLED** | **BARBED**

specifies a shape for arrowheads.

The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

```
| OPEN | FILLED | BARBED |
```

**Default** OPEN

**Interaction** ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**ATTRID=** **character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**

creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=** **numeric-value**

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element | (color-list)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

*(color-list)*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=** *numeric-column*

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.
Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

CONNECTORDER=XVALUES | XAXIS specifies how to connect the data points to form the series line.

XVALUES connects data points in the order read from the X variable.

XAXIS connects data points as they occur (minimum-to-maximum) along the X axis.

Defaults XVALUES
XAXIS for CAS data

Tip For certain types of series lines (for example, time series) when the input data might not be sorted by the X variable, set this option to XAXIS to assure the expected connect order.

CURVELABEL <="text-string"> adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

Interactions If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options) specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.
Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default END

Interaction This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:
Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN Options for Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN Options for Markers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default

NONE

Restriction

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Note

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.
DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)
Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interactions This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

CLUSTER grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData style elements in the current style.
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when markers are displayed, and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPLC=variable

specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line colors are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData\_n style elements based on the GROUPLC= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Use the GROUPLP= option to set the line pattern.

You can also use LINEATTRS= option to set the line pattern and thickness.

Use the LCATTRID= option to associate the GROUPLC= variable with an attribute map ID.

For an overview, see Using Group Options on page 924 in the SGPLOT procedure.

GROUPLP=variable

specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line patterns are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData\_n style elements based on the GROUPLP= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the PATTERN= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Use the GROUPLC= option to set the line color. You can also use the LINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness and color.

Use the LPATTRID= option to associate the GROUPLP= variable with an attribute map ID.
GROUPMC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series marker colors are selected from the GraphData1–GraphDataN style elements based on the GROUPMC= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The MARKERS option must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tips
Use the GROUPMS= option to set the marker symbol. You can also use the MARKERATTRS= option to set the marker size and symbol.

Use the MCATTRID= option to associate the GROUPMC= variable with an attribute map ID.

See
For an overview, see Using Group Options on page 924 in the SGPLOT procedure.

GROUPMS=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker symbols for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series marker symbols are selected from the GraphData1–GraphDataN style elements based on the GROUPMS= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The MARKERS option must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tips
Use the GROUPMC= option to set the marker color. You can also use the MARKERATTRS= option to set the marker size and color.

Use the MSATTRID= option to associate the GROUPMS= variable with an attribute map ID.

See
For an overview, see Using Group Options on page 924 in the SGPLOT procedure.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.
**Note:** This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

**Note:** This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

| Default | DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING. |
| Interactions | The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data. This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified. | By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement. |

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

| Notes | Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting. The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged. |

**LCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLC= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the line color group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to LINECOLOR in the attribute map.

| Requirement | The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option. |
| Interactions | This option is ignored unless the GROUPLC= option is specified. This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option. |
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the series plot in the legend. By default, the label of
the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the series line. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{n} style elements in the current style for grouped
data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and
LineThickness.

LPATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLP= variable.
This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the line pattern group.
The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to
LINEPATTERN in the attribute map.

Requirement
The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using
the DATTRMAP= option.

Interactions
This option is ignored unless the GROUPLP= option is specified.

This option overrides the PATTERN= suboption of the
LINEATR= option.

Note
Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot
statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

See
For an overview, see “Example: Using Group Options, and Group
Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924.

Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on
page 1315

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance
by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page
1274.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{n} style elements in the current style for
MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS
adds data point markers to the series plot data points.

MCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMC= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the marker.
color group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to MARKERCOLOR in the attribute map.

**Requirement**
The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

**Interactions**
This option is ignored unless the GROUPMC= option is specified.

This option is ignored unless the MARKERS option is specified.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Note**
Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

**See**
For an overview, see “Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924.

Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315

**MSATTRID=**discrete-attr-variable

specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMS= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the marker symbol group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to MARKERSYMBOL in the attribute map.

**Requirement**
The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

**Interactions**
This option is ignored unless the GROUPMS= option is specified.

This option is ignored unless the MARKERS option is specified.

This option overrides the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Note**
Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

**See**
For an overview, see “Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924.

Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315

**NAME=**"text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.
NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SMOOTHCONNECT
specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices. The following graphics fragments show the effect of using SMOOTHCONNECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Series</th>
<th>SMOOTHCONNECT Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Default Series" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="SMOOTHCONNECT Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.
You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default
LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

Default
Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

Interactions
The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

Default
The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.
Interactions

The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

**THICKRESP=numeric-variable**

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

Default

The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

Restriction

The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.

Requirement

The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.

Interactions

When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

*(variable-list)*

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

`ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;`

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>SAS Viya Formats and Informs: Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td>tipformat=(auto F5.2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Requirement      | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction      | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip              | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables. |
| Example          | tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight") |

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**

**SPLINE Statement**

Creates a series plot with a quadratic Bézier spline interpolation that produces smooth curves.

**Note:** The spline plot is not guaranteed to intersect the original data points. For more information, see “Details” on page 409.

**Example:** “About Spline Plots” on page 29

**Syntax**

SPLINE X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ARROWHEADPOS=** START | END | BOTH
  specifies a position for arrowheads.

- **ARROWHEADSCALE=** positive-number
  specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

- **ARROWHEADSHAPE=** OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
  specifies a shape for arrowheads.

- **ATTRID=** character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **COLORMODEL=** style-element | (color-list)
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=** numeric-column
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=** NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=** numeric-value
  specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.

- **LINEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the spline line.

- **RATTRID=** character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **THICKMAX=** dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to
determine the line thickness.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each
group value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPLC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot
independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPLP=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot
independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the
plot.

Label options

CURVELABEL <“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the spline plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Plot options**

**BREAK**
creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

**SEGPOINTS=**positive-integer
specifies a multiplier to apply to the time interval that is in effect for the INTERVAL= axis option.

**URL=**character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=**variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=**variable
specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ARROWHEADPOS=**START | END | BOTH
specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.

START displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.

END displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.

BOTH displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.

Default No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified

**ARROWHEADSCALE=**positive-number
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

Default 1.0

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

Tip Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

**ARROWHEADSHAPE=**OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.
The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

![Arrowhead Shapes]

**OPEN**

**FILLED**

**BARBED**

Default | OPEN
---|---
Interaction | ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**

creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default | 0.8
---|---
Interaction | This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

**STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

**ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example | colormodel=TwoColorRamp
(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

Interactions If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.
Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default END

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

Table 4.25 DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Note

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.
**DISCRETEOFFSET=**\textit{numeric-value}

specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

**Default**

0.0 (no offset)

**Requirement**

This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

---

**GROUP=**\textit{variable}

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

---

**GROUPDISPLAY=**CLUSTER | OVERLAY

specifies how to display grouped lines.

**CLUSTER**

grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

**OVERLAY**

grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData n style elements in the current style.

**Default**

OVERLAY

**Restriction**

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

**Interaction**

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

---

**GROUPLC=**\textit{variable}

specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line colors are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData n style elements based on the GROUPLC= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.
Interactions  The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Tips  Use the GROUPLP= option to set the line pattern.

You can also use LINEATTRS= option to set the line pattern and thickness.

See  For an overview, see Using Group Options on page 924 in the SGPLOT procedure.

**GROUPLP=variable**

specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line patterns are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData\textit{n} style elements based on the GROUPLP= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

Interactions  The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the PATTERN= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Tip  Use the GROUPLC= option to set the line color. You can also use the LINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness and color.

See  For an overview, see Using Group Options on page 924 in the SGPLOT procedure.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**

orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**

orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**

orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Interactions  The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be...
changed using the `SORTORDER=` option in the `KEYLEGEND` statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Notes**

Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the `GROUPORDER=` option setting.

The `ASCENDING` and `DESCENDING` settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=** "**text-string**"

specifies a label that identifies the spline plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

**LINEATTRS=** `style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the spline line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**NAME=** "**text-string**"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**

The *text-string* is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless `GROUP=` is also specified.

**RATTRID=** `character-value`

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See**

Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
SEGPONTS=positive-integer
specifies a multiplier to apply to the time interval that is in effect for the
INTERVAL= axis option.

Default 20

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
 splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not
enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more
lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or
characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:
SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or
DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the
displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in
the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in
the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both
types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same
split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can
then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
**SPLITEJUSTIFY=** *LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT*

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THICKMAX=** *dimension*

specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THICKMAXRESP=** *numeric-value*

specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THICKRESP=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions

When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See

*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplot=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**
0.0

**Range**
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**
 specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**

**Default**
By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Details**
Bézier curves are used to achieve smooth curves. They do this by approximating sequences of line segments.

The following figure shows an example of a spline plot overlaid on a series plot. As shown here, the spline plot does not always intersect the original data points.
STEP Statement

Creates a step plot.

Restriction: The vertical axis that is used with the STEP statement cannot be a discrete axis.

Example: “About Step Plots” on page 30

Syntax

STEP X=variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH
specifies a position for arrowheads.

ARROWHEADSCALE= positive-number
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.

ATTRID= character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

DATASKIN= NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all step lines from discrete X values.

ERRORBARATTRS= style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot.

JUSTIFY= LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the location of each step relative to its data point.

LINEATTRS= style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the step line.
NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to
determine the line thickness.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each
group value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Data tip options
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped step lines.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the
plot.

Label options
CURVELABEL <="text-string">
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <="variable">
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the step plot in the legend.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**

splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Marker options**

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**MARKERATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=**style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)

specifies the color of the marker fill.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

**MARKERS**

adds markers to the step plot data points.

**Plot options**

**BREAK**

creates a break in the line for each missing value.

**URL=**character-variable

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**YERRORLOWER=**numeric-variable

specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

**YERRORUPPER=**numeric-variable

specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**

specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=**variable

specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=**numeric-variable

specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ARROWHEADPOS=**START | END | BOTH

specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.

START 

displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.
END displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.

BOTH displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.

Default No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified.

ARROWHEADSCALE= positive-number
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

Default 1.0

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

Tip Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.

The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPEN</th>
<th>FILLED</th>
<th>BARBED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Default OPEN

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

ATTRID= character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BREAK
creates a break in the line for each missing value.

CLUSTERWIDTH= numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.8

Interaction This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective
midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**CURVELABEL.** `<"text-string"`>

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interactions**

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

**CURVELABELATTRS=** `style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

```plaintext
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

`CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText`

**CURVELABELPOS=** `MIN | MAX | START | END`

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

**MIN**

places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

**MAX**

places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

**START**

places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

**END**

places the curve label at the last point on the curve.
Default: END

Interaction: This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**DATALABEL** `<variable>`
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=**`style-element` `<(options)>` | `<(options)>`
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData`n` style elements.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELPOS=**`position`
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. `position` can be one of the following values:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>CENTER</th>
<th>TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BOTTOMRIGHT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Interaction: This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when `GROUP=` is also specified.

**DATASKIN=**`NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:
If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

### Table 4.27  DATASKIN Options for Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Marker None" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Marker Crisp" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Marker Gloss" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matte</td>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Marker Matte" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Marker Pressed" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Marker Sheen" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE  
Restriction: The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.  
Note: When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

### DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value

Specifies an amount to offset all step lines from discrete X values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)  
Requirement: This option is applicable only when the X axis is discrete.

### ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

Specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.
FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement  The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.

Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See  For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction  When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped step lines.

CLUSTER  grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY  grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData$n style elements in the current style.

Default  OVERLAY

Restriction  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions  This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.
For interval data, when markers are displayed, and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

JUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the location of each step relative to its data point. Figure 4.9 on page 419 shows the effect of each option:
Figure 4.9  Values for JUSTIFY=

| LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT |

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the step plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the step line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS
adds markers to the step plot data points.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

Interaction
The appearance of the error bars is controlled by the ERRORBARATTRS= option.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.
"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip  If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default  LEFT

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THICKMAX=dimension

specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.
### THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.
NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```sas
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
 applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**
**SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference**

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
 applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.
Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- Default: 0.0
- Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

- **character-variable** specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


- Default: By default, no HTML links are created.
- Interactions: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

  This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

  ```
  ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
  ```

**YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

**YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

---

**SYMBOLCHAR Statement**

Defines a marker symbol using a Unicode character that can be referenced in other statements.

**Syntax**

```
SYMBOLCHAR NAME=identifier
CHAR="hex-string " | keyword < /option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

- **HOFFSET=offset** specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.
- **ROTATE=number** specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees.
**SCALE=**`double`

specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage.

**TEXTATTRS=**`style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the text in the marker symbol.

**VOFFSET=**`offset`

specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

---

### Required Arguments

**NAME=**`identifier`

specifies a unique identifier for the marker symbol. The identifier can be used in statements that support marker symbols. If multiple SYMBOLCHAR statements are used in a procedure, each statement must have a unique `identifier`. The identifier is not case-sensitive.

**Interaction**

If the identifier matches one of the system-provided symbol names such as CIRCLE, the system symbol is replaced by the user-defined symbol. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

**Note**

Do not enclose the identifier in quotation marks.

**CHAR=**`

specifies a glyph (character) to be used as the marker symbol. The character is specified using its Unicode specification or its keyword equivalent.

```
"hex-string"x | keyword
```

specifies a four-byte hexadecimal constant, such as '03c3'x, that represents a Unicode character in the current font. You can find a complete listing of the Unicode hexadecimal constants at the following URL: [http://www.unicode.org/charts/charindex.html](http://www.unicode.org/charts/charindex.html)

`keyword`

specifies a SAS keyword for a Unicode character, such as alpha or alpha_u. See Appendix 2, “Reserved Keywords and Unicode Values,” on page 1463.

**Note:** The “_u” in a keyword makes the character uppercase.

---

### Optional Arguments

**HOFFSET=**`offset`

specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

**Default**

0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

**Range**

-0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

**Note**

A positive offset moves the marker symbol to the right while a negative offset moves it to the left.
ROTATE=number
specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in the clockwise direction.

Default 0 (no rotation is performed)

Note An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.

SCALE=double
specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage. The scale factor is applied to the character’s height.

Default 1.0 (100%)

Range Greater than zero. Very small (for example, 0.1) or very large (for example, 4) scale factors can make the markers invisible or truncated, respectively.

TEXTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the text in the marker symbol. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Note: Only the text attributes FAMILY=, STYLE=, and WEIGHT= are used. The color and size text attributes are derived from the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement.

Default GraphUnicodeText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples TEXTATTRS=(Family=Arial Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TEXTATTRS=GraphDataText

VOFFSET=offset
specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

Default 0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

Range −0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

Note A positive offset moves the marker symbol up while a negative offset moves it down.

Details
The SYMBOLCHAR statement defines a custom marker symbol from a Unicode character. The custom marker symbol can be specified in any plot statement that uses markers.

The custom marker symbol can also be specified for the value of the MARKERSYMBOL variable in an attribute map.

The procedure can contain more than one SYMBOLCHAR statements. In addition, you can have more than one SYMBOLCHAR statement that defines the same character. This
enables you to use SYMBOLCHAR statements in IF/ELSE statements. Symbol specifications also are not validated at compile time. An invalid specification might not generate a warning when the output is rendered and might create unexpected results.

You can modify the appearance of markers that are created by the SYMBOLCHAR statement in the following ways:

- use the COLOR=, SIZE=, and TRANSPARENCY= suboptions of the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement.
  
  *Note:* The WEIGHT= suboption has no effect on these markers.

- use the FAMILY=, WEIGHT=, and STYLE= suboptions of the TEXTATTRS= option in the SYMBOLCHAR statement to format the symbol character. The color and size are controlled using the MARKERATTRS= option.

When you use the SCALE= option, you might need to test the output with multiple trials before you find the best output. This is true especially if you also specify the marker size (using the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement).

When rendering the graphics output, the procedure performs the following steps:

1. makes adjustments for the HOFFSET and VOFFSET values, if they are specified
2. scales the markers as specified by the SCALE= option
3. clips the markers to the size that is specified in the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement
4. rotates the markers, if ROTATE= is specified

**Examples**

**Example 1: Simple SYMBOLCHAR Example**

This example specifies the SAS keyword DELTA_U, which produces the delta (Δ) Unicode symbol. The symbol is rotated, and a bold font style is applied. The scatter plot statement references the symbol name and specifies the marker size.

```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
```

![Graph showing sex difference in height and weight with delta symbols for females and males.](image)
Example 2: SYMBOLCHAR Used with an SG Attribute Map

This example generates different marker symbols for students in a class based on their height. The example uses an SG attribute map to assign colors and symbols for each grouping of the variable SIZE.

In the example, the following marker symbols are used:

- ✓ indicates students who weigh 60 pounds or more
- ✗ indicates students who weigh less than 60 pounds

The procedure uses two SYMBOLCHAR statements to identify the marker symbols used in the plot. The example creates marker symbols from the Unicode check mark, heavy character (‘2714’x) and the Ballot X character (‘2717’x). The example then shows how to use the symbols in a scatter plot.

/* Create a data set with the group variable SIZE. */
data classHeight;
  set sashelp.class;
  size="Short";
  if height >= 60 then size="Tall";
run;
/* Create the attribute map that assigns colors and symbols for each grouping of SIZE. */
data myattrmap;
    input ID $ value  $ markercolor $ markersymbol $;
datalines;
myid Short   green  greeny
myid Tall    red    redx
;
run;

/* Specify the marker symbols used in the scatter plot, and apply the SG attribute map. */
proc sgpanel data=classHeight (where=(15 > age >= 12))
dattrmap=myattrmap;
    panelby sex;
symbolchar name=redX char='2714'x;
symbolchar name=greenY char='2717'x;
scatter x=name y=height / attrid=myid
    markerattrs=(size=15pt)
    group=size;
run;

SYMBOLIMAGE Statement
Defines a marker symbol using an image. The marker symbol can then be referenced in other statements.

Syntax
SYMBOLIMAGE NAME=identifier IMAGE="image-file-specification" < / option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

HOFFSET=offset
    specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

ROTATE=number
    specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees.

SCALE=double
    specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage.

VOFFSET=offset
    specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

Required Arguments

NAME=identifier
    specifies an identifier for the marker symbol. The identifier can be used in statements that support marker symbols.

Interaction
    If the identifier matches one of the system-provided symbol names such as CIRCLE, the system symbol is replaced by the user-defined symbol. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.
**IMAGE=** "image-file-specification"

specifies the name and location of the image file. The supported image types are GIF, JPEG, and PNG.

**Requirements**

The image file specification must be enclosed in quotation marks.

The image file must be located on the local file system. URL access is not supported.

**Example**

image="c:\temp\mylogo.gif"

### Optional Arguments

**HOFFSET=** `offset`

specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

**Default**

0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

**Range**

–0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

**Note**

A positive offset moves the marker symbol to the right while a negative offset moves it to the left.

**ROTATE=** `number`

specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in the clockwise direction.

**Default**

0 (no rotation is performed)

**Note**

An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.

**SCALE=** `double`

specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage. The scale factor is applied to the character's height.

**Default**

1.0 (100%)

**Range**

Greater than zero. Very small (for example, 0.1) or very large (for example, 4) scale factors can make the markers invisible or truncated, respectively.

**VOFFSET=** `offset`

specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

**Default**

0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

**Range**

–0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

**Note**

A positive offset moves the marker symbol up while a negative offset moves it down.
Details

The SYMBOLIMAGE statement defines a custom marker symbol from an image that is stored in an image file. The image file must exist on the local file system. URL access is not supported. The supported image formats are GIF, JPG, and PNG.

The custom marker symbol can then be specified in any plot statement that supports the MARKERATTRS= option. These plots include the following:

- marker-based plots such as dot and scatter plots.
- line-based plots that enable the addition of markers. These plots include line plots, fit plots (loess, PBspline, regression), needle, series, and step plots.

The custom marker symbol can also be specified for the value of the MARKERSYMBOL variable in an attribute map.

Symbol specifications are not validated at compile time. An invalid specification might not generate a warning when the output is rendered and might create unexpected results.

You can use the SIZE= and TRANSPARENCY= suboptions of the MARKERATTRS= option to modify the appearance of markers that are created by the SYMBOCHAR statement. The COLOR= and WEIGHT= suboptions have no effect on these markers.

The FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS= option also has no effect on these markers.

When you use the SCALE= option, you might need to test the output with multiple trials before you find the best output. This is true especially if you also specify the marker size (using the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement).

When rendering the graphics output, the procedure performs the following steps:

1. makes adjustments for the HOFFSET and VOFFSET values, if they are specified
2. scales the markers as specified by the SCALE= option
3. clips the markers to the size that is specified in the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement
4. rotates the markers, if ROTATE= is specified

Examples

Example 1: Simple SYMBOLIMAGE Example

This example specifies the image file for a triangle (éal). The image is rotated 90 degrees. The scatter plot statement references the symbol name and specifies the marker size.
Example 2: SYMBOLIMAGE Used with an SG Attribute Map

This example generates different marker symbols for students in a class based on their height. The example uses an SG attribute map to assign symbols for each grouping of the variable SIZE.

In the example, the following images are used:

- ✓ indicates students who weigh 60 pounds or more
- ✗ indicates students who weigh less than 60 pounds

The procedure uses two SYMBOLIMAGE statements to identify the marker symbols used in the plot. The example then shows how to use the symbols in a scatter plot.
/* Create a data set with the group variable SIZE. */
data classHeight;
set sashelp.class;
size="Short";
if height >= 60 then size="Tall";
run;

/* Create the attribute map that assigns symbols for each grouping of SIZE. */
data myattrmap;
input ID $ value  $ markersymbol $;
datalines;
myid  Short   greeny
myid  Tall    redx
;
run;

/* Specify the marker symbols used in the scatter plot, and apply the SG attribute map. */
proc sgpanel data=classHeight (where=(15 > age >= 12))
dattrmap=myattrmap;
panelby sex;
symbolimage name=redx image='c:\temp\redCheck.png';
symbolimage name=greeny image='c:\temp\greenX.png';
scatter x=name y=height / attrid=myid
    markerattrs=(size=15pt)
    group=size;
run;
**TEXT Statement**

Displays the associated text values at (X, Y) locations in the graph. The text can be numbers or characters.

**Tip:** Use the TEXT statement rather than the SCATTER statement with the MARKERCHAR= option when you want more control over the appearance of the text. The TEXT statement enables you to rotate the text to any angle, manage the text position, split the text into multiple lines, display a bounding box around the text, add a back-light effect to the text, and so on.

**Example:** “About Text Plots” on page 31

---

**Syntax**

```plaintext
TEXT X=variable Y=variable TEXT=variable <option(s)>;
```

---

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `ATTRID=character-value`
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
- `BACKFILL`
  - displays filled bounding boxes around the text.
- `BACKLIGHT=number`
  - specifies a back-light effect for the marker text.
- `COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)`
  - specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
- `COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column`
  - specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.
- `CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS=ALL | NONE | (axis-offset-list)`
  - specifies whether this plot's space requirements contribute to the calculation of the axis offsets.
- `DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`
  - specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.
- `FILLATTRS=style-element | (options)`
  - specifies the fill color and transparency.
- `OUTLINE`
  - displays outlined bounding boxes around the text.
- `OUTLINEATTRS=style-element | (options)`
  - specifies the appearance of the outlines around the text boxes.
- `PAD=dimension | (pad-options)`
  - specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the text-marker border.
- `RATTRID=character-value`
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.
- `TRANSPARENCY=value`
  - specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

---

**Axis options**
CLUSTERAXIS= X | Y
  specifies the axis to use for clustering groups when
  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is
  positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
  option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
  option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
  specifies how to display grouped text markers.

NOMISSINGGROUP
  specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the
  plot.

Legend options

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend.

Plot options

URL=character-variable
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
  specifies a name for the plot.

Text options

POSITION=position-option
  specifies the position of the text with respect to the location of the data point.

ROTATE=number | numeric-column
  specifies the angle of rotation in degrees for the text markers.

SIZEMAX=dimension<unit>
  specifies the maximum font size for the largest text marker when a response
  variable is used to size the text-marker font.

SIZEMAXRESPONSE=number
  specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum font size for
  text markers.

SIZEMIN=dimension<unit>
  specifies the minimum font size for text markers when a response variable is
  used to size the font for text values.
SIZERESPONSE=numeric-variable
 specifies a response variable that is used to determine the font size for each text value.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
 splits the text at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
 specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
 specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

SPLITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS
 specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the text markers.

SPLITWIDTH=width-in-characters
 specifies the maximum width of each split line, expressed as a character count.

STRIP
 specifies that leading and trailing blanks should be stripped from the marker text before it is displayed.

TEXTATTRS=style-element | style-element (text-options) | (text-options)
 specifies the color and font properties of the marker text.

VCENTER=BBOX | BASELINE
 specifies whether the text is vertically centered with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.

**Required Arguments**

X=variable
 specifies the variable for the x axis.

Y=variable
 specifies the variable for the y axis.

TEXT=variable
 specifies the variable for the text values that are used for the markers.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value
 specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BACKFILL
 displays filled bounding boxes around the text.

**Tips**
 Use the OUTLINE option to specify outlined boxes around the text.

Use the TRANSPARENCY= option to change the transparency of the backfill and the text. To change the transparency of only the backfill, use the TRANSPARENCY= suboption of the FILLATTRS= OPTION.
BACKLIGHT=number
specifies a back-light effect for the marker text. The effect is applied to the marker
text only. number specifies the degree of the back-light effect.

The following figures show the effect of applying back light to the text. In these
eamples, both BACKFILL and OUTLINE have also been specified to help
illustrate the back-light effect.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACKLIGHT=0</th>
<th>BACKLIGHT=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="black" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="white" alt="Text" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The back light is based on text color. For dark colors, a white back-light effect is
used. For lighter colors, a black back-light effect is used. The following figures show
the back-light effects when full back light is applied (BACKLIGHT=1). In the first
two examples, BACKFILL and OUTLINE have been specified. The third example
shows green text against a white background.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Text</th>
<th>Gray Text</th>
<th>Green Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="black" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="gray" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="green" alt="Text" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults
0.5 when no GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.
0.75 when the GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

Range 0.0–1.0, where 0.0 specifies no effect and 1.0 specifies maximum effect

Note This option is most effective when text color has a low level of contrast
with the background. It is also effective when the background is cluttered.

CLUSTERAXIS= X | Y
specifies the axis to use for clustering groups when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

Default Uses the discrete axis for clustering groups when only one axis is
discrete. Uses the X axis for clustering if both axes are discrete or
interval.

Interaction The GROUPDISPLAY= option must be set to CLUSTER for this
option to have any effect. The GROUP= option must also be used.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.
Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.8
Interactions

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**\textit{style-element} \textbar \textit{(color-list)}
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

\textit{style-element}
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

colormodel=TwoColorRamp

\textit{(color-list)}
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=**\textit{numeric-column}
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

**See**
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170
CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS=ALL | NONE | (axis-offset-list)
specifies whether this plot's space requirements contribute to the calculation of the axis offsets. This value determines which axis offsets can be affected by the plot.

The plot statement can implement an offset that prevents clipping of any text strings that appear at the ends of the axes. The offset is based on the longest string. If the character lengths vary significantly, this can result in wasted space when the shorter strings appear near the ends of the axes. In that case, you can use the CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS= option to modify or eliminate this plot's contribution to the offset calculations in order to reclaim that space.

ALL
the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the axis offset calculations.

NONE
the space requirements for this plot are not contributed to the axis offset calculations.

(axis-offset-list)
a space-delimited list of specific contributions that this plot makes to the axis offset calculations. The list is one or more of the following values enclosed in parentheses:

XMAX the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the X-axis offset calculation for the maximum end.

XMIN the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the X-axis offset calculation for the minimum end.

YMAX the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the Y-axis offset calculation for the maximum end.

YMIN the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the Y-axis offset calculation for the minimum end.

Default ALL

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

FILLATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency
Interaction  This option has no effect unless BACKFILL is also specified.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction  When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**

specifies how to display grouped text markers.

**CLUSTER**

grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

**OVERLAY**

grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements in the current style.

**Default**  OVERLAY

**Restriction**  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

**Interaction**  This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

Interaction  The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**NAME=“text-string”**

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.
Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**  
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**OUTLINE**  
displays outlined bounding boxes around the text.

Tip  Use the BACKFILL option to display filled bounding boxes around the text.

**OUTLINEATTRS=**  
specifies the appearance of the outlines around the text boxes. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the outline.

Default  GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction  This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.

**PAD=**  
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the text-marker border.

\[ \text{dimension <units> | (pad-options)} \]

Specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the text-marker border.

\( \text{(pad-options)} \)

A space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options enclosed in parentheses:

- LEFT=\[ \text{dimension<units>} \]
- TOP=\[ \text{dimension<units>} \]
- RIGHT=\[ \text{dimension<units>} \]
- BOTTOM=\[ \text{dimension<units>} \]

Default  Padding is a fraction of the font height.

Note  Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

Tips  This option is meaningful only when you also specify OUTLINE, BACKFILL, or both.

Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.
Note: The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in
other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list
of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page
1277.

**POSITION=position-option**
specifies the position of the text with respect to the location of the data point. Specify
one of the following position options:

- BOTTOM
- CENTER
- TOP
- BOTTOMLEFT
- LEFT
- TOPLEFT
- BOTTOMRIGHT
- RIGHT
- TOPRIGHT

The VCENTER= option specifies whether the position is relative to the text bound
box or the text baseline. By default, the positions are relative to the text bounding
box. The following figure shows the effect of each of these values on the position of
an outlined text when VCENTER=BBOX is in effect. The red dot indicates the data-
point location.

![POSITION=When VCENTER=BBOX](image)

When CENTER, LEFT, or RIGHT is specified, and VCENTER=BASELINE is in
effect, the positions are relative to the text baseline as shown in the following figure.

![POSITION=When VCENTER=BASELINE](image)

Default: CENTER

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**ROTATE=number | numeric-column**
specifies the angle of rotation in degrees for the text markers. Positive angles are
measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in
clockwise direction. An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be used.

Default 0

SIZEMAX=dimension<unit>
specifies the maximum font size for the largest text marker when a response variable is used to size the text-marker font.

The following table contains the units that are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, the font size of the text values that are associated with the maximum response variable value is set to the value specified by this option.

Default Three times the size specified in the GraphDataText style element for the maximum response variable value marker.

Interactions The SIZERESPONSE= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The SIZEMAXRESPONSE= option specifies the response value at which the maximum font size for a text marker is reached. The font size for all text values that exceed the SIZEMAXRESPONSE= value is set to the value specified in this option.

Tips

Use the SIZEMAXRESPONSE= option to specify the response value at which the maximum font size for a text marker is reached.

Use the SIZEMIN= option to specify the minimum font size for text markers.

SIZEMAXRESPONSE=number
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum font size for text markers.

Default The maximum value in the response column specified in the SIZERESPONSE= option.
Interaction  The SIZERESPONSE= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

Note  When this option is used with the SIZEMAX= option, the response value is set at the maximum size. Any response values larger than SIZEMAXRESPONSE= are constrained to the SIZEMAX= font size.

SIZERESPONSE=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to determine the font size for each text value.

Default  The size specified in the GraphDataText style element for all text values.

Notes  When the variable value for an observation is 0, the font size for the text value for that observation is set to the SIZEMIN= option value.

When the variable value for an observation is negative or missing, the text value for that observation is not displayed in the text plot. However, that observation still contributes to the axis ranges, legend, and so on.

When all the variable values are 0 or missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default font size is used for all of the text values.

Tip  Use the SIZEMIN= and SIZEMAX= options to limit the minimum and maximum font size for the text values.
SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room
to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the
displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in
the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in
the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the text markers.

NONE does not split the text for text markers that collide.

SPLIT splits the marker text at a split character only if a split is needed at that character
in order to make the text fit the available space. No split occurs at split characters
that occur where a split is not needed. If the text does not contain any of the
specified split characters, then a split does not occur. In that case, if the text does not fit the available space, then it might collide with the adjoining text markers.

See See the SPLITCHAR= option for information about specifying the split characters.

SPLITALWAYS
splits the marker text at every occurrence of a split character. If the text does not contain any of the specified split characters, then a split does not occur.

See See the SPLITCHAR= option for information about specifying the split characters.

Default NONE

SPLITWIDTH=width-in-characters
specifies the maximum width of each split line, expressed as a character count. When a width is specified, the marker text is split unconditionally after every width-in-characters characters.

Default Uses the width of the longest inter-split-character substring.

Restriction This option has an effect only when SPLITPOLICY=SPLIT.

STRIP
specifies that leading and trailing blanks should be stripped from the marker text before it is displayed.

Default Blanks are not stripped

Tip Stripping the blanks from numeric value strings helps center each string relative to its data point.

TEXTATTRS=style-element | style-element (text-options) | (text-options)
specifies the color and font properties of the marker text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults For non-grouped data, the GraphDataText style element.

For grouped data, the Font attribute of the GraphDataText style element, and the ContrastColor attribute of a GraphDataN style element.

Interactions When this option’s COLOR= suboption is used with the GROUP= option, the color of all of the text markers is specified by the COLOR= suboption.

This option’s COLOR= suboption overrides the COLORRESPONSE= option. In that case, if a continuous legend is requested for the plot, the legend is not drawn.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
**(variable-list)**

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```sql
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

```sql
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**

*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**

```sql
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example:
```
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- **Default**: 0.0
- **Range**: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

- **character-variable**: specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

Example:
```
```

- **Default**: By default, no HTML links are created.

- **Interactions**: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

Examples:
```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**VCENTER=BBOX | BASELINE**

specifies whether the text is vertically centered with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.

- **BBOX**: vertically centers the text with respect to its bounding box.

- **BASELINE**: vertically centers the text with respect to the text baseline. If the text is split into multiple lines, the text is centered on the baseline of the last line of text.

**Restriction**: This option is valid only when POSITION= is set to CENTER, LEFT, or RIGHT. If POSITION= is set to any other value, VCENTER=BBOX is used instead.

- **Default**: BBOX

- **Tip**: Use the POSITION= option to specify the text position with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.
VBAR Statement

Creates a vertical bar chart that summarizes the values of a category variable.

**Interaction:** The VBAR statement can be combined only with other vertical categorization plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Tip:** Bar charts can be combined with basic plot types using the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements.

**Example:** “About Bar Charts” on page 44

---

**Syntax**

VBAR category-variable </option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=**character-value
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=**numeric-value
  - specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **BASELINEATTRS=**style-element </options> | (options)
  - specifies the appearance of the baseline.

- **COLORMODEL=**style-element | (color-list)
  - specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=**numeric-column
  - specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  - specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=**numeric-value
  - specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

- **FILL | NOFILL
  - specifies whether the bars are filled.

- **FILLTYPE=**SOLID | GRADIENT
  - specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- **NOZEROBARS
  - suppresses zero-length bars.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
  - specifies whether the bars have outlines.

- **OUTLINESATTRS=**style-element </options> | (options)
  - specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

- **RATTRID=**character-value
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **TRANSPARENCY=**value
  - specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.
Axis options

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=policy-value
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

SPLITCHAR="character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels.
Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
specifies which limit lines to display.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Statistics options

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

Required Argument

category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.
Optional Arguments

**ALPHA=** *numeric-value*

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

**ATTRID=** *character-value*

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=** *numeric-value*

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=** *numeric-value*

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interactions If GROUPDISPLAY=STACKED is specified, this option is ignored.

When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.
### Tips
The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=** `style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

**Notes**
The baseline is always drawn by default.

When `style-element` is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

**Tip**
To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```sql
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

### CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

**RESPASC**
sorts by the response values in ascending order.

**RESPDESC**
sorts by the response values in descending order.

**Default**
By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

**Restriction**
This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

**Requirement**
This option requires that you configure the panel to use either one column or one row, depending on the orientation of your charts. Use the ROWS= option or the COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement. If you do not use this option and your graph contains multiple cells, the specified sort order is not correctly applied to all cells.

**Interactions**
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

**Notes**
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.
CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=**<br>
Specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

**Default**<br>0.8

**Interactions**<br>This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**<br>SPECIFIES A COLOR RAMP THAT IS TO BE USED WITH THE COLORRESPONSE= OPTION.

**style-element**<br>Specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR**<br>SPECIFIES THE COLOR FOR THE SMALLEST DATA VALUE OF THE COLORRESPONSE= COLUMN.

- **NEUTRALCOLOR**<br>SPECIFIES THE COLOR FOR THE MIDPOINT OF THE RANGE OF THE COLORRESPONSE= COLUMN. THIS ATTRIBUTE IS NOT REQUIRED WHEN YOU SPECIFY A TWO-COLOR RAMP MODEL.

- **ENDCOLOR**<br>SPECIFIES THE COLOR FOR THE HIGHEST DATA VALUE OF THE COLORRESPONSE= COLUMN.

**Example**<br>colormodel=TwoColorRamp

**(color-list)**<br>SPECIFIES A SPACE-SEPARATED LIST OF COLORS TO USE IN THE COLOR RAMP. YOU CAN USE STYLE ATTRIBUTE REFERENCES SUCH AS GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “COLOR-NAMING SCHEMES” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**<br>The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**<br>colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**<br>The ThreeColorAltRamp style element
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**

specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors. When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

- **FREQ** frequency count
- **PCT** percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

- **SUM** sum values for the color response
- **MEAN** mean values for the color response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Note This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the GROUPDISPLAY=STACK option.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Here is an example that specifies a style element:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=\textit{policy-value}**

specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed. Select one of the following values:

- **NONE**
  - does not rotate the bar labels. Labels that are too long overlap.

- **ROTATE**
  - rotates the text 90 degrees, but only if collisions occur.

- **SPLIT**
  - splits the labels at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.
    - No split occurs at split characters where a split is not needed. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.
    - **Default**
      - The default split character is a space.
    - **Tips**
      - Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.
      - The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

- **SPLITALWAYS**
  - always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.
    - **Default**
      - The default split character is a space.
    - **Tips**
      - Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.
      - The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**Defaults**

- ROTATE if the column is numeric.
- SPLIT if the column is character.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 4.30  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default | NONE

Restriction | The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction | If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

Note | When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default** | 0.0 (no offset)

**Range** | -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction | If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

FILL | NOFILL

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

**Default** | FILL

**Interactions** | Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.
If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=**<br>

Specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textit{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=**\textbf{SOLID} | \textbf{GRADIENT} <br>

Specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**SOLID**

each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

**GRADIENT**

a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

**Interaction**

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

**Tip**

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

**Default** SOLID

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**FREQ=**numeric-variable

Specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

**Restrictions**

If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**Interaction**

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=**variable

Specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**

specifies how to display grouped bars.

**STACK**

groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData\n style elements in the current style.

**CLUSTER**
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

*Note:* CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

**Default** STACK

**Interaction** This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**Tip** The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.
REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group
variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
ASCENDING

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are
using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is
specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be
changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND
statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your
graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot
statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default
values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified
value is honored.

Notes
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each
group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the
GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the
group values within each category for display position purposes only.
For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For
color data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data
order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to
the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**“text-string”
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of
the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of
the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the
RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the
GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance
by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are
ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.
LIMITS= BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending from each bar. Upper limits extend to the right of the bar and lower limits extend to the left of the bar. By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= option or LIMITSTAT= option. If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then LIMITS=BOTH is the default. Specify one of the following values:

BOTH
adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER
adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER
adds upper limit lines to the plot.

Default
By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Interactions
Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITS= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

LIMITSTAT= CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

CLM
confidence limits

STDDEV
standard deviation

STDERR
standard error

Default
CLM

Interactions
If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITSTAT= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip: This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOZEROBARS**

suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="NOZEROBARS Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip: This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

**NUMSTD=n**

specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default: 1

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**

specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default: OUTLINE

**OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default:

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for
The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**RESPONSE=response-variable**

specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the vertical axis.

**SEGLABEL**

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

![Miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles](image)

**Tips**

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.
The GraphDataText style element.

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN**

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

**NONE**

no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

**NOCLIP**

does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

**THIN**

drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

The label width must not exceed the bar width, and the text height must not exceed the segment height.

Default THIN

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFORMAT=** *format*

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SPLITCHAR=** *"character-list"*

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.
The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:
• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction
For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction
For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:
• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT
Interactions

The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SG PANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SG PANEL procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note

If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM

the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction

For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults

SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction

If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction

When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL

specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults

The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

466 Chapter 4 • SG PANEL Procedure
NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is specified in the TIP= option.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See
SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.
Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

---

**VBARBASIC Statement**

Creates a vertical bar chart that is compatible with other categorization charts as well as basic plots, such as scatter and series plots, and box plots.

**Note:** When using the VBARBASIC statement, axes are not guaranteed to be uniform across BY groups.

**See:** Basic plot types on page 1258

**Example:** “About Bar Charts” on page 44
Syntax

VBARBASIC category-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

**ATTRID=**character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

**BARWIDTH=**numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

**BASELINEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline.

**COLORMODEL=**style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**COLORRESPONSE=**numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=**numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bars are filled.

**FILLATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

**FILLLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**NOZEROBARS**
suppresses zero-length bars.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the bars have outlines.

**OUTLINEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

**RATTRID=**character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

**TRANSPARENCY=**value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

**BASELINE=**numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

Data tip options

**TIP=**(role-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIPFORMAT=**(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=**(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL
displays the bar statistic value for each bar.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

DATALABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Plot options

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Statistics options

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.
**Required Argument**

category-variable

specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interaction When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.
To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=**<br>
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

**Notes** The baseline is always drawn by default.

When *style-element* is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

**Tip**
To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

**CLUSTERWIDTH=**numeric-value<br>
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

**Default** 0.8

**Interactions** This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**<br>
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**style-element** specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example** colormodel=TwoColorRamp
(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interactions If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

This option is ignored if COLORSTAT=FREQ or COLORSTAT=PCT.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors. When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

FREQ frequency count
PCT percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

SUM sum values for the color response
MEAN mean values for the color response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Note This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

DATALABEL
displays the bar statistic value for each bar. For grouped clustered bars, each bar is labeled with the summarized value of the bar. For grouped stacked bars, the segmented bar is labeled with the accumulated, summarized value of all the bar segments.
**Tip**
The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the DATALABELATTRS= option. The text format is specified by the DATALABELFORMAT= option.

### DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData*n* style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=\{(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)\}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

### DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE

specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**Default**
Show the labels unless they collide.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

### DATALABELFORMAT=format

specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

**Default**
The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

### DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:
Table 4.31  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default** NONE

**Restriction** The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note** When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

- **Default** 0.0 (no offset)
- **Range** -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.
- **Interaction** If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

- **Default** FILL
- **Interactions** Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.
  - If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.
Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID
each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

GRADIENT
a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction  Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip  Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default  SOLID

Interaction  This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions  If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.
GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData...
GraphData style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default STACK

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVISEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVISEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVISEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER= The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

**MISSING**

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

**NAME=**"text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**NOZEROBARS**

suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="chart_example.png" alt="Chart Example" /></td>
<td><img src="chart_example.png" alt="Chart Example" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

**Tip** This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.
OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.
Tips
For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=**<style-element> (options) | (options)

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=**NONE | NOCLIP | THIN

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

**NONE**
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

**NOCLIP**
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

**THIN**
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.
SEGLABELFORMAT=\texttt{format}

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default

The column format assigned to the \texttt{RESPONSE=} column, or \texttt{BEST6} if no format is assigned.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION

specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

For bar charts with no \texttt{RESPONSE=} variable, the following values are valid:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{FREQ} \quad frequency count
  \item \texttt{PCT} | \texttt{PERCENT} \quad percentages between 0 and 100
  \item \texttt{PROPORTION} \quad proportions between 0 and 1
\end{itemize}

For bar charts with a \texttt{RESPONSE=} variable, the following values are valid:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{SUM} \quad sum values for the response
  \item \texttt{MEAN} \quad mean values for the response
\end{itemize}

Defaults

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{SUM} when you also specify the \texttt{RESPONSE=} option.
  \item \texttt{FREQ} when do not specify the \texttt{RESPONSE=} option.
\end{itemize}

Interaction

When this option is used with the \texttt{GROUP=} group option, the specified statistic is computed for each segment that is created for the unique group values.

TIP=(\texttt{role-list}) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(\texttt{role-list})

a space-separated list of unique chart roles enclosed in parentheses. The available roles for TIP are \texttt{CATEGORY}, \texttt{GROUP}, and \texttt{RESPONSE}. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

Note: You must specify the \texttt{GROUP} and \texttt{RESPONSE} roles for the chart in order to use those roles for data tips.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the \texttt{IMAGEMAP=ON} option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

\begin{verbatim}
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
\end{verbatim}

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the \texttt{TIPFORMAT} and \texttt{TIPLABEL} options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(category response)
**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `role-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the `role-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles. |
| See | SAS Viya Formats and Informs: Reference |
| Example | tipformat=(auto F5.2) |

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `role-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the `role-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles. |
| Example | tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight") |

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

| Default | 0.0 |
| Range | 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent) |

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.
VBARPARM Statement

VBARPARM Statement


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

VBARPARM Statement

Requires a vertical bar chart based on a pre-summarized response value for each unique value of the category variable. You can also assign variables to the upper and lower limits.

Requirement: The data must contain only one response value per unique category variable. If more than one value is found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the graph might produce unpredictable results.

Interaction: The VBARPARM statement can be combined only with other basic plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

Note: An important distinction between VBARPARM and VBAR is that the response variable is required for VBARPARM. In addition, the response variable should contain pre-summarized computed values such as a sum or a mean.

Example: “About Bar Charts” on page 44

Syntax

VBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the bars are filled.

FILLATRIS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines.

OUTLINEATRIS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATRIS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=policy-value
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

**SEGLABEL**
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

**SEGLABELATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=**NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

**SEGLABELFORMAT=**format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**SPLITCHAR=**"character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Limit options**

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

**LIMITLOWER=**numeric-variable
specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines.

**LIMITUPPER=**numeric-variable
specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines.

**Plot options**

**MISSING**
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

**URL=**character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=**"text-string”
specifies a name for the plot.

**Required Arguments**

**CATEGORY=**category-variable
specifies the variable that categorizes the data. All values are treated as discrete values. The input data for this variable should contain unique values. When the category values are not unique, a warning is logged, and multiple bars are superimposed at the duplicated category values.

The CATEGORY axis is always discrete.

**RESPONSE=**numeric-variable
specifies a numeric response variable. The input data is expected to be pre-summarized computed values (sum, mean, and so on).
Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults 0.8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=numeric-value**
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interaction When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default 0.8

Interactions This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example `colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

*color-list*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirements The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.
**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=policy-value**
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**
does not rotate the bar labels. Labels that are too long overlap.
ROTATE
rotates the text 90 degrees, but only if collisions occur.

SPLIT
splits the labels at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR=
option.

No split occurs at split characters where a split is not needed. If the value does
not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default
The default split character is a space.

Tips
Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default.
If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also
specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

SPLITALWAYS
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the
SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split
characters, a split does not occur.

Default
The default split character is a space.

Tips
Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default.
If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also
specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

Defaults
ROTATE if the column is numeric.

SPLIT if the column is character.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars.
The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph
style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter
colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

Table 4.32  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default** 0.0 (no offset)

**Range** -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

**Interaction** If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

**Default** FILL

**Interactions** Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults** Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

**Interaction** This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID

each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.
GRADIENT

a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default

SOLID

Interaction

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER

specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK

groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData unsustainable style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER

displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note:  CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default

STACK
Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER= DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable is used.
Interaction  The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the 
GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance 
by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style 
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes. 

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are 
ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

LIMITLOWER=numeric-variable
specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed 
as line segments with a serif at the end.

Default  The lower segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines 
are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is 
specified.)

Interactions  If LIMITUPPER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower 
and upper segments of the limit lines. 

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and 
GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the 
LIMITATTRS= option.

LIMITUPPER=numeric-variable
specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed 
as line segments with a serif at the end.

Default  The upper segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines 
are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is 
specified.)

Interactions  If LIMITLOWER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower 
and upper segments of the limit lines. 

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and 
GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the 
LIMITATTRS= option.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar 
for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option 
affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other 
statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a 
unique name within the procedure.
Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOZEROBARS**
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Default Image]</td>
<td>![NOZEROBARS Specified Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

**Tip**  This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default**  OUTLINE

**Interactions**  Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**  GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

**Interaction**  This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.
**RATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SEGLABEL**

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

![Graph Example](image)

**Tips**

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**

The GraphDataText style element.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN**

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.
NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

The label width must not exceed the bar width, and the text height must not exceed the segment height.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT= format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SPLITCHAR= "character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR= "abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Interaction This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.
Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
 suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

    ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

    tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.
See    SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example    tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL**=(**label-list**)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the **label-list** and the **variable-list** that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the **variable-list**. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY**=**value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL**=**character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example** http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html

**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```
VBOX Statement

Creates a vertical box plot that shows the distribution of your data.

Restriction: This plot has plot compatibility restrictions. See Table 7.2 on page 1259.

Interaction: The VBOX statement cannot be used together with other plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. Box plots can be overlaid with other box plots. However, overlaid box plots must have the same category variables.

See: “Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries” on page 512

Example: “About Box Plots” on page 39

Syntax

VBOX numeric-analysis-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
        specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BOXWIDTH=numeric-value
        specifies the width of the box.

CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE
        specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines.

CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX
        specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

CONNECTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
        specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
        specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

EXTREME
        specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified.

FILL | NOFILL
        specifies whether the boxes are filled with color.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the fill color and transparency.

INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value
        specifies the box width when an interval category (X) variable is specified.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the appearance of the box outlines.

MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box.

MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
        specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median.
NOCAPS
  hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

NOMEAN
  hides the mean marker.

NOMEDIAN
  hides the median line.

NOOUTLIERS
  hides the outliers from the plot.

NOTCHES
  specifies that the boxes be notched.

OUTLIERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

WHISKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines.

WHISKERPCT=number
  specifies the whisker length, in percentile units.

Data tip options

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
  specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box
  or whisker in the box plot.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
  applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
  specifies how to display grouped boxes.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
  specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
  adds data labels for the outlier markers.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
  DATALABEL= option.

LABELFAR
  specifies that only the far outliers have data labels.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list”
  splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when
  there is not enough room to display the text normally.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

CATEGORY=category-variable
specifies the category variable for the plot.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it.

PERCENTILE=1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Argument

numeric-analysis-variable
specifies the analysis variable for the plot. If you do not specify the CATEGORY= option, then one box is created for the analysis variable.

Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BOXWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the box. Specify a value between 0.0 (0% of the available width) and 1.0 (100% of the available width).

Defaults 0.4
When GROUP is specified, the default box width is 0.6.

CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE
specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines. Specify one of the following values:

BRACKET
displays a straight line with brackets.
 LINE displays a straight line.

 SERIF displays a short straight line.

 NONE does not display a cap.

Default SERIF

**CATEGORY=category-variable**
specifies the category variable for the plot. A box plot is created for each distinct value of the category variable.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.1 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.7

Interaction This option is applicable only when a GROUP is in effect and the category axis is discrete.

**CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX**
specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

Interaction This option applies only when the CATEGORY option is used to generate multiple boxes.

Tip You can use the CONNECTATTRS option to specify attributes for the connect line.

**CONNECTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphConnectLine style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interactions This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

Examples

**CONNECTATTRS=(Color="light green" Pattern=MediumDash Thickness=4)**

This example specifies a style element:

CONNECTATTRS=GraphData3
DATALABEL \(<=\text{variable}\rangle\)
adds data labels for the outlier markers. If you specified a variable, then the values
for that variable are used for the data labels. If you did not specify a variable, then
the values of the analysis variable are used.

Note This option has no effect unless the plot contains outlier points.

DATALABELATTRS=\(\text{style-element} \langle\text{(options)}\rangle\) | \(\text{(options)}\)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying
specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to
override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected
attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style
(ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the
GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also
specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled boxes.
The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph
style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter
colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

Table 4.33 DATASKIN Options for Box Plots

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matte</th>
<th>Pressed</th>
<th>Sheen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Box Plot" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although the figure shows horizontal boxes, the data skin for vertical boxes is
identical.

Default NONE

Restriction The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the
maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot
statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is
exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

| Interaction | If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines. |
| Note | When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not. |

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.
Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset). If you specify a value outside of this range, an error message appears in the SAS log and the graph is not produced.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

**EXTREME**
specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified. When you do not specify the EXTREME option, the whiskers cannot be longer than 1.5 times the length of the box.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the boxes are filled with color. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

Default FILL

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

| Interaction | This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option. |

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

| Restrictions | If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis. |
|             | If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used. |
| Interaction | If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots. |
GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

CLUSTER
the boxes are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
all the boxes for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData_n style elements in the current style.

Defaults CLUSTER for a discrete category axis
OVERLAY for a linear axis

Restriction GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete.

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.
ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

**Default**
DATA. Is using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

**Interactions**
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Notes**
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the box width when an interval category (X) variable is specified.

**Restriction**
The axis type for the category axis must be LINEAR, and the variable must be numeric.

**Example**
```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
  panelby sex;
  vbox weight / category=height intboxwidth=50;
  colaxis type=linear;
  run;
```

**LABELFAR**
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels. Far outliers are points whose distance from the box is more than three times the length of the box.

**Note**
This option has no effect if you do not specify the DATALABEL option, or if there are no far outliers.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend. By default, the label of the analysis variable is used.
LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the box outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interactions
This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default
GraphBoxMean style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphBoxMedian style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction
This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOCAPS**

hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

**Interaction**

Using several options that hide box features can cause the NOCAPS option to be ignored. For example, if you use NOCAPS, NOFILL, NOMEAN, NOMEDIAN, and NOOOUTLIERS in the same statement, the NOCAPS option might be ignored.

**NOMEAN**

hides the mean marker.

**NOMEDIAN**

hides the median line.

**NOOOUTLIERS**

hides the outliers from the plot.

**NOTCHES**

specifies that the boxes be notched. The endpoints of the notches are at the following computed locations:

\[
\text{median} \pm 1.58 \left( \frac{\text{IQR}}{\sqrt{N}} \right)
\]

For a visual description of the parts of a box plot, see “Details” on page 511.

**OUTLIERATTRS=**<style-element><(options)></(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  GraphOutlier style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**PERCENTILE=**1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5

specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

Default  5 (empirical distribution function with averaging)

Note  The percentile definition and default are the same as those that are used by the PCTLDEF= option of the UNIVARIATE procedure and the QNTLDEF= option of the SUMMARY procedure.

**SPLITCHAR=**“character-list”

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"
When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
Values are not split.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** `LEFT` | `CENTER` | `RIGHT`
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**
LEFT

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPREAD**
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

**Note**
This option has no effect if your data does not contain two or more outliers with identical values for the analysis variable.

**TIP=** `(role-list)` | `NONE` specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

**(role-list)**
a space-separated list of unique box plot roles enclosed in parentheses. The box plot roles for TIP include X, N, STD, MIN, MAX, MEAN, MEDIAN, Q1, and Q3. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

```
tip=(mean median)
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```
**TRANSPARENCY=**<em>value</em>

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- **Default**: 0.0
- **Range**: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=**<em>numeric-variable</em>

specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

- **Requirement**: The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**WHISKERATTRS=**<em>style-element <(options)> | (options)</em>

specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

- **Default**: GraphBoxWhisker style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData<em>n</em> style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor,LineStyle, and LineThickness.

- **Interaction**: This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

**WHISKERPCT=**<em>number</em>

specifies the whisker length, in percentile units. When this option is specified, <em>number</em> is used as the low percentile, and 100–<em>number</em> is used as the high percentile.

Here are some examples of values and their effect:

- **0** specifies the high and low extremes
- **10** specifies the 10<sup>th</sup> percentile low and the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile high
- **25** specifies the 25<sup>th</sup> percentile low and the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile high

- **Default**: The whiskers are drawn from the box to the most extreme point that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the IQR

- **Range**: 0–25

- **Notes**: When this option is specified, fences and far outliers are not drawn.

  When this option is set to 25, no whiskers are drawn because the box extends from the 25<sup>th</sup> to the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile.

**Details**

**Statement Summary**
The plot displays a single box if only the analysis variable is provided. The plot displays multiple boxes if a category variable is also provided and that variable has more than one unique value.

The ANALYSIS variable is displayed on the vertical axis. The axis for the analysis column is always LINEAR.

By default for numeric or character columns, the CATEGORY= axis is TYPE=DISCRETE. You can override the default and set TYPE=LINEAR in the axis statement, provided that the category column is numeric.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete. For the interval case, you can use the INTBOXWIDTH= option to specify the box width.

Two basic box plot representations can be drawn: a schematic (Tukey) box plot and a skeletal box plot. See the EXTREME option for details.

**Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries**

Box plots display the distribution of data by using a rectangular box and whiskers. Whiskers are lines that indicate a data range outside of the box.

*Figure 4.10  Parts of a Box Plot*

In the previous figure, the bottom and top edges of the box indicate the intra-quartile range (IQR). That is the range of values between the first and third quartiles (the 25th and 75th percentiles). The marker inside the box indicates the mean value. The line inside the box indicates the median value.

The elements that are outside the box are dependent on your options. By default, the whiskers that extend from each box indicate the range of values that are outside of the intra-quartile range. However, they are close enough not to be considered outliers (a distance less than or equal to 1.5*IQR). If you specify the EXTREME option, then the whiskers indicate the entire range of values, including outliers.
Outliers are observations that are more extreme than the upper and lower fences ($\pm 1.5 \times IQR$). Outliers that are beyond upper and lower far fences ($\pm 3 \times IQR$) are called FAR OUTLIERS. By default, outliers are indicated by markers. If you specify the DATALABEL= option, then the outlier points have data labels. If you also specify the LABELFAR option, then only outliers that are $3 \times IQR$ from the box have data labels.

VECTOR Statement

Creates a vector plot that draws arrows from a point of origin to each data point.

**Example:**  "About Vector Plots" on page 34

**Syntax**

VECTOR X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

ARROWDIRECTION=IN | OUT | BOTH
specifies the location of the arrowheads for the vectors.

ARROWHEADSHAPE=shape
specifies the shape of the arrowheads for the vectors.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the vector line.

NOARROWHEADS
removes the arrowheads from the vectors.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options
DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the vector plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options
XORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the X coordinate of the origin for the vectors.

YORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the Y coordinate of the origin for the vectors.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Required Arguments
X=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable for the x axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies numeric variable for the y axis.
Optional Arguments

ARROWDIRECTION=IN | OUT | BOTH
specifies the location of the arrowheads for the vectors. Specify one of the following:

IN
places the arrowheads at the origin of the vector.

OUT
places the arrowheads at the ending point of the vector.

BOTH
places arrowheads at both the origin and ending point of the vector.

Default OUT

ARROWHEADSHAPE=shape
specifies the shape of the arrowheads for the vectors. Specify one of the following:

OPEN
resembles the letter "V".

CLOSED
an outline of a triangle.

FILLED
a solid triangle.

BARBED
a solid triangle with an indent at the base.

Default OPEN

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

style-element
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
Example  
colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement  
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example  
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default  
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction  
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified in the statement.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction  
If the GROUP= option is also specified in the statement, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip  
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

See  
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples  
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=**position

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>BottomLeft</th>
<th>BottomRight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>TopLeft</td>
<td>TopRight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=**NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4.34</th>
<th>DATASKIN Options for Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>CRISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

NONE

**Restriction**

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Note**

When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**GROUP=**variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the vector plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each plot element is used.

Interaction The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LINEATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the vector line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOARROWHEADS

removes the arrowheads from the vectors.

NOMISSINGGROUP

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SPLITCHAR="character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.
If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**

Values are not split.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**

LEFT

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**THICKMAX=dimension**

specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

**Default**

Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

**Interactions**

The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.
THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

**Default**
The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.

**Interactions**
The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

- The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.
- If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

**Default**
The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

**Restriction**
The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.

**Requirement**
The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.

**Interactions**
When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

- The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIP=(variable-list)**
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**TIP=NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.
Example: `tip=(age weight)`

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default: The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

Requirement: A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See: *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example: `tipformat=(auto F5.2)`

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example: `tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")`

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default: 0.0

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
XORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
 specifies the X coordinate of the origin for the vectors. You can specify either a
 numeric value or a numeric variable.
 Default 0

YORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
 specifies the Y coordinate of the origin for the vectors. You can specify either a
 numeric value or a numeric variable.
 Default 0

**VLINE Statement**

Creates a vertical line chart (the line is horizontal). You can use the VLINE statement with the VBAR statement to create a bar-line chart.

**Interaction:**
The VLINE statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**See:**

**Examples:**
“About Line Charts” on page 50
“Example 4: Creating a Panel of Line Charts” on page 598

**Syntax**

VLINE category-variable </option(s)>

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

ATTRID=character-value
 specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BREAK
 breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
 specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
 specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete category values.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot.

TRANSPARENCY=value
 specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
 specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

CURVELABEL <="text-string">
adds a label for the line plot.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there
is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and
legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
adds limit lines to the plot.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.
NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify
LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options
FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.
MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.
MARKERS
adds data point markers to the plot.

Plot options
ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.
CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.
FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input
data.
MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates
a line for it.
RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Statistics options
STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

Required Argument
category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by
the lines.
### Optional Arguments

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
- Specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).
- **Default**: .05
- **Interactions**: This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.
  - If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

**ATTRID=character-value**
- Specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.
- **See**: Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
  - “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**
- Breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing. For example, if a response variable is used and it has all missing values for a certain category value, the SUM or MEAN for this category value will be missing. By default in such cases, the response value for the previous category is joined to the response value for the next category value by a line segment. If BREAK is specified, this segment is not drawn.
- **Note**: The observation is excluded from the graph when there is a missing value for the FREQ variable.

**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**
- Specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:
  - **RESPASC**: sorts by the response values in ascending order.
  - **RESPDESC**: sorts by the response values in descending order.
- **Default**: By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.
- **Restriction**: This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.
- **Requirement**: This option requires that you configure the panel to use either one column or one row, depending on the orientation of your charts. Use the ROWS= option or the COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement. If you do not use this option and your graph contains multiple cells, the specified sort order is not correctly applied to all cells.
Interactions
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

Notes
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
Default 0.8

Interactions
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the line plot. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the response variable is used.

Interaction
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1…GraphDataN style elements.
Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples

`CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)`

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
`CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText`

`CURVELABELPOS=MIN | MAX | START | END`

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default

END

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

DATALABEL <=variable>

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

`DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples

`DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)`

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
`DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText`
DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interactions
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE
Restriction
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.
Note When determining the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement, the procedure evaluates the plot elements in each cell separately. It is possible for a plot in one cell to reach the maximum threshold, but the plot in a different cell does not.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=** _numeric-value_

specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete category values. Specify a value from –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interactions This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.

Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**FREQ=** _numeric-variable_

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated _n_ times for computational purposes, where _n_ is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=** _variable_

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.
Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

CLUSTER
  grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
  grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData style elements in the current style.

Default OVERLAY

Restriction GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
  orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

  Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
  orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable.

  Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
  orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
  orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be
changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Notes
Attributes such as color, symbol, and pattern are assigned to each group in the DATA order by default, regardless of the GROUPORDER= option setting.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings linguistically sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) are used. If you do not specify a response variable, then the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
adds limit lines to the plot. Specify one of the following values:

BOTH
adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER
adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER
adds upper limit lines to the plot.

Default
By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Interaction
Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT= MEAN.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:
**CLM**  
confidence limits

**STDDEV**  
standard deviation

**STDERR**  
standard error

**Default**  
CLM

**Interaction**  
If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

**LINEATTRS=** <style-element<<(options)>> | (options)  
specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor,LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**MARKERATTRS=** <style-element<<(options)>> | (options)  
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default**  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=** <style-element<<(COLOR=color)>> | (COLOR=color)  
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**  
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS adds data point markers to the plot.

MISSING for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a line for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NUMSTD=n specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1
RESPONSE=\textit{response-variable}

specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the vertical axis.

SPLITCHAR=\textit{character-list}

splits the text for curve and data labels at the specified characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split into one or more lines as needed. The split occurs every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

\textit{character-list} is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Values are not split.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITCHARNODROP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The split characters are case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

| Interaction | This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified. |
| See | “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265 |

SPLITJUSTIFY=\textit{LEFT} | \textit{CENTER} | \textit{RIGHT}

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

| Default | LEFT |
Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM

specifies the statistic for the vertical axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:
- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:
- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPANEL procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.
Defaults

SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction

If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction

When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL

specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults

The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL=character-variable

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies how observations are weighted. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

COLAXIS Statement
Specifies the axis options for each X axis in the panel. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

Syntax
COLAXIS option(s);

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ALTERNATE
adds reference ticks to each side of the panel and alternates the tick values for each row or column between the two sides.

COLORBANDATRFS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band.

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed.
GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.
GRIDATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.
MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.
MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

Axis options
DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis.
INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.
INTERVAL=interval-value
specifies the tick interval for a time axis.
LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.
LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes.
LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options.
MAX=numeric-value
specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).
MIN=numeric-value
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).
MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.
MINORCOUNT=numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.
MINORINTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks.
NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.
OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.
OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.
REFTICKS<=(options)>
adds tick marks to the side of the panel that is opposite from the specified axis.
REVERSE
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.
THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

**THRESHOLDMIN=**numeric-value

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

**TYPE=**DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME

specifies the type of axis.

**Text options**

**FITPOLICY=**policy-value

specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

**LABEL=**"text-string"

specifies a label for the axis.

**LABELATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

**LABELPOS=**CENTER | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

specifies the position of the axis label.

**SPLITCHAR=**"character-list"

splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**VALUEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

**VALUES=**values-list | ("string-list")

specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

**VALUESDISPLAY=**

specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

**VALUESFORMAT=**DATA | SAS-format

specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

**VALUESHINT**

specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

**VALUESROTATE=**DIAGONAL | VERTICAL

specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALTERNATE**

adds reference ticks to each side of the panel and alternates the tick values for each row or column between the two sides.

**COLORBANDS=**NONE | EVEN | ODD

specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.
The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLORBANDS=ODD</th>
<th>COLORBANDS=EVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td>Alice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James</td>
<td>James</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>Joyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight [Sum]</td>
<td>Weight [Sum]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

NONE

**Restriction**

This option applies to discrete axes only.

**Interaction**

Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

**Note**

The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

**Tip**

Use the COLORBANDATTRS= option to customize the color bands.

**COLORBANDATTRS=**

specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

**DISCRETEORDER=**

specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

**DATA**

places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

*Note*: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**FORMATTED**

sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.

**UNFORMATTED**

sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

**Default**

UNFORMATTED
DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | *(options)*

specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed.

You can also hide specific features by specifying options. *Options* can be any of the following:

- **NOLABEL**
  hides the axis label

- **NOLINE**
  hides the axis line

**Tips**
This value hides the axis line, but has no effect on the cell border. To hide the border, specify NOBORDER in the PANELBY statement.

This value has no effect on baselines. For plots that support a baseline, such as bar charts and needle plots, you might need to suppress the baseline. In the plot statement, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

- **NOTICKS**
  hides the tick marks on the axis

- **NOVALUES**
  hides the tick mark values on the axis

**Default**
ALL

**Interaction**
If the ALTERNATE option is also specified, the DISPLAY option affects both the primary axis and the alternate axis.

**Example**
DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)

FITPOLICY=*
policy-value*

specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

- **NONE**
  does not split the values.

- **ROTATE**
  rotates the value text 45 degrees.

  **TIP**
Use VALUESROTATE= to specify how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

  **Note:** With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

- **ROTATETHIN**
  attempts to use ROTATE, and then THIN to fit the values.

  **Note:** With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

- **SPLIT**
  splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

  No split occurs at split characters where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Default</strong></th>
<th>The default split character is a space.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restriction</strong></td>
<td>This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tip</strong></td>
<td>You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPLITALWAYS**
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Default</strong></th>
<th>The default split character is a space.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restriction</strong></td>
<td>This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tip</strong></td>
<td>You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPLITROTATE**
 attempts to use SPLIT, and then ROTATE to fit the values. This is the default for discrete axes.

*Note:* This option has no effect on time axes.

**STAGGER**
shifts the values up and down.

**STAGGERROTATE**
 attempts to use STAGGER, and then ROTATE to fit the values.

| **Interaction** | When used with a time axis, this option has no effect unless you also specify NOTIMESPLIT in the axis statement. |

**STAGGERTHIN**
 attempts to use STAGGER, and then THIN to fit the values.

**THIN**
removes some of the values from the axis. This is the default for linear and time axes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Defaults</strong></th>
<th>SPLITROTATE for discrete axes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restriction</strong></td>
<td>This option does not affect logarithmic axes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>See</strong></td>
<td>“Fit Policies for Axes” on page 1266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRID**
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

| **Interaction** | Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines. |
| **Tip** | You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis. |
GRIDATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for
grouped data.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

Examples
GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only
linear axes.

INTERVAL=interval-value
specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be
consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND,
MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Tick interval</td>
<td>Default tick value format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each month</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: AUTO

**LABEL=**"text-string"

specifies a label for the axis.

**LABELATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults: GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData[1...GraphData]n style elements.

Examples:

```
LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

**LABELPOS=**CENTER | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

specifies the position of the axis label.

**CENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values.

**DATACENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values.
LEFT
positions the label to the left of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in the axis area.

RIGHT
positions the label to the right of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in the axis area.

The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red X axis label “Weight (Mean).” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER. CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset. DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include the offset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTER</th>
<th>DATACENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Centered Labels" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="DataCentered Labels" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next figure shows the LEFT and RIGHT positions for the same axis labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Left Labels" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Right Labels" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default CENTER

**LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e**
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default 10

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.
LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:

LOGEXPAND
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=2, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 4.11 on page 547.

Figure 4.11  Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND

LOGEXPONENT
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by the exponent. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=10, the tick marks might be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 4.12 on page 547.

Figure 4.12  An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

LINEAR
places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically. In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second marks.

For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200. See Figure 4.13 on page 547.

Figure 4.13  An Axis with LINEAR

Default  LOGEXPAND

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.

Specify one of the following values:

EXPANDED
the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

EXPONENT
the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.
### Interaction

This option has no effect unless you also specify `TYPE=LOG`. You must also specify values for the `VALUES=` option or the `MIN=` and `MAX=` options or all of them.

### Tip

This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is `EXPONENT`.

### Examples

The following example specifies `MIN=` and `MAX=` as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```plaintext
rowaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand
  logvtype=exponent
    min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies `VALUES=` as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```plaintext
colaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent
  logvtype=expanded
    values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

### MAX=numeric-value

Specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

#### Restriction

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

#### Interactions

This option has no effect if you specify the `VALUES=` option and you do not also specify the `VALUESHINT` option.

This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The `THRESHOLDMAX=` value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the `LOGVTYPE` option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

#### Tip

The maximum axis tick value might differ from the `MAX=` value. The `MAX=` and `MIN=` values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the `MAX=` value as the maximum tick value, use the `VALUES=` option.

### MIN=numeric-value

Specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

#### Restriction

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

#### Interactions

This option has no effect if you specify the `VALUES=` option and you do not also specify the `VALUESHINT` option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The `THRESHOLDMIN=` value is used to determine the minimum tick value.
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**
The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MINOR**
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.

**Tip**
Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.

**MINORCOUNT=numeric-value**
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

**Restriction**
This option applies to linear and log axes only.

**Note**
This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

**MINORGRID**
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

**MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

**Tip**
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

**Examples**

```
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines
```

**MINORINTERVAL=time-interval**
specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 4.37 on page 544.

Default AUTO

Restriction This option applies to time axes only.

Note This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

NOTIMESPLIT prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

Restriction This option applies to time axes only.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the origin.

Default The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the origin.

Default The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

REFTICKS <=(options)> adds tick marks to the side of the panel that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

LABEL in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

VALUES in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

REVERSE specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

SPLITCHAR="character-list" splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.
“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

`SPLITCHAR="abc"`

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default: Values are not split.

Restriction: This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Interactions: This option has no effect unless `FITPOLICY=` is specified as either `SPLIT`, `SPLITALWAYS`, or `SPLITROTATE`. `SPLITROTATE` is the default for discrete X axes.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify `SPLITCHARNODROP`.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the `SPLITJUSTIFY=` option.

Notes: When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See: “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless `SPLITCHAR=` is also specified.

See: “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default: LEFT

See: “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value**

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

Default: 0.30

Range: 0 to 1

Restriction: This option applies to linear axes only.
Tips
If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**THRESHOLDMIN=**numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.

Tips
If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**TYPE=**DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME
specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:

**DISCRETE**
specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then that the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

*Note:* Bar charts support a linear category axis.

**LINEAR**
specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.

**LOG**
specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

Restriction A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

Interactions Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.
Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

TIME
specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Examples
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUES=(values-list ) | (“string-list ”)
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

• VALUES= (values-list ) specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.

• VALUES=(“string-list ”) specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.

VALUES=(values-list )
specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:

value <...value-n>
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=(0 50 100) places tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=(0 to 100 by 50) creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

Note: If you omit the increment-value, the procedure generates the first tick value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be unpredictable output.
<value ... value-n> value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value <value ... value-n>
creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values.
The start of the value range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is
specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the
ticks.

For example, VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75) creates tick marks at
–5, 10, 30, 50, and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the
increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a
value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple n values can be separated by
blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

- values=(2 4 6)
- values=(6,4,2)
- values=(2 to 10 by 2)
- values=(50 to 10 by –5)

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest
value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value
for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:
values=(0 to 10 by 3)

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

value <...value-n>
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=("25MAY08"d
"04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d) places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08,
and 23AUG08.

value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by
value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value
specifies the interval between the ticks. For example,
VALUES=("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month) creates tick
marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.

For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the INTERVAL= option.

Restrictions  This option has no effect on discrete axes.

- If your VALUES= option creates more than 1000 values, then the
  option has no effect.

Interactions  For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control
whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded
values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when
plotting your data using log base e.

- If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted
  first and then formatted.

Tip  Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement
text for the specified values.
VALUES=(“string-list”)  
For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.

Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

Note: For an example that is used in the SGPLOT procedure, see Table 5.39 on page 1100.

Restrictions This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.

Notes If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.

The axis data can be character or numeric.

Tip Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

Examples The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:

values=(“Sedan” “Sports” “Wagon” “SUV”)

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:

values=(“10” “20” “30” “40”)

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:

values=(“14” “15”) valuesdisplay=(“fourteen” “fifteen”)
Interaction This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the list for the VALUES= option.

Example The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:

```
values=("14" "15") valuesdisplay=("fourteen" "fifteen")
```

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

Note: This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

DATA uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the major tick values.

SAS-format specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.

Restriction This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

Note If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then, because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-value format with a higher precision.

Restriction For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

Interactions This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXPONENT.

When LOGSTYLE = LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E scale.

When LOGSTYLE = LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10, base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

VALUESHINT specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

VALUESROTATE=DIAGONAL | VERTICAL
specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

DIAGONAL rotates the tick values to a 45-degree diagonal position.

VERTICAL rotates the tick values to a 90-degree vertical position. The values are always drawn from bottom to top.

Default DIAGONAL
Interactions  This option works through the axis fit policy. If there are no tick collisions, no rotation occurs.

With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

---

**COLAXISTABLE Statement**

Creates an event plot of input data along the X axis, placing data values at specific locations inside the axis. The SGPANEL procedure can contain multiple COLAXISTABLE statements.

**Interactions:** When used with bar charts, line charts, and dot plots, all axis tables must align with the category axis of the chart. If a statement uses the wrong orientation, the statement is rejected with a message in the SAS log. For example, if your procedure has an HBAR statement along with a COLAXISTABLE statement, the COLAXISTABLE statement is rejected with a message.

Axis tables are separate plots and are unaware of the options specified in the accompanying plots.

Axis tables cannot be used with the following plot types: BAND, BLOCK, FRINGE, REG, LOESS, and PBSPLINE. In these cases, the axis table is not created and an error is written to the log.

**Syntax**

```
COLAXISTABLE variable <…variable-n> <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **COLORGROUP=variable**
  specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values.

- **DROPONMISSING**
  specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing.

- **NOMISSINGCHAR**
  suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values.

- **PAD=dimension | (pad-options)**
  specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

- **POSITION=BOTTOM | TOP**
  specifies the position of the axis table at the bottom or top of the graph.

- **SEPARATOR**
  creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

- **TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable**
  specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation.

- **TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id**
  specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.
VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis table values.

Class options
CLASS=variable
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable.
CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how the class values are displayed.
CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.
NOMISSINGCLASS
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

Label options
LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden.
LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label.
LABELPOS=LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the labels at the left or right side of the axis table.
STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

Plot options
STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table.
X=variable
Specifies the X variable to use to align the table values to the X axis.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
specifies a name for the plot.

Title options
TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table.
TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table.

Required Argument
variable <...variable-n>
specifies one or more variables for the axis table.

When multiple variables are specified, the axis tables are stacked one on the other. Any options that you add to the statement apply to all the variables that are specified in that statement.

Note When the variable specified is a character variable, the first value of each category is displayed in the axis table. When the variable is numeric, the axis table displays the sum statistic. You can modify the statistic using the STAT= option.
Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=**character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLASS=**variable

creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable. This option acts as a classification variable for the axis table. Each axis table is labeled by the class value.

Restriction The CLASS option is ignored when the axis table is used with bar, line, or dot charts. If the GROUP= option is specified in the chart, that group variable is used as the CLASS variable for all axis tables.

Interaction If NOLABEL is also specified, then the class labels are removed.

Tips Use the CLASSDISPLAY= option to control whether the class values are clustered or stacked.

Use the CLASSORDER= option to control the order in which the class values are displayed.

**CLASSDISPLAY=**STACK | CLUSTER

specifies how the class values are displayed.

STACK

displays the class values vertically at each midpoint value on the X axis.

CLUSTER

displays the class values horizontally at each midpoint value on the X axis.

Default STACK

Interaction For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**CLASSORDER=**DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

DATA

displays the class values in the order in which they occur in the data.

REVERSEDATA

displays the class values in the reverse order from which they occur in the data.

Tip This option is useful when the plot axis is reversed.

ASCENDING

displays the class values in ascending order.

DESCENDING

displays the class values in descending order.

Default DATA
Interactions
This option is ignored when the axis table is used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements. If the GROUPORDER= option is specified in the chart, that group order variable is used as the class order variable for all axis tables.

For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**COLORGROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values. Once the variable values are found, the value colors are taken from the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style. The CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the value text.

**Interaction**
When used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements, this option has no effect unless the accompanying chart specifies the same GROUP variable.

**Note**
This option is used only to color the table values. If you want to set additional text attributes, used the TEXTGROUP= option instead.

**DROPONMISSING**
specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing. Consider using this option if the SAS log indicates that the specified data column used for the axis table is missing all values.

**LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"**
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden. If you specify LABEL=, then you can also specify a text string for the label.

**Defaults**
LABEL

If you do not specify a text string, then the variable name is used for the label. Or, if CLASS= is also specified, then the unique values of the specified class variable are used for the labels.

**Tip**
Use the LABELATTRS= option to modify the label text attributes. Use the LABELPOS= option to move the label.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
For non-grouped data, the GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the label color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Restriction**
Group behavior occurs only when the CLASS= and COLORGROUP= option values are the same.
Interactions  This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphValueText style element.

**LABELPOS=LEFT | RIGHT**

specifies the position of the labels at the left or right side of the axis table.

Default  LEFT

**NAME="text-string"**

specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGCHAR**

suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values. Missing numeric values are displayed as blanks.

**NOMISSINGCLASS**

specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

**Interaction**  For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**PAD=dimension | (pad-options)**

specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

*dimension*

specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the table border.

*(pad-options)*

a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

**TOP=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.

Default  0 px

**BOTTOM=dimension**

specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

Default  0 px

**Note**  Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount of space.

**Tip**  Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.
Note  The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

**POSITION=**BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the axis table at the bottom or top of the graph.

Default  BOTTOM

**SEPARATOR**
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

**STAT=**FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table. The statistic is applied only to numeric variables. For non-categorical plots, only the SUM and MEAN statistics are available.

Specify one of the following:

**FREQ**
the frequency of the axis table variable.

Interaction  For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

**MEAN**
the mean of the axis table variable.

**MEDIAN**
the median of the axis table variable.

Interaction  For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

**PERCENT**
the percentage of the sum of the axis table variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias  PCT

Interactions  For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values. The default value is 1.

Note  If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

**SUM**
the sum of the axis table variable.
Default | SUM
--- | ---
Restrictions | Only SUM and MEAN are supported for non-categorical plots.
 | The STAT= option is applied only to numeric variables.
Interaction | Any STAT= value specified in the chart has no effect on the axis table statistic.

**STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL**

specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed in the label. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the label.

Defaults | The statistic is displayed for the variable.
 | When a custom label is assigned to the variable, the statistic is not displayed.
Interaction | This option has no effect unless the STAT= option is also specified in the axis table statement.

**TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable**

specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. The variable’s values must correspond to the values in the VALUE variable in the attribute map data set. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Requirement | The TEXTGROUPID= option specifies the attribute ID to use for the attribute mapping. If TEXTGROUPID= is not specified, then the ATTRID= option is used. If the ATTRID= option is also not specified, then the TEXTGROUP option is ignored.
Interaction | When this option is specified, the COLORGROUP= option is ignored.
See | “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

**TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id**

specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

Default | If neither TEXTGROUPID= nor ATTRID= is specified, the TEXTGROUP= option is ignored.
See | “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

**TITLE="text-string"**

specifies a title for the axis table. It the axis table statement specifies more than one variable, the title is displayed for each variable.

Tip | Use the TITLEATTRS= option to modify the title text attributes.
TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData11 style elements.

Interactions
This option has no effect unless TITLE= is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.

Examples
TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis table values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData11 style elements.

Interactions
If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.

Examples
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

X=variable
Specifies the X variable to use to align the table values to the X axis.

Default
X variable of the primary plot
Interaction  This option is ignored when the axis table is used with a categorical chart (bar, line, or dot). The category variable from the chart is used instead.

Example: COLAXISTABLE Statements

This example shows axis tables along the X axis of a scatter plot that plots student height.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sex = F</th>
<th></th>
<th>Sex = M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>57.5</td>
<td>57.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>StudentAge</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>56.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Joyce</td>
<td>Louise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are the noteworthy features about the axis tables:

- The first axis table statement displays the age (in red) of each student above the X axis. The ages appear on different rows because the CLASS=AGE option is used.
- The second axis table statement specifies two variables, height and weight.

Here is the SAS code for this example.

```sas
ods graphics / reset=all;
ods graphics / width=5in;
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class (where=(age < 13));
  panelby sex / uniscale=row;
  scatter x=name y=height;
  colaxistable age / class=age title="Student Age"
    valueattrs=(color=red)
    labelattrs=(color=red)
    titleattrs=(color=red);
  colaxistable weight height / valueattrs=(color=blue);
run;
```

For an example that shows vertical axis tables along the Y axis, see “Example: ROWAXISTABLE Statements” on page 593.
ROWAXIS Statement

Specifies the axis options for each Y axis in the panel. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

Syntax

ROWAXIS option(s);  

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ALTERNATE
adds reference ticks to each side of the panel and alternates the tick values for each row or column between the two sides.

COLORBANDATRTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band.

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed.

GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

GRIDATRTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

MINORGRIDATRTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

Axis options

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis.

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.

INTERVAL=interval-value
specifies the tick interval for a time axis.

LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options.
MAX=numeric-value
specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MIN=numeric-value
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

MINORCOUNT=numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.

MINORINTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.

REFTICKS <(options)>
adds tick marks to the side of the panel that is opposite from the specified axis.

REVERSE
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME
specifies the type of axis.

Text options

FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

LABEL="text-string"
specifies a label for the axis.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

LABELPOS=BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP
specifies the position of the axis label.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

VALUES=(values-list) | ("string-list")
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

VALUESDISPLAY=
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

VALUESHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the axis.

VALUESHINT
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

Optional Arguments

ALTERNATE
adds reference ticks to each side of the panel and alternates the tick values for each row or column between the two sides.

COLORBANDS=None | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLORBANDS=ODD</th>
<th>COLORBANDS=EVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Graph with ODD color bands]</td>
<td>![Graph with EVEN color bands]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default
NONE

Restriction
This option applies to discrete axes only.

Interaction
Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

Note
The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

Tip
Use the COLORBANDATTRS= option to customize the color bands.
COLORBANDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

DATA
   places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

   Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

FORMATTED
   sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.

UNFORMATTED
   sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

Default: UNFORMATTED

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed.

You can also hide specific features by specifying options. Options can be any of the following:

NOLABEL
   hides the axis label

NOLINE
   hides the axis line

   Tips: This value hides the axis line, but has no effect on the cell border. To hide the border, specify NOBORDER in the PANELBY statement.

   This value has no effect on baselines. For plots that support a baseline, such as bar charts and needle plots, you might need to suppress the baseline. In the plot statement, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

NOTICKS
   hides the tick marks on the axis

NOVALUES
   hides the tick mark values on the axis

Default: ALL

Interaction: If the ALTERNATE option is also specified, the DISPLAY option affects both the primary axis and the alternate axis.

Example: DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)
FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN

specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

NONE
does not split the values.

SPLIT
splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

No split occurs at split characters where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

SPLITALWAYS
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

THIN
removes some of the values from the axis.

Default THIN

See “Fit Policies for Axes” on page 1266

GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

Interaction Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines.

Tip You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.
Interaction

This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

Examples

GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER

specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only linear axes.

**INTERVAL=interval-value**

specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME. For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each month</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTERVAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>TICK INTERVAL</th>
<th>DEFAULT TICK VALUE FORMAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default AUTO

**LABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label for the axis.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Examples**

LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**LABELPOS=BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP**

specifies the position of the axis label.

**BOTTOM**

positions the label at the bottom of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label expands to the right of the axis.

**CENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values.

**DATACENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values.

**TOP**

positions the label at the top of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label expands to the right of the axis.
The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red Y axis label “Age Group.” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER. (For HBAR plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default. The offset is created at the bottom end of the Y axis.)

In the example, CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset. DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include the offset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTER</th>
<th>DATACENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The next figure shows the TOP and BOTTOM positions for the same axis labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP</th>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Default CENTER

**LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e**
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default 10

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

**LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT**
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:
LOGEXPAND
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified 
LOGBASE=2, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 4.14 on page 574.

Figure 4.14  Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND

LOGEXPONENT
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by
the exponent. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=10, the tick marks might
be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 4.15
on page 574.

Figure 4.15  An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

LINEAR
places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically.
In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second
marks.
For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify
LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000,1200. See Figure 4.16 on page 574.

Figure 4.16  An Axis with LINEAR

Default  LOGEXPAND
Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option
and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred
way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.
Specify one of the following values:

EXPANDED
the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

EXPONENT
the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.

Default  EXPANDED
**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG. You must also specify values for the VALUES= option or the MIN= and MAX= options or all of them.

**Tip**

This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is EXPONENT.

**Examples**

The following example specifies MIN= and MAX= as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```
rowaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand
logvtype=exponent
min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies VALUES= as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```
colaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent
logvtype=expanded
values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

---

### MAX=numeric-value

specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMAX= value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**

The maximum axis tick value might differ from the MAX= value. The MAX= and MIN= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MAX= value as the maximum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

### MIN=numeric-value

specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMIN= value is used to determine the minimum tick value.
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tip</th>
<th>The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MINOR** adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>This option has no effect on discrete axes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINORCOUNT=numeric-value** specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>This option applies to linear and log axes only.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINORGRID** creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

| Interaction | This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis. |

**MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)** specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MINORINTERVAL=time-interval** specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 4.38 on page 571.

Default AUTO

Restriction This option applies to time axes only.

Note This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

Restriction This option applies to time axes only.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the origin.

Default The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

Interaction For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top. For these plots, OFFSETMAX= creates an offset at the end of the Y axis nearer to the origin.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the origin.

Default The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

Interaction For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top. For these plots, OFFSETMIN= creates an offset at the end of the Y axis farther from the origin.

REFTICKS <=(options)>
adds tick marks to the side of the panel that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

LABEL
in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.
VALUES
in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

REVERSE
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Interactions This option has no effect unless FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT
See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value**
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>This option applies to linear axes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value**
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 to 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>This option applies to linear axes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME**
specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:

**DISCRETE**
specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then that the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

*Note:* Bar charts support a linear category axis.

**LINEAR**
specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.
LOG
specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

Restriction
A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

Interactions
Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.

Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

TIME
specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Examples
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUES=(values-list ) | (“string-list”)
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

• VALUES= (values-list ) specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.

• VALUES=(“string-list ”) specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.

VALUES=(values-list )
specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:
creates ticks for specific values. For example, \texttt{VALUES=(0 50 100)} places tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

\texttt{value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value}

creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \texttt{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \texttt{value-2}. The \texttt{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, \texttt{VALUES=(0 to 100 by 50)} creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

\textit{Note:} If you omit the \texttt{increment-value}, the procedure generates the first tick value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be unpredictable output.

\texttt{<value ... value-n> value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value <value ... value-n>}

creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \texttt{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \texttt{value-2}. The \texttt{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks.

For example, \texttt{VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75)} creates tick marks at \(-5, 10, 30, 50, \) and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple \texttt{n} values can be separated by blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

- \texttt{values=(2 4 6)}
- \texttt{values=(6,4,2)}
- \texttt{values=(2 to 10 by 2)}
- \texttt{values=(50 to 10 by -5)}

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:

\texttt{values=(0 to 10 by 3)}

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

\texttt{value <...value-n>}

creates ticks for specific values. For example, \texttt{VALUES= ("25MAY08"d "04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d)} places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08, and 23AUG08.

\texttt{value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value}

creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \texttt{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \texttt{value-2}. The \texttt{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, \texttt{VALUES= ("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month)} creates tick marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.

For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the \texttt{INTERVAL=} option.

\textbf{Restrictions}

This option has no effect on discrete axes.

If your \texttt{VALUES=} option creates more than 1000 values, then the option has no effect.
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when plotting your data using log base e.

If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted first and then formatted.

**Tip**

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

**VALUES=(“string-list”)**

For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.

Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

**Note:** For an example that is used in the SGPLOT procedure, see Table 5.39 on page 1100.

**Restrictions**

This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.

**Notes**

If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.

The axis data can be character or numeric.

**Tip**

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

**Examples**

The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:

```
values=("Sedan" "Sports" "Wagon" "SUV")
```

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:

```
values=("10" "20" "30" "40")
```

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:

```
values=("14" "15") valuesdisplay=("fourteen" "fifteen")
```

**TIP**

Along the axis, numeric tick values are arranged in ascending order while character values are arranged in the order in which they are used in the graph. In some cases, the resulting tick-value order might not be desirable, especially if the
graph consists of multiple plots or if the data contains missing values. This
option is useful in that case. You can use this option to set the order of the axis
tick values.

VALUESDISPLAY=
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the
VALUES= option. The list of values must be enclosed in parentheses. Each value
must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank
space. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

Restriction This option applies only to discrete axes. Linear, date, and time axes
are not supported.

Interaction This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of
items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the
list for the VALUES= option.

Example The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then
displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
values=\"14\" \"15\"\nvaluesdisplay=\"fourteen\" \"fifteen\"\n
VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

Note: This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

DATA
uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the
axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the
major tick values.

SAS-format
specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.

Restriction This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

Note If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then,
because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not
align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-
value format with a higher precision.

Restriction For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

Interactions This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXPONENT.

When LOGSTYLE =LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the
base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E
scale.

When LOGSTYLE =LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10,
base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

VALUESHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the
axis.

Default RIGHT
Interaction  This option is ignored when FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS. To align split tick mark values, use the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

VALUESHINT  specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

ROWAXISTABLE Statement

Creates an event plot of input data along the axis, placing data values at specific locations inside the axis. The SG PANEL procedure can contain multiple ROWAXISTABLE statements.

Interactions:  When used with bar charts, line charts, and dot plots, all axis tables must align with the category axis of the chart. If a statement uses the wrong orientation, the statement is rejected with a message in the SAS log. For example, if your procedure has a VBAR statement along with a ROWAXISTABLE statement, the ROWAXISTABLE is rejected with a message.

Axis tables are separate plots and are unaware of the options specified in the accompanying plots.

Axis tables cannot be used with the following plot types: BAND, BLOCK, FRINGE, REG, LOESS, and PBSPLINE. In these cases, the axis table is not created and an error is written to the log.

Syntax

ROWAXISTABLE variable <…variable-n> <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORGROUP=variable  specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values.

DROPONM I SSING  specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing.

NOMISSINGCHAR  suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values.

PAD=dimension | (pad-options)  specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

POSITION=LEFT | RIGHT  specifies the position of the axis table at the left or right side of the graph cell.

SEPARATOR
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

**TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable**
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation.

**TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id**
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

**VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the axis table values.

**VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column values relative to the column width in the axis table.

**VALUEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the justification of the column values relative to the column width in the axis table.

### Class options

**CLASS=variable**
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable.

**CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how the class values are displayed.

**CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

**NOMISSINGCLASS**
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

### Label options

**LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"**
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label.

**LABELHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column labels.

**LABELJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the justification of the labels, when displayed.

**LABELPOS=BOTTOM | TOP**
specifies the position of the labels at the bottom or top of the axis table.

**STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL**
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

### Plot options

**STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM**
specifies the statistic for the axis table.

**Y=variable**
Specifies the Y variable to use to align the table values to the Y axis.

### Plot reference options

**NAME="text-string"**
specifies a name for the plot.

### Title options
TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table.

TITLEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column title, when displayed.

TITLEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the column title, when displayed.

**Required Argument**

`variable <...variable-n>`
specifies one or more variables for the axis table.

When multiple variables are specified, the axis tables are placed in columns. Any options that you add to the statement apply to all the variables that are specified in that statement.

**Note** When the variable specified is a character variable, the first value of each category is displayed in the axis table. When the variable is numeric, the axis table displays the sum statistic. You can modify the statistic using the STAT= option.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

*See* Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLASS=variable**
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable. This option acts as a classification variable for the axis table. Each axis table is labeled by the class value.

**Restriction**
The CLASS option is ignored when the axis table is used with bar, line, or dot charts. If the GROUP= option is specified in the chart, that group variable is used as the CLASS variable for all axis tables.

**Interaction**
If NOLABEL is also specified, then the class labels are removed.

**Tips**
Use the CLASSDISPLAY= option to control whether the class values are clustered or stacked.

Use the CLASSORDER= option to control the order in which the class values are displayed.

**CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how the class values are displayed.

**STACK**
displays the class values horizontally at each midpoint value on the Y axis.
Cluster displays the class values vertically at each midpoint value on the Y axis.

Default STACK

Interaction For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

DATA displays the class values in the order in which they occur in the data.

REVERSEDATA displays the class values in the reverse order from which they occur in the data.

Tip This option is useful when the plot axis is reversed.

ASCENDING displays the class values in ascending order.

DESCENDING displays the class values in descending order.

Default DATA

Interaction This option is ignored when the axis table is used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements. If the GROUPORDER= option is specified in the chart, that group order variable is used as the class order variable for all axis tables.

For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

COLORGROUP=variable specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values. Once the variable values are found, the value colors are taken from the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style. The CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the value text.

Interaction When used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements, this option has no effect unless the accompanying chart specifies the same GROUP variable.

Note This option is used only to color the table values. If you want to set additional text attributes, use the TEXTGROUP= option instead.

DROPONMISSING specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing. Consider using this option if the SAS log indicates that the specified data column used for the axis table is missing all values.

LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL= "text-string" specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden. If you specify LABEL=, then you can also specify a text string for the label.

Defaults LABEL
If you do not specify a text string, then the variable name is used for the label. Or, if CLASS= is also specified, then the unique values of the specified class variable are used for the labels.

**Tip**
Use the LABELATTRS= option to modify the label text attributes. Use the LABELPOS= option to move the label.

**LABELATTRS=**<style-element> *(options)* | *(options)*

specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
For non-grouped data, the GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the label color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Restriction**
Group behavior occurs only when the CLASS= and COLORGROUP= option values are the same.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphValueText style element.

**LABELHALIGN=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column labels.

**Default**
Uses the effective value of the LABELJUSTIFY= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

**LABELJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the labels, when displayed.

**Default**
Uses LEFT for text values or RIGHT for numeric values.

**LABELPOS=**BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the labels at the bottom or top of the axis table.

**Default**
BOTTOM

**NAME=**"text-string"
specifies a name for the plot. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGCHAR
suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values. Missing numeric values are displayed as blanks.

NOMISSINGCLASS
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

Interaction For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

PAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

dimension
specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the table border.

(pad-options)
a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

LEFT=dimension
specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.

Default 4 px

RIGHT=dimension
specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.

Default 4 px

Note Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount of space.

Tip Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

Note The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

POSITION=LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the axis table at the left or right side of the graph cell.

Default RIGHT

SEPARATOR
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table. The statistic is applied only to numeric variables. For non-categorical plots, only the SUM and MEAN statistics are available.

Specify one of the following:
FREQ
- the frequency of the axis table variable.

Interaction
- For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

MEAN
- the mean of the axis table variable.

MEDIAN
- the median of the axis table variable.

Interaction
- For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

PERCENT
- the percentage of the sum of the axis table variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias
- PCT

Interactions
- For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the PROC SGPANEL statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values. The default value is 1.

Note
- If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
- the sum of the axis table variable.

Default
- SUM

Restrictions
- Only SUM and MEAN are supported for non-categorical plots.

Interaction
- Any STAT= value specified in the chart has no effect on the axis table statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
- specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table's label. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed in the label. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the label.

Defaults
- The statistic is displayed for the variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the variable, the statistic is not displayed.
Interaction  This option has no effect unless the STAT= option is also specified in the axis table statement.

TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. The variable’s values must correspond to the values in the VALUE variable in the attribute map data set. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Requirement  The TEXTGROUPID= option specifies the attribute ID to use for the attribute mapping. If TEXTGROUPID= is not specified, then the ATTRID= option is used. If the ATTRID= option is also not specified, then the TEXTGROUP option is ignored.

Interaction  When this option is specified, the COLORGROUP= option is ignored.

See  “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

Default  If neither TEXTGROUPID= nor ATTRID= is specified, the TEXTGROUP= option is ignored.

See  “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table. If the axis table statement specifies more than one variable, the title is displayed for each variable.

Tip  Use the TITLEATTRS= option to modify the title text attributes.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless TITLE= is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.
Examples  

TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText

TITLEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the column title, when displayed. By default, the title can be clipped if the width of the title exceeds the width of the axis table. The TITLEHALIGN= option specifies the alignment and also helps avoid clipping.

Default  LEFT

Interaction  This option takes effect only when TITLE= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TITLEJUSTIFY= option to specify justification for the title.

TITLEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the justification of the column title, when displayed. By default, the title can be clipped if the width of the title exceeds the width of the axis table. The TITLEJUSTIFY= option specifies the justification and also helps avoid clipping.

Default  LEFT

Interaction  This option takes effect only when TITLE= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TITLEHALIGN= option to specify title alignment.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the axis table values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction  If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.

Examples  

VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the column values relative to the column width in the axis table. This option aligns the text within the column based on the longest string.
**Default**  Uses the effective value of the VALUEJUSTIFY= option.

**VALUEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**  
specifies the justification of the column values relative to the column width in the axis table. This option horizontally aligns the table values center, left, or right relative to the column width.

**Default**  LEFT for text values or RIGHT for numeric values.

**Y=variable**  
Specifies the Y variable to use to align the table values to the Y axis.

**Default**  Y variable of the primary plot

**Interaction**  
This option is ignored when the axis table is used with a categorical chart (bar, line, or dot). The category variable from the chart is used instead.

**Example: ROWAXISTABLE Statements**

This example shows two axis tables along the Y axis of a bar chart that charts student height.

Here are the noteworthy features about the axis tables:

- The first axis table statement displays the age (in red) of each student.
- The second axis table statement specifies the weight. Both axis tables are located to the right of the Y axis by default.

Here is the SAS code for this example.

```sas
ods graphics / reset=all;
ods graphics / width=4.5in height=3.5in;
```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class (where=(age > 13));
panelby sex / layout=rowlattice uniscale=column;
hbar name / response=height stat=mean;
rowaxistable age / stat=mean
    valueattrs=(color=red)
    labelattrs=(color=red);
rowaxistable weight / valueattrs=(color=blue)
    stat=mean
    labelattrs=(color=blue);
run;

For an example that shows horizontal axis tables along the X axis, see “Example: COLAXISTABLE Statements” on page 563.

Examples: SGPANEL Procedure

Example 1: Creating a Panel of Graph Cells with Histograms and Density Plots

Features: HISTOGRAM statement
          DENSITY statement

Sample library member: SGPNHST

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a panel of graph cells with histograms and density plots.

Output

![Cholesterol Distribution in Heart Study](image)
Program

proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart noautolegend;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution in Heart Study";
  panelby sex;
  histogram cholesterol;
  density cholesterol;
run;
  title;

Program Description

Create the panel and specify the title.

proc sgpanel data=sashelp.heart noautolegend;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution in Heart Study";

Specify the classification variable for the panel.

  panelby sex;

Create the histogram and density plots.

  histogram cholesterol;
  density cholesterol;
run;

Cancel the title.

  title;

Example 2: Creating a Panel of Regression Curves

| Features: | REG statement |
| Sample library member: | SGPNREG |
| Note: | For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11. |

This example shows a panel of regression curves. The COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement specifies that the panel has three columns of graph cells.
**Program**

```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Scatter plot for Fisher iris data";
  panelby species / columns=3;

  reg x=sepallength y=sepalwidth / cli clm;
run;

title;
```

**Program Description**

**Create the panel and specify the title.**

```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Scatter plot for Fisher iris data";
```

**Specify the classification variable for the panel.** The `COLUMNS=` option specifies the number of columns in the panel.

```sas
panelby species / columns=3;
```

**Create the regression curve.** The `CLI` option creates individual predicted value confidence limits. The `CLM` option creates mean value confidence limits.

```sas
reg x=sepallength y=sepalwidth / cli clm;
run;
```

**Cancel the title.**

```sas
title;
```
Example 3: Creating a Panel of Bar Charts

Features:
- HBAR statement

Sample library member:
- SGPNBAR

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a panel of bar charts. The COLUMNS= option in the PANELBY statement specifies that the panel contains a single column of cells.

Output

Program

```sql
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
    title "Yearly Sales by Product";
```
panelby year / novarname columns=1;
      
hbar product / response=actual;
      run;
      
title;

Program Description

Create the panel and set the title.
      proc sgapanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
      title "Yearly Sales by Product";
      panelby year / novarname columns=1;

Specify the classification variable for the panel. The NOVARNAME option specifies that the variable name is not shown in the heading for each cell. The COLUMNS= option specifies the number of columns in the panel.
      panelby year / novarname columns=1;

Create the horizontal bar chart. The RESPONSE= option specifies the response variable for the chart.
      hbar product / response=actual;
      run;

Cancel the title.
      title;

Example 4: Creating a Panel of Line Charts

Features: VLINE statement
Sample library member: SGPNLIN

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see "About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library" on page 11.

This example shows a panel of line plots with grouped data.
Program

proc sgpanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
  where product in ("CHAIR" "SOFA");
  title "Yearly Sales by Product";
  panelby year / spacing=5 novarname;
  vline month / response=actual group=product;
run;

Program Description

Create the panel and specify a title.

proc sgpanel data=sashelp.prdsale;
  where product in ("CHAIR" "SOFA");
  title "Yearly Sales by Product";

Specify the classification variable for the panel. The SPACING= option specifies the number of pixels between the panels in the plot. The NOVARNAME option specifies that the classification variable name is not shown in the headings for each cell.

  panelby year / spacing=5 novarname;

Create the vertical line plot. The RESPONSE= option specifies the response variable. The GROUP= option specifies the group variable.

  vline month / response=actual group=product;
run;

Cancel the title.

  title;
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SGPLOT Procedure

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Overview: SGPLOT Procedure

The SGPLOT procedure creates one or more plots and overlays them on a single set of axes. You can use the SGPLOT procedure to create statistical graphics such as histograms and regression plots, in addition to simple graphics such as scatter plots and line plots. Statements and options enable you to control the appearance of your graph and add additional features such as legends and reference lines.

The SGPLOT procedure can create a wide variety of plot types, and can overlay plots together to produce many different types of graphs.

Here are some examples of graphs that the SGPLOT procedure can create.

Table 5.1 Examples of Graphs That Can Be Generated by the SGPLOT Procedure

The following code creates an ellipse plot:

```sql
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
    scatter x=height y=weight;
    ellipse x=height y=weight;
run;
```
The following code creates a horizontal box plot:

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
  hbox weight / category=origin;
run;
```

The following code creates a graph with two series plots:

```sas
title "Power Generation (GWh)";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.electric(where=(year >= 2001 and customer="Residential"));
  xaxis type=discrete;
  series x=year y=coal / datalabel;
  series x=year y=naturalgas / datalabel y2axis;
run;
title;
```

The following code creates a graph with a histogram, a normal density curve, and a kernel density curve:

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  histogram height;
  density height;
  density height / type=kernel;
run;
```

The following code creates a graph with two bar charts:

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.prdsale;
  yaxis label="Sales" min=200000;
  vbar country / response=predict;
  vbar country / response=actual
    barwidth=0.5
    transparency=0.2;
run;
```
Concepts: SGPLOT Procedure

Overview of the SGPLOT Procedure

The SGPLOT procedure creates single-cell graphs with a wide range of plot types including density, dot, needle, series, bar, histograms, box, and others. The procedure can compute and display loess fits, polynomial fits, penalized B-spline fits, and ellipses. You can also add text, legends, and reference lines. Options are available for specifying colors, marker symbols, and other attributes of plot features. You can customize the axes by using axis statements such as XAXIS and YAXIS.

Plot statements can be combined to create more informative graphs. The following example shows two series plots that are overlaid in a single graph. Each plot is assigned to a different vertical axis. Data labels have been added for easy reference.

```
title "Power Generation (GWh)";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.electric(where=(year >= 2001 and customer="Residential"));
xaxis type=discrete;
series x=year y=coal / datalabel;
series x=year y=naturalgas / datalabel y2axis;
run;
title;
```

The following example creates a graph with a histogram, a normal density curve, and a kernel density curve.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
histogram height;
density height;
density height / type=kernel;
run;
```

Concepts in Common with the SGPANEL Procedure

The following topics are located in the Chapter 7, “Common Concepts,” on page 1257 section. These topics describe concepts that are similar between the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures.
Table 5.2 Common Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Type Compatibility” (p. 1258)</td>
<td>explains which types of plots can be used together in a graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Axes” (p. 1259)</td>
<td>describes the axis types that are supported by the procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Legends” (p. 1260)</td>
<td>explains how legends are created automatically, and how to create customized legends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Automatic Differentiation of Visual Attributes” (p. 1264)</td>
<td>explains when different style attributes are automatically assigned to plots, and how to force the procedure to use different style attributes if they are not automatically assigned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Fit Policies for Axis Tick Values, Curve Labels, and Data Labels” (p. 1265)</td>
<td>describes how to split the text for data labels, curve labels, and axis tick mark values when there is not enough room to display the text normally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Marker Fills and Outlines” (p. 1267)</td>
<td>describes how you can change the appearance of both the marker fill and its outline for graphs that contain markers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntax: SGPLOT Procedure

**Restriction:** This procedure is not supported by the CAS engine. However, the procedure can use data that has been processed in CAS. For more information, see “Using Data That Is Processed In CAS” on page 5.

**Requirement:** At least one plot statement is required.

**Global statements:** BY, FORMAT, LABEL, ODS GRAPHICS, TITLE and FOOTNOTE, WHERE

**PROC SGPLOT <option(s)>;**

**STYLEATTRS <option(s)>**

**BAND X=variable Y=variable**

UPPER= numeric-value | numeric-variable
LOWER= numeric-value | numeric-variable

**BLOCK X=category-variable BLOCK=block-variable <option(s)>;**

**BUBBLE X=variable Y=variable SIZE=numeric-variable <option(s)>;**

**DENSITY** response-variable <option(s)>;

**DOT category-variable <option(s)> ;**

**DROPLINE X=variable x-axis-value**

Y=variable | y-axis-value <option(s)>;

**ELLIPSE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;**
FRINGE numeric-variable <option(s>);
GRADLEGEND "<name>" <option(s>);
HBAR category-variable <option(s>);
HBARBASIC category-variable <option(s>);
HBARPARM CATEGORY= category-variable RESPONSE= numeric-variable <option(s>);
HBOX analysis-variable <option(s>);
HEATMAP X=variable Y=variable <option(s>);
HEATMAPPARM X=variable Y=variable COLORGROUP=variable | COLORRESPONSE=numeric-variable <option(s>);
HIGHLOW X=variable | Y=variable HIGH=numeric-variable LOW=numeric-variable <option(s>);
HISTOGRAM response-variable <option(s>);
HLINE category-variable <option(s>);
INSET "text-string-1" "...text-string-n" | (label-list) <option(s>);
KEYLEGEND "<name-1" ... "name-n" <option(s>);
LNEPARM X=numeric-value | numeric-variable Y=numeric-value | numeric-variable SLOPE=numeric-value | numeric-variable <option(s>);
LOESS X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s>);
NEEDLE X=variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s>);
PBSPLINE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s>);
POLYGON X=x-variable Y=y-variable ID=id-variable <option(s>);
REFLINE value(s) <option(s>);
REG X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s>);
SCATTER X=variable Y=variable <option(s>);
SERIES X=variable Y=variable <option(s>);
SPLINE X=variable Y=variable <option(s>);
STEP X=variable Y=variable <option(s>);
SYMBOLCHAR NAME=identifier CHAR="hex-string" keyword <option(s>);
SYMBOLIMAGE NAME=identifier IMAGE="image-file-specification" <option(s>);
TEXT X=variable Y=variable TEXT=variable <option(s>);
VBAR category-variable <option(s>);
VBARBASIC category-variable <option(s>);
VBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable <option(s>);
VBOX analysis-variable <option(s>);
VECTOR X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s>);
VLINE <category-variable> <option(s>);
WATERFALL CATEGORY=variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable <option(s>);
XAXIS <option(s>);
X2AXIS <option(s>);
XAXISTABLE variable <…variable-n> <option(s>);
YAXIS <option(s)>;
PROC SGPLOT Statement

Identifies the data set that contains the plot variables. The statement also gives you the option to specify a description, write template code to a file, control the uniformity of axes, and control automatic legends and automatic attributes.

**Requirement:** An input data set is required.

**Syntax**

PROC SGPLOT <options> ;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

- `ASPECT=positive-number` specifies the aspect ratio of the plot's wall area.
- `CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS` specifies whether plots are drawn with unique attributes in the graph.
- `DATA=input-data-set` specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process.
- `DATRTRMAP=discrete-attribute-map-data-set` specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure.
- `DESCRIPTION="text-string"` specifies a description for the output image.
- `NOAUTOLEGEND` disables automatic legends from being generated.
- `NOBORDER` removes the data-area border from the plot.
- `NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL` specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering plots and charts.
- `NOWALL` turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline.
- `OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE` specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.
- `PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)` specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.
- `PCTLEVEL=BY | GRAPH | GROUP` specifies the scope of graph data that is calculated in percentages.
- `PCTNDEC=numeric-value` specifies the number of decimal spaces to be used to calculate the percent values.
- `RATTRMAP=range-attribute-map-data-set` specifies the range attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure.
SGANNO=annotation-data-set  
  specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use.

TMPLOUT=“filename”  
  writes the Graph Template Language code for your graph to a file.

UNIFORM=GROUP | SCALE | ALL | XSCALE | YSCALE | XSCALEGROUP | YSCALEGROUP  
  specifies how to control axis scaling and marker attributes when you use a 
  BY statement.

**Optional Arguments**

ASPECT=positive-number  
  specifies the aspect ratio of the plot’s wall area. The ratio is expressed as a positive 
  decimal fraction representing wall-height divided by wall-width. For example, 0.75 
  is a 3/4 aspect ratio, and 1.0 is a square aspect ratio.

Small numbers, such as 0.01, produce a short, wide rectangular area. Larger numbers 
  yield a taller, narrower rectangular area.

Default  
  The wall area is sized to the maximum area that can fill the available space.

CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS  
  specifies whether plots are drawn with unique attributes in the graph. By default, the 
  SGPLOT procedure automatically assigns unique attributes in many situations, 
  depending on the types of plots that you specify. If the plots do not have unique 
  attributes by default, then the CYCLEATTRS option assigns unique attributes to 
  each plot in the graph. The NOCYCLEATTRS option prevents the procedure from 
  assigning unique attributes.

For example, if you specify the CYCLEATTRS option and you create a graph with a 
  SERIES statement and a SCATTER statement, then the two plots will have different 
  colors.

If you specify the NOCYCLEATTRS option, then plots have the same attributes 
  unless you specify appearance options such as the LINEATTRS= option.

DATA=input-data-set  
  specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process. By default, the 
  procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set.

DATTRMAP=discrete-attribute-map-data-set  
  specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure. 
  You specify this option only if you are using a discrete attribute map to control visual 
  attributes of the graph.

Requirement  
  The values in the DATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they 
  are not, only the first value is found.

See  
  Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

DESCRIPTION=“text-string”  
  specifies a description for the output image. The description identifies the image in 
  the following locations:
  - the Results window
  - the alternate text for the image in HTML output
• the table of contents that is created by the CONTENTS option in an ODS statement

The default description is “The SGPLOT Procedure”.

Alias DES

Notes The name of the output image is specified by the IMAGENAME= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

You can disable the alternate text in HTML output by specifying an empty string. That is, DESCRIPTION="".

NOAUTOLEGEND

disables automatic legends from being generated. By default, legends are created automatically for some plots, depending on their content. This option has no effect if you specify a KEYLEGEND statement.

NOBORDER

removes the data-area border from the plot.

NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL

specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering plots and charts. Subpixel rendering produces smoother curves and more precise bar spacing.

NOSUBPIXEL

never uses subpixel rendering for rendering curved lines.

SUBPIXEL

always uses subpixel rendering, when applicable, for rendering lines and bars.

Defaults When this option is not specified, the system applies SUBPIXEL when it makes sense for the graph.

Subpixel rendering is always enabled for vector-graphics output.

Requirement Antialiasing must be enabled for this option to have any effect. Antialiasing is enabled by default. To re-enable antialiasing, use the ANTIALIAS=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

Interaction If the SUBPIXEL option is explicitly set in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, that setting is used.

Tip For a large amount of data, antialiasing is disabled when the number of observations exceeds the default maximum of 4000 observations. In that case, subpixel rendering is also disabled. To increase the maximum, use the ANTIALIASMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

See “Subpixel Rendering” on page 1294

“ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61 for information about the ANTIALIAS= and ANTIALIASMAX= options.

NOWALL

turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline. This option might be useful when your graph contains an annotation, and the wall color interferes with that annotation.
For most styles, the wall outline is the same as the axis lines, and it is impossible to see the difference. Also, the wall fill color is often the same as the graph background. However, if this is not the case with the style that you use for a graph, then you might want to suppress the wall fill and outline.

**OPAQUE** | **NOOPAQUE**

specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.

| Default | OPAQUE |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Restriction | The following output formats support transparent background (NOOPAQUE): EMF, PDF, PNG, PS, and SVG, with the following exception. The PS format does not support transparent background when your output format is not vector graphics (that is, your output renders as an image due to some graph feature or you used an OUTPUTFMT= override to an image format, including PNG). |
| Interaction | When NOOPAQUE is specified, the background color is not used. |

**PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)**

specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.

You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

This option creates margins around the graph for company logos, annotated notes, and so on. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Use pad options to create non-uniform padding. Edges that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

**pad-options** can be one or more of the following:

- **LEFT= dimension <units>**
  - specifies the amount of extra space to add to the left edge.

- **RIGHT= dimension <units>**
  - specifies the amount of extra space to add to the right edge.

- **TOP= dimension <units>**
  - specifies the amount of extra space to add to the top edge.

- **BOTTOM= dimension <units>**
  - specifies the amount of extra space to add to the bottom edge.

**PCTLEVEL=BY | GRAPH | GROUP**

specifies the scope of graph data that is calculated in percentages. When you calculate percentages using the STAT=PERCENT option, the calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The percentages within the selected level attempt to round up to 100%.

**BY**

the percentages within each BY-group round up to 100%

**Interaction**

For this value to take effect, a BY-group must be specified in the procedure.
GRAPH
the percentages across the entire graph round up to 100%

GROUP
the percentages across groups within a category round up to 100%.

Interaction For this value to take effect, the GROUP= option must be specified in the plot statement.

In the following examples, the first example specifies a value of GRAPH (the default), and the second example specifies a value of GROUP.

```plaintext
ods graphics on / reset=all;
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
```

PCTLEVEL=GRAPH
```plaintext
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class pctlevel=graph;
  vbar age / response=height stat=percent
    group=sex;
run;
```

PCTLEVEL=GROUP
```plaintext
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class pctlevel=group;
  vbar age / response=height stat=percent
    group=sex;
run;
```

In the graph that specifies PCTLEVEL=GRAPH, the bars collectively add up to 100%. Each bar represents a fraction of the total.

In the graph that specifies PCTLEVEL=GROUP, each bar adds up to 100% of the category data represented by the bar. In this case, the categories are age.

Default GRAPH

Interaction For this option to take effect, STAT=PERCENT must be specified for a plot in the procedure.

Tip You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SG PLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values. The default value is 1.

PCTNDEC=numeric-value
specifies the number of decimal spaces to be used to calculate the percent values.
The default number of decimals is based on the magnitude of the largest percentage value.

- 10% to 100% = 1
- 1% to < 10% = 2
- .1% to < 1% = 3
- < .1% = 4

For this option to take effect, STAT=PERCENT must be specified for a plot in the procedure.

You can use the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement to control the scope of the percent calculations.

You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

The values in the RATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they are not, only the first value is found.

You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

Graphs that contain summarized data (for example, bar, line, and dot) do not generate a usable template. For summarized data, the procedure sets internal values for one or more variables, and these internal values do not exist in the data set that is used with the procedure.

Specify one of the following values:

- ALL
- GROUP
- SCALE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIFORM=GROUP</th>
<th>SCALE</th>
<th>ALL</th>
<th>XSCALE</th>
<th>YSCALE</th>
<th>XSCALEGROUP</th>
<th>YSCALEGROUP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>specifies how to control axis scaling and marker attributes when you use a BY statement.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify one of the following values:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL specsifies that both the legend group values and the axis scaling are shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP specifies that the legend group values are shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables. This option is applicable only when the GROUP= option is specified for the plot.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCALE specifies that the axis scaling is shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XS<br>specifies that the X axis scaling is shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables. The Y axes are unaffected.

YS<br>specifies that the Y axis scaling is shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables. The X axes are unaffected.

XG<br>specifies that both the legend group values and the X axis scaling are shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables. The Y axes are unaffected. This option is applicable only when the GROUP= option is specified for the plot.

YG<br>specifies that both the legend group values and the Y axis scaling are shared between all of the levels of the BY variable or variables. The X axes are unaffected. This option is applicable only when the GROUP= option is specified for the plot.

By default, each level of the BY variable or variables can have different legend group values and different axis scaling.

Restriction Basic bar charts (HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC) do not support uniform axis scaling. However, they do support group uniformity.

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not use a BY statement.

This option has no effect when the CATEGORYORDER= option is specified in the plot statement.

Uniform axis scaling does not apply to the gradient legend that is displayed when the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified in the plot statement. For a workaround that involves defining a range attribute map, see SAS Note SN-055810.
AXISBREAK=BRACKET | NOTCH | SLANTEDLEFT | SLANTEDRIGHT | SQUIGGLE | SPARK | Z
specifies a symbol to use on the axis lines to indicate a break in the axis.

AXISEXTENT=FULL | DATA
specifies the extent of the axis line for all axes.

Style options
BACKCOLOR=color
specifies the background color of the graph area.

DATACOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements.

DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers.

DATALINEPATTERNS=(line-pattern-list)
specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines.

DATASYMBOLS=(marker-symbol-list)
specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data.

WALLCOLOR=color
specifies the color of the plot wall area.

Optional Arguments
AXISBREAK=BRACKET | NOTCH | SLANTEDLEFT | SLANTEDRIGHT | SQUIGGLE | SPARK | Z
specifies a symbol to use on the axis lines to indicate a break in the axis.

The following figure shows an example of each symbol on a horizontal linear axis for ranges 1–4 and 6–10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRACKET</th>
<th>NOTCH</th>
<th>SLANTEDLEFT</th>
<th>SLANTEDRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 3 6 8 10</td>
<td>1 3 6 9 10</td>
<td>1 3 6 8 10</td>
<td>1 3 6 8 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPARK</th>
<th>SQUIGGLE</th>
<th>Z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 3 6 8 10</td>
<td>1 3 6 9 10</td>
<td>1 3 6 8 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default
When this option is not specified, the default break is a sine wave across the plot area.

Restriction
This option applies to linear and time axes only.

Requirements
For this option to have any effect, the DISPLAY= option for the axis must include the axis line.

For this option to have any effect, the RANGES= option for the axis must be used to specify ranges for a broken axis.

AXISEXTENT=FULL | DATA
specifies the extent of the axis line for all axes. This option also turns off the wall border so that the axis lines can be clearly seen.

FULL
the axis lines extend along the entire length of the axis.
DATA
the axis lines extend through the data range from the minimum offset to the
maximum offset.

The following figure shows a simple example of each value for the X and Y axis
lines. Both axes specify a small minimum offset. For the DATA value, the axis lines
extend through the data range from the minimum offset. No maximum offset was
used in the example.

![Graph Example]

Default FULL
Tips Use the OFFSETMIN and OFFSETMAX axis options to specify the
offsets.

Use the THRESHOLDMIN and THRESHOLDMAX axis options to
specify a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low or high end of the axis.

BACKCOLOR=color
specifies the background color of the graph area. You can specify colors using a
number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-
Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The Color attribute of the GraphBackground style element

Examples
backcolor=CXFF0000
backcolor=light_blue

DATACOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements. The graphics elements can be in
grouped plots or in overlaid multiple plots with the CYCLEATTRS feature in effect.

Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify
colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see
“Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style
elements in the current style are used.

Requirement For this option to have an effect, at least one plot statement in the
procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

Interaction Where applicable, the COLOR= suboption of any plot option related
to fill color overrides the DATACOLORS= option.
When this option is specified, the colors cycle through color-list rather than the colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData2 style elements. When the colors in color-list are exhausted, the colors repeat.

Example
datacolors=(CXFF0000 green blue)

DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)
specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers. The lines and markers can be in grouped plots or in overlaid multiple plots with the CYCLEATTRS feature in effect.

Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The contrast colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData2 style elements in the current style are used.

Requirement For this option to have an effect, at least one plot statement in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

Interaction Where applicable, the COLOR= suboption of any plot option related to a marker or line color overrides the DATACONTRASTCOLORS= option.

Note When this option is specified, the colors cycle through color-list rather than the contrast colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData2 style elements. When the colors in color-list are exhausted, the colors repeat.

Example
datacontrastcolors=(orange cyan #FF0000)

DATALINEPATTERNS=(line-pattern-list)
specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines. Provide a space-separated list of line patterns enclosed in parentheses. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default The line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData2 style elements in the current style are used.

Requirement For this option to have an effect, at least one plot statement in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

Interaction Where applicable, the PATTERN= suboption of any plot option related to line attributes overrides the DATALINEPATTERNS= option.

Note When this option is specified, the line patterns cycle through line-pattern-list rather than the line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData2 style elements. When the patterns in line-pattern-list are exhausted, the patterns repeat.

Example
datalinepatterns=(dot solid longdash 26)

DATASYMBOLS=(marker-symbol-list)
specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data. Provide a space-separated list of symbols enclosed in parentheses. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.
The symbols that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style are used.  

For this option to have an effect, at least one plot statement in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.  

Where applicable, the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option overrides the DATASYMBOLS= option.  

When this option is specified, the symbols cycle through marker-symbol-list rather than the symbols that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements. When the symbols in marker-symbol-list are exhausted, the symbols repeat.

**Example**

datasyncles=(circle square triangle star)

**WALLCOLOR=**<_color>

specifies the color of the plot wall area. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

The following figure shows a light blue wall color.

![Light Blue Wall Color](image)

The Color attribute of the GraphWalls style element

**Examples**

wallcolor=CXFF0000

wallcolor=light_blue

**Details**

**How the Attributes Are Cycled**

The STYLEATTRS feature cycles the attributes in the order specified in your attribute list until the group values are exhausted. If the specified attribute list is exhausted first, then the list is repeated. If you specify multiple options, the STYLEATTRS feature combines the options as it cycles through.

In the following example, the DATACONTRASTCOLORS= option specifies three contrast colors used for markers. The DATALINEPATTERNS= option specifies two line patterns.

```
datacontrastcolors=(red green blue)
datalinepatterns=(dot solid)
```

In this example, which uses the HTMLBlue style for the ODS HTML5 destination, the procedure uses a color-priority rotation pattern.
With the color-priority rotation pattern, marker symbols and line patterns are held constant while each color in the list is applied to the marker symbol or line.

In the example, the dotted line pattern is held constant while the procedure applies red, green, and blue colors to the dotted lines for the consecutive group values. If there are more group values, the options apply the red, green, and blue colors to solid lines.

The following figure shows an example rotation for an age grouping.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can change this rotation pattern by using the ATTRPRIORITY= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. The ATTRPRIORITY= option controls the rotation pattern for the attributes derived from the GraphData1 ...GraphDataN style elements for the style that is in effect.

Here is the general syntax for the option.

ATTRPRIORITY=COLOR | NONE

Note: The default behavior for this option depends on the ODS style that is in use. For the HTMLBlue style, ATTRPRIORITY in the style is set to COLOR. For other styles, ATTRPRIORITY in the style is set to NONE.

You can use the ATTRPRIORITY= option to control the rotation pattern for the attributes that you specify with the STYLEATTRS feature.

To change the rotation pattern in the previous example, specify the following before you invoke the SGPLOT procedure:

ods graphics / attrpriority=none;

Now, the following options in the STYLEATTRS statement are applied in alternating order:

```
datacontrastcolors=(red green blue)
datalinepatterns=(dot solid)
```

In the output, a red dotted line pattern is applied for the first group crossing, a solid green line pattern is applied for the second, a blue dotted line pattern is applied for the third, and so on.

The following figure shows the rotation for the age grouping with no priority rotation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Student Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**See Also**

“ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61

**Example: Sorted Data with Contrast Colors and Line Patterns Specified**

This example has the following features:

- The input data is sorted by the group variable.
The default ODS style is HTMLBlue. For the HTMLBlue style, the ATTRPRIORITY defaults to COLOR. Therefore, the procedure uses a color-priority rotation pattern to determine the output colors and line patterns.

```sas
/* Sort the data set by the group variable */
proc sort data=sashelp.class out=class;
  by age;
run;

/* Generate the graph using the sorted data */
proc sgplot data=class;
  styleattrs
    datacontrastcolors=(red green blue)
    datalinepatterns=(dot solid);
  series x=height y=weight / group=age;
  keylegend;
run;
```

**BAND Statement**

Creates a band that highlights part of a plot.

**Restriction:** The axis that the UPPER and LOWER values are placed on cannot be a discrete axis. For example, if you specify a variable for Y, the plot cannot use a discrete horizontal axis.

**Note:** The input data should be sorted by the X or Y variable. If the data is not sorted, the graph might produce unpredictable results.

**Examples:**
- "About Band Plots" on page 15
- "Example 6: Creating Lines and Bands from Pre-Computed Data" on page 1192

**Syntax**

```
BAND X=variable | Y=variable
UPPER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
```
LOWER=numeric-value | numeric-variable
</option(s)>

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  specifies an amount to offset all bands from discrete X or Y tick values.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  specifies whether the area fill is visible.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band.

- **NOEXTEND**
  specifies that the band does not extend beyond the first and last data points in the plot.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
  specifies whether the outlines of the band are visible.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

- **TYPE=SERIES | STEP**
  specifies how the data points for the lower and upper band boundaries are connected.

**Axes options**

- **X2AXIS**
  assigns the variable that is assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

- **Y2AXIS**
  assigns the variable that is assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

- **TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- **TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

- **GROUP=variable**
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

- **NOMISSINGGROUP**
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you specify a curve label.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELLOWER ="text-string"
adds a label to the lower edge of the band.

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label.

CURVELABELUPPER ="text-string"
adds a label to the upper edge of the band.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot reference options

MODELNAME="plot-name"
specifies the name of a plot that is used as a model for the interpolation for the band.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=variable | Y=variable
specifies a variable that is used to plot the band along the x or y axis.

LOWER=num-numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the lower value for the band. You can specify either a constant numeric value or a numeric variable.

UPPER=num-numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the upper value for the band. You can specify either a constant numeric value or a numeric variable.

Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you specify a curve label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\n style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless CURVELABELLOWER or CURVELABELUPPER is also specified.

Examples
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default
INSIDE

CURVELABELLOWER =“text-string”
adds a label to the lower edge of the band. Specify the label text.

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | MIN | MAX | START | END
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction
This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

Default
END
Interactions: This option has no effect unless the CURVELABELLOWER= or CURVELABELUPPER= option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

CURVELABELUPPER="text-string"
adds a label to the upper edge of the band. Specify the label text.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bands from discrete X or Y tick values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)
Requirement: This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

Default: The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphBand style element in the current style.
Interactions: Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults: Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\ n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction: This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate band is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend. By default, the label “band” is used for ungrouped data, and the group values are used for grouped data.

Interaction: The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.
LINEATRGS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Defaults
GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle, and LineThickness.

For line thickness, GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attribute is LineThickness.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the OUTLINES option.

MODELNAME="plot-name"
specifies the name of a plot that is used as a model for the interpolation for the band.

Default If you do not specify this option, then the band is interpolated in the same way as a series plot.

Requirement plot-name must be the name that has been assigned with the associated plot’s NAME= option.

See “Details” on page 627

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOEXTEND
specifies that the band does not extend beyond the first and last data points in the plot. By default, the band extends to the edges of the plot area.

Interaction This option has no effect if you do not specify numeric values for the UPPER= and LOWER= options.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the outlines of the band are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default The default status of the band outlines is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphBand.
Interactions  Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

  IF NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters. This option affects both the upper and lower curve labels if they are displayed.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless either CURVELABELLOWER or CURVELABELUPPER is also specified.

  When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

  You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

  The split characters are case sensitive.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default  LEFT

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips. A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See
SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips. A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Example
tiplabel=(auto "F5.2")
Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**TYPE=SERIES | STEP**

specifies how the data points for the lower and upper band boundaries are connected. You can specify one of the following:

SERIES  the data points are connected directly using line segments, as in a series plot.

STEP  the data points are connected using a step function, as in a step plot.

Default SERIES

**X2AXIS**

assigns the variable that is assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the variable that is assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Details**

The MODELNAME= option fits a band to another plot. This is particularly useful for plots that use a special interpolation such as step plots.

The following code fragment fits a band to a step plot:

```plaintext
band x=t upper=ucl lower=lcl / modelname="myname" transparency=.5;
step x=t y=survival / name="myname";
```
Figure 5.1  Fitted Band Plot Example

**BLOCK Statement**

Creates one or more rectangular blocks containing text values. The width of each block corresponds to specified numeric intervals. Block plots show continuous ranges of data that have the same BLOCK= value.

**Requirement:** The BLOCK statement must be used with another plot statement, which establishes the axis type for the Y axis.

**Example:** “About Block Plots” on page 16

**Syntax**

```plaintext
BLOCK X=category-variable BLOCK=block-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ALTTEXT**
  - **FILLATTRS=style-element <options> | (options)**
    - Specifies the appearance of alternate fills for the blocks.
  - **ATTRID=character-value**
    - Specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
  - **FILL | NOFILL**
    - Specifies whether the blocks are filled.
  - **FILLATTRS=style-element <options> | (options)**
    - Specifies the appearance of the fill for the blocks.
  - **FILLTYPE=MULTICOLOR | ALTERNATE**
    - Specifies how the blocks are filled.
  - **LINEATTRS=style-element <options> | (options)**
    - Specifies the appearance of the block outlines.
  - **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
    - Specifies whether the blocks have outlines.
  - **TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**
    - Specifies the degree of transparency for the blocks.
**Axis options**

**X2AXIS**

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Block options**

**POSITION=**BOTTOM | CENTER | TOP

positions the block plot at the bottom, center, or top of the graph.

**Block text options**

**BLOCKLABEL=**variable

specifies a column to use for alternative text in the blocks.

**NOVALUES | VALUES**

specifies whether the block values are displayed or hidden.

**SPLITCHAR=**"character-list"

specifies one or more characters used to split block text values into multiple lines.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**VALUEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the block text values.

**VALUEFITPOLICY=**NONE | SHRINK | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | TRUNCATE

specifies how text values are adjusted to fit within the containing block.

**VALUEHALIGN=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | START

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text within the blocks.

**VALUEVALIGN=**TOP | CENTER | BOTTOM

specifies the vertical alignment of the value text within the blocks.

**Label options**

**LABEL <=**"text-string"> | NOLABEL

specifies an external label for a single block plot.

**LABELATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the color and font attributes of the external block label(s).

**LABELPOS=**BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT | TOP

specifies the position for the block label for a single block plot.

**Plot options**

**CLASS=**variable

creates a stack of block plots, with one block plot for each unique value of the specified variable.

**EXTENDMISSING**

extends the previous block value if the current value is missing.

**NOMISSINGCLASS**

suppresses blocks that correspond to missing values of the CLASS= value.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME=**"text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.
Required Arguments

**X=category-variable**
specifies X axis positions. When the X-axis is numeric and the specified variable is numeric, values are expected to be in sorted, ascending order. If the X-axis is discrete and the specified column is numeric, values are treated as numeric-discrete.

**BLOCK=block-variable**
specifies the variable that classifies the observations into distinct subsets.

Optional Arguments

**ALTFILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of alternate fills for the blocks. This option in conjunction with the FILLATTRS= option controls fill appearance when FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE must be specified for this option to have any effect.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>The TRANSPARENCY= attribute affects only the alternate fill blocks. To set the same transparency for both the fill blocks and the alternate fill blocks, use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the BLOCK statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tips</td>
<td>The FILLATTRS= option controls the fill color of non-alternate blocks. To make all block fill areas the same color, set the FILLATTRS= and ALTFILLATTRS= options to the same value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BLOCKLABEL=variable**
specifies a column to use for alternative text in the blocks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interaction</th>
<th>This option overrides the default text for the blocks.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>The font and color attributes for the alternative text are specified by the VALUEATTRS= option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CLASS=variable**
creates a stack of block plots, with one block plot for each unique value of the specified variable.
Interaction  To label the blocks by the class values, specify the BLOCKLABEL= option using the same class variable.

EXTENDMISSING
extends the previous block value if the current value is missing.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the blocks are filled.

Default  FILL

Interaction  The NOFILL option can be used with the NOOUTLINE option to hide both the fill and the outline.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fill for the blocks. This option in conjunction with the ALTFILLATTRS= option controls fill appearance when FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Requirement  FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE must be specified for this option to have any effect.

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

Note  The TRANSPARENCY= attribute affects only the fill blocks. To set the same transparency for both the fill blocks and the alternate fill blocks, use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the BLOCK statement.

Tips  The ALTFILLATTRS= option controls the alternate fill color.

To make all block fill areas the same color, set the FILLATTRS= and ALTFILLATTRS= options to the same value.

FILLTYPE=MULTICOLOR | ALTERNATE
specifies how the blocks are filled.

MULTICOLOR
Blocks are filled with the COLOR attribute of the GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements.

ALTERNATE
Blocks are filled alternating between the colors specified by the FILLATTRS= and ALTFILLATTRS= options.

Default  MULTICOLOR

Interaction  This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

LABEL <"text-string"> | NOLABEL
specifies an external label for a single block plot. If you specify the LABEL option, the procedure displays the name of the block variable. You can override that label by providing your own text.

Default  The label text is the variable label of the BLOCK= variable. If there is no variable label, the variable name is used.
Interactions  By default, the label appears to the left of the plot. You can specify a different position for the label using the \texttt{LABELPOS=} option.

You can specify the font and color attributes for the label using the \texttt{LABELATTRS=} option.

\textbf{LABELATTRS=style-element \langle(options)\rangle | (options)} specifies the color and font attributes of the external block label(s). You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

\textbf{Defaults}  GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the \texttt{GraphData1...GraphData} style elements.

\textbf{Examples}  LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

\texttt{LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText}

\textbf{LABELPOS=}\texttt{BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT | TOP} specifies the position for the block label for a single block plot.

\textbf{Default}  LEFT

\textbf{Interaction}  This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

\textbf{LINEATTRS=style-element \langle(options)\rangle | (options)} specifies the appearance of the block outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

\textbf{Default}  GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. \texttt{GraphData1} ... \texttt{GraphData}\textit{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

\textbf{Interaction}  This option has no effect if the NOOUTLINE option is also specified.

\textbf{NAME=“text-string”} assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

\textbf{Note}  The \textit{text-string} is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGCLASS
suppresses blocks that correspond to missing values of the CLASS= value.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the blocks have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default  OUTLINE

Interaction  The NOOUTLINE option can be used with the NOFILL option to hide both the outline and the fill.

NOVALUES | VALUES
specifies whether the block values are displayed or hidden.

Default  VALUES

Tip  The font and color attributes for the text values are specified by the VALUEATTRS= option.

POSITION=BOTTOM | CENTER | TOP
positions the block plot at the bottom, center, or top of the graph. This option is useful when the graph contains more than one plot.

POSITION=CENTER

POSITION=BOTTOM

Default  CENTER

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split block text values into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the containing block.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.
If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur. In that case, if the value does not fit the available space, it might collide with the values in the adjacent blocks.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless VALUEFITPOLICY= specifies SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS. The default value for VALUEFITPOLICY= is SPLIT.

When the text value is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**Notes**
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**TRANSPARENCY=** numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the blocks. Transparency affects both the fill and the alternate fills, if enabled. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**Default**
0.0

**VALUEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the block text values. This option affects the default values that are associated with the BLOCK= argument. If BLOCKLABEL= is specified, then the option affects those values instead.

You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

**Examples**
VALUEATTRS={(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

**VALUEFITPOLICY=** NONE | SHRINK | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | TRUNCATE
specifies how text values are adjusted to fit within the containing block. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**
No attempt is made to fit values that collide with the text values in adjacent blocks.
SHRINK
All values are reduced in font size until they all fit.

SPLIT
If a value does not fit within the containing block, it is split at a split character. No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur. In that case, if the value does not fit the available space, it might collide with the adjoining values.

Default The default split character is a space.

Tip Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

SPLITALWAYS
Text values are split at a split character in all blocks.

Default The default split character is a space.

Tip Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

TRUNCATE
Any value that does not fit is truncated. For a numeric column, an asterisk (*) is substituted for the entire value whenever truncation occurs. For a character column, the truncated portion of the text is replaced by an ellipsis (...).

Default SPLIT

VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT | START
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text within the blocks. This option changes the text alignment regardless of whether you split values or specify the VALUEFITPOLICY= option.

Select one of the following values:

LEFT
left-aligned within the block

CENTER
center-aligned within the block

RIGHT
right-aligned within the block

START
center-aligned at the starting value of the block

Default CENTER

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOVALUES option.

VALUEVALIGN=TOP | CENTER | BOTTOM
specifies the vertical alignment of the value text within the blocks.

Default TOP

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOVALUES option.
X2AXIS

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Details

Changing the Appearance of Block Text Values

By default, values for the variable that is specified in the BLOCK= argument appear as text in the blocks. You have several options for changing the text or its appearance.

The following table lists the tasks that you can perform along with the options that are involved in performing the task:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hide or show the values</td>
<td>NOVALUES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use a different variable for alternative text in the blocks</td>
<td>BLOCKLABEL=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change the font characteristics of the text</td>
<td>VALUEATTRS=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align the text horizontally</td>
<td>VALUEHALIGN=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align the text vertically</td>
<td>VALUEALIGN=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specify how text values are adjusted to fit within the containing block</td>
<td>VALUEFITPOLICY=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for text that is split into multiple lines within the block, specify either or both of the following:</td>
<td>SPLITCHAR=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• one or more characters used to split the text value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• that the split characters are included in the displayed value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following DATA step creates a SPEC column with two values: Teen and Pre-Teen.

```
data class1;
  set sashelp.class;
  where sex="F";
  length spec $10;
  if age > 12 then spec='Teen';
  else spec='Pre-Teen';
  run;
```

The SPEC column is used for the blocks in the examples below. The value fit policy is specified as VALUEFITPOLICY=SPLIT. Based on this policy, the text values split if they do not fit within their block. The examples split the block text on the “-” character.

In the first example, the split character does not appear in the blocks.
The next example specifies the SPLITCHARNODROP option. This option forces the split character to appear in the graph.

Notice that the series plot does not contrast well against the block plots. There are two simple changes that you can make to improve the graph:

- Position the block plot above or below the series plot. The POSITION= option positions the block plot at the bottom, center, or top of the graph. This option is available only with the SGPLOT procedure.
- Change the display attributes of the block plot or the series plot. The following section provides more information about block plot display attributes.

### Changing the Appearance of Block Fills

If you want to change the appearance of the fills, you have several options.

The following table lists the tasks that you can perform along with the options that are involved in performing the task:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change the transparency of the fills for all blocks</td>
<td>TRANSPARENCY=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>change the color or transparency for the fills when you are alternating fill colors</td>
<td>FILLTYPE= FILLATTRS= ALTFILLATTRS=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For example, the previous example in “Changing the Appearance of Block Text Values” on page 636 showed a block plot overlaid on a series plot. For that example, you might want the block fills to provide more contrast with the series plot. The following example builds on the previous plot and specifies colors and transparency for alternating fills.

```sas
proc sgplot data=class1;
  block x=name block=spec /
    valuefitpolicy=split
    splitchar="-"
    filltype=alternate
    fillattrs=(color=orange)
    altfillattrs=(color=green)
    transparency=.8;
  series x=name y=weight / markers
    markerattrs=(size=10pt);
run;
```

The FILLTYPE=ALTERNATE option alternates the block fills. You can then specify a fill color for the primary and alternate fills using the FILLATTRS= option and the ALTFILLATTRS= option, respectively. Finally, the example changes the transparency of the block plot to 80%.

### BUBBLE Statement

Creates a bubble plot in which two variables determine the location of the bubble centers and a third variable controls the size of the bubble.

**Example:**  “About Bubble Plots” on page 17

**Syntax**

```
BUBBLE X=variable Y=variable SIZE=numeric-variable OPTION(s);
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ABSSCALE**
  specifies that the SIZE= column values are interpreted in the same units as the axes rather than as relative values.

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BRADIUSMAX=numeric-value**
  specifies the size of the radius of the largest bubble.

- **BRADIUSMIN=numeric-value**
  specifies the size of the radius of the smallest bubble.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**DRAWORDER=SIZE | DATA**
specifies whether the bubbles are drawn according to bubble size or according to data order.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bubbles are filled.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the bubbles.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the outlines of the bubbles are visible.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

**X2AXIS**
assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Label options**

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  specifies the label that identifies the bubble plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
  splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not
  enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
  specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
  specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

URL=character-variable
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
  assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=variable
  specifies the variable for the X axis.

Y=variable
  specifies the variable for the Y axis.

SIZE=numeric-variable
  specifies the variable that controls the size of the bubbles. The minimum and
  maximum values automatically provide the range that is used to determine bubble
  sizes. You can control this range manually by using the BRADIUSMAX and
  BRADIUSMIN options.

Optional Arguments

ABSSCALE
  specifies that the SIZE= column values are interpreted in the same units as the axes
  rather than as relative values. By default, the bubble sizes are scaled to represent the
  value range of the SIZE= column. For example, if only two bubbles are drawn with
  sizes of 2 and 4, then they appear the same as only two bubbles with sizes of 4000
  and 8000. By contrast, when ABSSCALE is specified, the size values are interpreted
  in the same units as the axes.

Restriction  This option is ignored if the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interaction  When this option is used, the BRADIUSMAX= and BRADIUSMIN= options are ignored.

Note  The bubbles might be drawn as ellipses if the X and Y axes are scaled
differently.

ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify
  this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the
  graph.

See  Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
**BRADIUSMAX=**numeric-value

specifies the size of the radius of the largest bubble. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

**Restriction**
The BRADIUSMAX= value must be greater than the BRADIUSMIN= value if one is specified. If BRADIUSMAX is not greater, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

**Note**
If you specify the maximum size as a percentage, this is interpreted as a percentage of the graph’s height.

**BRADIUSMIN=**numeric-value

specifies the size of the radius of the smallest bubble. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

**Restriction**
The BRADIUSMIN= value must be smaller than the BRADIUSMAX= value if one is specified. If BRADIUSMIN is not smaller, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

**Note**
If you specify the minimum size as a percentage, this is interpreted as a percentage of the graph’s height.

**COLORMODEL=**style-element | (color-list)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**style-element**
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**
colormodel=TwoColorRamp

**color-list**
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element
Interaction For this option to take effect, the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option must also be specified.

\textbf{COLORRESPONSE=\textit{numeric-column}}

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the \texttt{GROUP=} option is also specified, then the \texttt{GROUP=} option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the \texttt{COLORMODEL=} option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

\textbf{DATALABEL \texttt{<variable>}}

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the \textit{Y} variable are used for the data labels.

\textbf{DATALABELATTRS=\textit{style-element \texttt{<(options)> | (options)}}}

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the \texttt{DATALABEL=} option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\textit{n} style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the \texttt{DATALABEL} option is also specified.

Examples \texttt{DATALABELATTRS=\{(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold\)}}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

\texttt{DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText}

\textbf{DATALABELPOS=\textit{position}}

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. \textit{position} can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\textbf{BOTTOM}</th>
<th>\textbf{BOTTOMLEFT}</th>
<th>\textbf{BOTTOMRIGHT}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOpleft</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all bubbles. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Table 5.3 DATASKIN Options for Bubbles</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default      NONE
Restriction  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DRAWORDER=SIZE | DATA**
specifies whether the bubbles are drawn according to bubble size or according to data order.

**SIZE**
draws the bubbles according to bubble size, from the largest to the smallest.

**DATA**
draws the bubbles according to data order.

The following figure shows the effect of SIZE and DATA on four bubbles. The bubble labels indicate the data order, and the bubble sizes increase linearly starting with 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DRAWORDER=SIZE</strong></th>
<th><strong>DRAWORDER=DATA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
specifies whether the bubbles are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

**FILL | NOFILL**

*Default* FILL

**Interactions**

Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The bubbles for each group value are automatically distinguished by different colors.

When this option is used, the bubble colors are taken from the GraphData1... GraphData\(n\) style elements. If the bubbles are filled, then the COLOR attribute is used for bubble fill and CONTRASTCOLOR is used for the bubble outline. If the bubbles are not filled, then the CONTRASTCOLOR and PATTERN are used for the bubble outlines.

When this option is used and the value is a variable associated with an ATTRID= option, the attribute mapping defined by the associated attribute map is used.

**Interaction**

This option is ignored if the COLORRESPONSE= option is also used.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies the label that identifies the bubble plot in the legend.

**Defaults**

By default, the label for the SIZE= variable is used for ungrouped data, and the group values are used for grouped data.

**Interaction**

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the outlines for the bubbles. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you also specify the NOOUTLINE option.

**NAME=“text-string”**
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the outlines of the bubbles are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default**
OUTLINE

**Interactions**
Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**  
Values are not split.

**Interactions**  
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**  
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**  
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**  
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**  
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**  
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**  
LEFT

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**  
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**  
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)  
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE  
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**  
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

**Interaction**  
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.
Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT**=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See

*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL**=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY**=value

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default

0.0

Range

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
**URL=** character-variable

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**


**Default**

By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

**X2AXIS**

assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**DENSITY Statement**

Creates a density curve that shows the distribution of values for a numeric variable.

**Restriction:** The DENSITY statement cannot be used with discrete axes.

**Interaction:** The DENSITY statement can be combined only with DENSITY and HISTOGRAM statements in the SGPLOT procedure.

**Examples:**  
 "About Density Plots" on page 41  
 "Example 8: Combining Histograms with Density Plots" on page 1194

**Syntax**

DENSITY response-variable <option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=** character-value
  
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **LINEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)
  
specifies the appearance of the density line.

- **TRANSPARENCY=** value
  
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

- **TYPE =**NORMAL < (normal-opts)> | KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>
specifies the type of distribution curve that is used for the density plot.

Axis options

SCALE=\textit{scaling-type}

specifies the scaling that is used for the response axis.

X2AXIS

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Group options

GROUP=\textit{variable}

specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

Label options

CURVELABEL="\textit{text-string}"

adds a label for the density curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element \langle<\textit{options}\rangle\rangle | \langle\textit{options}\rangle

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE

specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START

specifies the location of the curve label.

LEGENDLABEL="\textit{text-string}"

specifies a label that identifies the density plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR=\textit{character-list}

splits the text for curve labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

FREQ=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

WEIGHT=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Y2AXIS

assigns the calculated result to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Plot reference options

NAME=\textit{text-string}

assigns a name to a plot statement.

\textbf{Required Argument}

\textit{response-variable}

specifies the variable for the x axis. The variable must be numeric.
Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CURVELABEL=“text-string”
adds a label for the density curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData-n style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default INSIDE

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.
MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default
END

Interactions
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note
If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the density plot in the legend. By default, the label identifies the type of density curve. If you specify TYPE=NORMAL, then the default label is "Normal." If you specify TYPEKERNEL, then the default label is "Kernel."

Note
User-specified parameters from the TYPE= option are included in the label by default.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the density line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphFit style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.
Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**SCALE=** *scaling-type*

specifies the scaling that is used for the response axis. Specify one of the following values:

- **COUNT**
  the axis displays the frequency count.

- **DENSITY**
  the axis displays the density estimate values.

- **PERCENT**
  the axis displays values as a percentage of the total.

- **PROPORTION**
  the axis displays values in proportion to the total.

Default DENSITY

Note The PROPORTION scale can be used only when you combine a density plot and a histogram together.

**SPLITCHAR=** "*character-list*"

splits the text for curve labels at the specified character or characters when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"*character-list*" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
**SPLITCHARNODROP**  
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.  

Interaction: This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.  

See: “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**  
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.  

Default: LEFT  

Interaction: This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.  

See: “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TRANSPARENCY=value**  
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.  

Default: 0.0  

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**TYPE =NORMAL < (normal-opts)> | KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>**  
specifies the type of distribution curve that is used for the density plot. Specify one of the following keywords:  

**NORMAL < (normal-opts)>**  
specifies a normal density estimate, with a mean and a standard deviation.  

*normal-opts* can be one or more of the following values:  

**MU=numeric-value**  
specifies the mean value that is used in the density function equation. By default, the mean value is calculated from the data.  

**SIGMA=numeric-value**  
specifies the standard deviation value that is used in the density function equation. The value that you specify for the SIGMA= suboption must be a positive number. By default, the standard deviation value is calculated from the data.

**KERNEL < (kernel-opts)>**  
specifies a nonparametric kernel density estimate.  

*kernel-opts* can be:  

**C=numeric-value**  
specifies the standardized bandwidth for a number that is greater than 0 and less than or equal to 100.  

The value that you specify for the C= suboption affects the value of \( \lambda \) as shown in the following equation:  

\[ \lambda = cQn^{-\frac{1}{5}} \]  

In this equation \( c \) is the standardized bandwidth, \( Q \) is the interquartile range, and \( n \) is the sample size.
WEIGHT=NORMAL | QUADRATIC | TRIANGULAR
specifies the weight function. You can specify either normal, quadratic, or
triangular weight function.

Default NORMAL

Default  NORMAL

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.
Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an
observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is
deleted from the analysis.

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the calculated result to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Details

Normal Density Function
When the type of the density curve is NORMAL, the fitted density function equation is
as follows.

\[ p(x) = \frac{100h}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}\right)^2\right) \text{ for } -\infty < x < \infty \]

In the equation, \( \mu \) is the mean, and \( \sigma \) is the standard deviation. You can specify \( \mu \) by
using the MU= suboption and \( \sigma \) by using the SIGMA= suboption.

Kernel Density Function
When the TYPE of the density curve is KERNEL, the general form of the kernel density
estimator is as follows.

\[ f_\lambda(x) = \frac{100h}{n\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_0\left(\frac{x - x_i}{\lambda}\right) \]

In the equation, \( K_0(\cdot) \) is the weight function, \( \lambda \) is the bandwidth, \( n \) is the sample size,
and \( x_i \) is the \( \text{i}^{th} \) observation. You can use the C= suboption to specify the bandwidth and
the WEIGHT= suboption to specify the weight function \( K_0(\cdot) \).

Kernel Density Weight Functions
The formulas for the weight functions are as follows.

NORMAL
\[ K_0(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} t^2\right) \text{ for } -\infty < t < \infty \]

QUADRATIC
\[ K_0(t) = \frac{3}{4}(1 - t^2) \text{ for } |t| \leq 1 \]
TRIANGULAR

\[ K_0(t) = 1 - |t| \text{ for } -1 \leq |t| \leq 1 \]

**DOT Statement**

Creates a dot plot that summarizes the values of a category variable.

**Interaction:**

The DOT statement can be combined only with other horizontal categorization plot statements.

**Examples:**

“About Dot Plots” on page 49

“Example 7: Adding Statistical Limits to a Dot Plot” on page 1193

**Syntax**

```
DOT category-variable </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `ATTRID=character-value`
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- `COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)`
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the `COLORRESPONSE=` option.

- `COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column`
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- `DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- `DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`
  specifies an amount to offset all dots from discrete category values.

- `RATTRID=character-value`
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- `TRANSPARENCY=value`
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Data tip options**

- `TIP=(variable-list) | NONE`
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- `TIPFORMAT=(format-list)`
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the `TIP=` option.

- `TIPLABEL=(label-list)`
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the `TIP=` option.

**Group options**
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
 specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
 specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
 specifies how to display grouped dots.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
 specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
 displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT
 specifies the location of the data label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
 specifies the label that identifies the dot plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
 splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
 specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
 specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
 specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
 specifies which limit lines to display.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
 specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
 specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
 specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
 specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.
Plot options

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**MISSING**
for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a dot for it.

**RESPONSE=response-variable**
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Statistics options

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

**STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM**
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

Required Argument

category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the dots.

Optional Arguments

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

- **RESPASC** sorts by the response values in ascending order.
- **RESPDESC** sorts by the response values in descending order.

**Default**
By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

**Restrictions**
This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Uniform scaling and response sorting cannot occur on the same axis. If the UNIFORM= option is used in the SGPLOT statement, the UNIFORM option is ignored for the sorted response axis and a note is generated in the log. The UNIFORM= option is applied to the other axes and groups if requested. Note that the UNIFORM= option can selectively apply scaling to only the X or Y axis.

**Interactions**
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

**Notes**
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**
0.8

**Interactions**
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default...
values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**

- **style-element (color-list)**
  - Specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
  - **style-element**
    - Specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
      - **STARTCOLOR**
        - Specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
      - **NEUTRALCOLOR**
        - Specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
      - **ENDCOLOR**
        - Specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
  - **Example**
    - `colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

- **(color-list)**
  - Specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.
  - **Requirement**
    - The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.
  - **Example**
    - `colormodel=(blue yellow green)`

- **Default**
  - The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

- **Interaction**
  - For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=**

- **numeric-column**
  - Specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.
  - **Interaction**
    - If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.
  - **Tip**
    - The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.
  - **See**
    - “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
    - “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**COLORSTAT=**

- **FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**
  - Specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.
  - When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:
    - **FREQ**
      - Frequency count
PCT percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

- **SUM** sum values for the color response
- **MEAN** mean values for the color response

**Defaults**
- SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
- **FREQ** when you do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**Note**
- This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
- Displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
- Specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
- GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
- Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData_n style elements.

**Interaction**
- This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
                Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT**
- Specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:
  - **DATA** places the label on the data primitives (at the right edge of the dots).
  - **LEFT** places the label to the left of the dots.
  - **RIGHT** places the label to the right of the dots.

**Default**
- **DATA**

**Interactions**
- This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.
This option displays limit information when limits are specified.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all marker symbols. If the symbol is not filled, then the data skin is applied to the outlines. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.4 DATASKIN Options for Markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="None" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Crisp" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Gloss" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Matte" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pressed" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Sheen" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE

Restriction: The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction: You can use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a filled marker symbol.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all dots from discrete category values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement: This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement: The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction: Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.
See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**FREQ=**numeric-variable

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

**Restrictions** If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**Interaction** If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=**variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interactions** If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

**Note** For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip** ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=**CLUSTER | OVERLAY

specifies how to display grouped dots.

**CLUSTER** grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

**OVERLAY** grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...

**GraphData** style elements in the current style.

**Default** OVERLAY
Restriction GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interaction This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

*Note* The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="*text-string*" specifies the label that identifies the dot plot in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, then the legend label is “Frequency”. 
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER**

specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending horizontally from each dot. Upper limits extend to the right of the dot and lower limits extend to the left of the dot. By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option.

Specify one of the following values:

- **BOTH**
  adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

- **LOWER**
  adds lower limit lines to the plot.

- **UPPER**
  adds upper limit lines to the plot.

**Default**
By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

**Interaction**
Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

**LIMITSTAT=**CLM | STDDEV | STDERR

specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

- **CLM**
  confidence limits

- **STDDEV**
  standard deviation

- **STDERR**
  standard error

**Default**
CLM

**Interactions**
If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

**MARKERATTRS=**<style-element><(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.
**MARKERFILLATTRS=**

`style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)`

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Tip**

You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

**See**

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=**

`style-element <(options)> | (options)`

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

**Tip**

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

**See**

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**MISSING**

for group data, processes missing values as valid category value and creates a dot for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable for each category value are displayed on the horizontal axis.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.
Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default

LEFT

Interaction

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM

specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ

the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN

the mean of the response variable.

Interaction

For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN

the median of the response variable.

Interaction

For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT

the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.
Alias  PCT

Interactions  The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note  If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM  the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction  For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults  SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction  If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction  When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL

specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults  The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See

SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example: `tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")`

**TRANSPARENCY=**`value`

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default:** 0.0

**Range:** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=**`character-variable`

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

`character-variable`

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example:** `http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html`

**Default:** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions:**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

`ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;`

**WEIGHT=**`numeric-variable`

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement:** The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**Interaction:** If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

---

**DROPLINE Statement**

Creates one or more drop lines from data point(s) to one or both axes. The line(s) can be horizontal, vertical, or both.
Restriction: When the DROPLINE variable is the same as the response variable of a categorical chart that is specified in the procedure, the DROPLINE statement is ignored.

See: “About Drop Lines” on page 22

Syntax

\[
\text{DROPLINE } X=\text{variable} \mid x\text{-axis-value} \\
Y=\text{variable} \mid y\text{-axis-value} <\text{option(s)}>;
\]

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

- \text{DATASKIN=}NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
- \text{DISCRETEOFFSET=}numeric-value
  specifies an amount to offset all drop lines from discrete X or Y values.
- \text{LINEATTRS=}style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the drop line.
- \text{NOCLIP}
  extends the plot axes to contain the drop lines.
- \text{TRANSPARENCY=}value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

- \text{DROPTO=}BOTH | X | Y
  specifies the axis to which the line is dropped.
- \text{X2AXIS}
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
- \text{Y2AXIS}
  assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Label options

- \text{LABEL} <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>
  creates labels for each drop line.
- \text{LABELATTRS=}style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the labels.
- \text{LEGENDLABEL="text-string"}
  specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.

Plot reference options

- \text{NAME="text-string"}
  assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

- \text{X=}variable \mid x\text{-axis-value}
  specifies the X coordinate of the drop line(s). If you specify an x-axis-value that is a text string, enclose the string in quotation marks.
**Requirement**

Values must agree in type with the X-axis data type. For example, you should use numeric SAS date or time values (or SAS date/time constants) for a time axis.

\[ Y=\text{variable} \mid \text{y-axis-value} \]

specifies the Y coordinate of the drop line(s). If you specify a \text{y-axis-value} that is a text string, enclose the string in quotation marks.

**Requirement**

Values must agree in type with the Y-axis data type.

**Optional Arguments**

\text{DATASKIN=}NONE \mid \text{CRISP} \mid \text{GLOSS} \mid \text{MATTE} \mid \text{PRESSED} \mid \text{SHEEN}

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

Table 5.5 \text{DATASKIN Options for Lines}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

NONE

**Restriction**

The ODS GRAPHICS option \text{DATASKINMAX=} controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the \text{DATASKINMAX=} option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all drop lines from discrete X or Y values.

**Default**

0.0 (no offset)

**Range**

-0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset) where 0.5 represents half the distance between discrete ticks.

**Requirement**

This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

**DROPTO=**BOTH \mid X \mid Y

specifies the axis to which the line is dropped.

**BOTH**

draws dropline(s) to both axes.

**X**

draws dropline(s) to the X axis, or to the X2 axis if specified.

**Y**

draws dropline(s) to the Y axis, or to the Y2 axis if specified.
LABEL <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>
creates labels for each drop line. If you do not specify a label value, the value for that line is used as the label.

If you specify a label value, the following options are available.

**variable**
a variable for the label value.

**Restriction**
This label variable is used only when a variable is used for the DROPLINE value. If this condition fails, the label variable is ignored and a message is written to the log.

"text-string-1" ... "text-string-n"
a text string for the label value.

**Restriction**
The label string does not apply when a variable is used for the DROPLINE value. In that situation, the label string is ignored and a message is written to the log.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\_n style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the LABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “drop” is used.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the NAME= option.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the drop line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphReference style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCLIP
extends the plot axes to contain the drop lines. By default, if a line is created outside of the data range, then the line is not visible. This option has no effect if you do not create lines that are outside of the data range.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0
Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Details
A drop line is always drawn perpendicular from the specified point to the X or Y axis. Axis offsets do not apply to drop lines, so they always meet the axis line.

The DROPTO= option controls whether a horizontal or vertical drop line is created. DROPTO=X specifies the horizontal axis for a vertical drop line, and DROPTO=Y specifies the vertical axis for a horizontal drop line. DROPTO=BOTH specifies both axes.

A DROPLINE statement must be used with another plot statement that establishes the axis scale for the DROPTO= points. For example, a drop line can be used with a scatter plot or a histogram. You can generate multiple drop lines by specifying a column for X and Y. The column type (numeric or string) must agree with the type of data presented on the axis.

Example
This example shows a DROPLINE statement originating from the point (X=3, Y=5) and dropping to both axes.
/* Create data set with X and Y variables that plot a parabola. */
data test;
do X=0 to 8 by 0.25;
   Y=(X-3)*(X-3) + 5;
   output;
end;
run;

/* Create the plot and drop lines. Specify a label and line attributes for the drop lines. */
title "Drop lines at Inflection Point";
proc sgplot data=test;
   series x=x y=y;
   dropline x=3 y=5 / dropto=both label="(3,5)"
      lineattrs=(color=blue pattern=dot);
   yaxis min=0;
run;
title;

**ELLIPSE Statement**

Adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to another plot.

**Restriction:** In order to produce useful output, the ELLIPSE statement should be used with another plot statement that uses numeric axes.

**Examples:**

"About Ellipse Plots" on page 35

"Example 5: Adding a Prediction Ellipse to a Scatter Plot" on page 1190

**Syntax**

ELLIPSE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable</option(s)>;
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the ellipse in the legend.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the ellipse.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the outlines of the ellipse are visible.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the ellipse.

CLIP
specifies that the data for the ellipse is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

TYPE =MEAN | PREDICTED
specifies the type of ellipse.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable for the X axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable for the Y axis.

Optional Arguments

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the ellipse.

Default .05
Range 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)

CLIP
specifies that the data for the ellipse is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes. By default, the data for the ellipse is considered when determining the data ranges for the axes.

Interaction This option is automatically set if you specify UNIFORM=SCALE or UNIFORM=ALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

Default The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpt attribute of the GraphEllipse style element in the current style.

Interactions Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the ellipse in the legend. By default, the label describes the confidence value of the ellipse and the type of ellipse. For example, “95% Prediction Ellipse.”

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the ellipse. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NAME=“text-string”**

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note** The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip** This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the outlines of the ellipse are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines and hides the fill. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default** The default status of the outlines is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphEllipse style element in the current style.

**Interactions** Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**TYPE =MEAN | PREDICTED**
specifies the type of ellipse. MEAN specifies a confidence ellipse for the population mean. PREDICTED specifies a prediction ellipse for a new observation. Both ellipse types assume a bivariate normal distribution.

**Default** PREDICTED

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**FRINGE Statement**

Creates a fringe plot on the X axis of an X-Y plot.

**Interaction:** Fringe plots can be overlaid with all plots except with box plots and categorical charts (bar charts, line plots, and dot plots).

**Example:** “About Fringe Plots” on page 18
Syntax

FRINGE numeric-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

LINEATTRS=style-element </options> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fringe lines.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

HEIGHT=dimension <units>
specifies the height of the fringe lines.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Argument

numeric-variable
specifies the variable that provides the X coordinates of the data values.
Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes. Each distinct group value is represented in the graph by a different line color. Line patterns are not changed across groups.

Interaction When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

HEIGHT=dimension <units>
specifies the height of the fringe lines. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels.

The following table contains the units that are available:

Table 5.6 Measurement Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default** 10px

**LEGENDLABEL=** "text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the fringe lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NAME=** "text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note** The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip** This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**(variable-list)**

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement** You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:
**TIPFORMAT=**(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**TIPLABEL=**(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Requirement**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Example**

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.
GRADLEGEND Statement

Generates a gradient legend that maps the data range of a response variable to a range of colors. You can use up to four GRADLEGEND statements in a procedure. The GRADLEGEND statement is used in conjunction with the COLORRESPONSE= option. (The COLORRESPONSE= option is specified in the plot statement and indicates the response variable that is used to map the colors.)

See:  “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

Syntax

GRADLEGEND <"name"> <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

BORDER | NOBORDER
specifies whether a border is visible around the legend.

INTEGER
specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

NOTITLE
removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the legend.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the color and font attributes of the legend values.

Legend options

"name"
specifies the name of the plot that you want to include in the legend.

Scale options

EXTRACTSCALE <=DEFAULT | SCIENTIFIC>
extracts a scale factor from the tick values and uses it to reduce the tick value width.
**Optional Arguments**

"name"

specifies the name of the plot that you want to include in the legend. The name that you specify must correspond to a value that you entered for the NAME= option in a plot statement. The plot statement must also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**Default**

If no name is specified, the legend references whichever plot statement specifies the COLORRESPONSE= option. If the procedure contains more than one plot with a COLORRESPONSE= option and you do not specify a plot name, then the legend attempts to reference both or all of these plots. The resulting legend might be hard to read.

**Restriction**

Only one name can be specified. If you want a continuous legend for more than one plot, you can use multiple GRADLEGEND statements. You can use up to four GRADLEGEND statements in a procedure.

**BORDER | NOBORDER**

specifies whether a border is visible around the legend.

**Default**

NOBORDER

**EXTRACTSCALE <=DEFAULT | SCIENTIFIC>**

extracts a scale factor from the tick values and uses it to reduce the tick value width. The scale used is appended to the legend title as shown in the following example.

Total Sales (millions)

For long legend titles, if the scale does not fit the available space, then the title is truncated, and the scale is appended to the truncated title. Ellipses indicate that the label was truncated as shown in the following example.

Total Sales for the Fourth Quarter Of ... (millions)

In extreme cases where the title does not fit even with truncation, the title is dropped.

You can also specify whether to use a named scale or a scientific-notation scale.

**DEFAULT**

extracts a named scale. A named scale can be millions, billions, or trillions for values of 999 trillion or less, or a multiple of 10 (denoted as 10^n) for values over 999 trillion. For small fractional tick values, the scale factor is set to ensure that the absolute value of the smallest value is greater than 1. The scale can be millionth, billionth, or trillionth for values of 1 trillionth or more, or a multiple of 1/10 (10^-n) for values less than 1 trillionth.

**SCIENTIFIC**

extracts a scientific-notation scale. A scientific-notation scale is a multiple of 10 expressed as 10^n for values greater than 1, or a multiple of 1/10 expressed as 10^-n for values less than 1.

The following examples show a gradient legend before and after EXTRACTSCALE= is specified:
Restriction
The scale that is extracted by the EXTRACTSCALE= option is derived from the English locale.

**INTEGER**
specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

**NOTITLE**
removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

Default The default title is displayed.

**OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)**
specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

*dimension*
specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the legend border.

*(pad-options)*
a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

LEFT=dimension specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.
RIGHT=dimension specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.
TOP=dimension specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.
BOTTOM=dimension specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

*Note* Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

*Tip* Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

Default No padding

*Note* The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

*Example* “Example: Gradient Legend That Uses the OUTERPAD= Option” on page 687

**POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

Default RIGHT

*Notes* By default, if you use more than one GRADLEGEND statement, then each legend is placed in a different position.
If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then those legends are placed at that position.

**TITLE=** "text-string"

specifies a title for the legend.

**Default**

If you do not specify this option, then the name of the legend variable is displayed as the title.

**TITLEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the title. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Examples**

```
TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

**VALUEATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the color and font attributes of the legend values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

**Notes**

When you specify *style-element*, only the style attributes Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight are used.

If you specify one or more options but do not include all the font properties (color, family, size, style, and weight), non-specified properties are derived from the default GraphValueText style element.

**Examples**

```
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

The following example specifies a style element and overrides the color and weight:

```
VALUEATTRS=GraphDataText (color=red weight=bold)
```
Example: Gradient Legend That Uses the OUTERPAD= Option

The following example shows a gradient legend that maps a density scale to a color gradient. The OUTERPAD= option adds padding to the top and bottom of the gradient.

```
title "Height and Weight Distribution";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.gridded(where=(count>0));
  scatter x=height y=weight / colorresponse=density name="scatter"
    markerattrs=(symbol=squarefilled size=6px);
  gradlegend "scatter" / outerpad=(top=20px bottom=20px);
run;
title;
```

**HBAR Statement**

Creates a horizontal bar chart that summarizes the values of a category variable.

**Interaction:** The HBAR statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPLOT procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Tip:** Bar charts can be combined with basic plot types using the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements.

**Example:** “About Bar Charts” on page 44

**Syntax**

```
HBAR category-variable <option(s)>;
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
  - specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the appearance of the baseline.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  - specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  - specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  - specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  - specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  - specifies whether the bars are filled.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
  - specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- **NOZEROBARS**
  - suppresses zero-length bars.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
  - specifies whether the bars have outlines.

- **OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

- **RATTRID=character-value**
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  - specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

- **BASELINE=numeric-value**
  - specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

- **X2AXIS**
  - assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

- **Y2AXIS**
  - assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

- **TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
  - specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
  - applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- **TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how to display grouped bars.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each bar.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the location of the data label.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

**SEGLABEL**
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

**SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN**
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

**SEGLABELFORMAT=format**
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL**
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels.

Limit options

**LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

**LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER**
specifies which limit lines to display.

**LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR**
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

**NUMSTD=n**
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Plot options

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.
CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
    specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
    specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
    for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
    specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
    specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
    specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options
    NAME="text-string"
    assigns a name to a plot statement.

Statistics options
    COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
    specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

    STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
    specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

Required Argument
    category-variable
    specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

    Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

Optional Arguments

ALPHA=numeric-value
    specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

    Default .05

    Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

    If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

ATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

    See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interactions If GROUPDISPLAY=STACKED is specified, this option is ignored.

When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes The baseline is always drawn by default.
When `style-element` is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip
To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

**RESPASC**
sorts by the response values in ascending order.

**RESPDESC**
sorts by the response values in descending order.

**Default**
By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

**Restrictions**
This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Uniform scaling and response sorting cannot occur on the same axis. If the UNIFORM= option is used in the SGPLOT statement, the UNIFORM option is ignored for the sorted response axis and a note is generated in the log. The UNIFORM= option is applied to the other axes and groups if requested. Note that the UNIFORM= option can selectively apply scaling to only the X or Y axis.

**Interactions**
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

**Notes**
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

```
CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.
```

If `CATEGORYORDER=` is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

```
CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.
```

**Default**
0.8
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** `style-element | (color-list)`

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- `style-element`
  - specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
    - **STARTCOLOR**
      - specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
    - **NEUTRALCOLOR**
      - specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
    - **ENDCOLOR**
      - specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

- `(color-list)`
  - specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=** `numeric-column`

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**

If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**

The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**

“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262
COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.
When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

FREQ frequency count
PCT percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

SUM sum values for the color response
MEAN mean values for the color response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Note This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each bar. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable
are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the
calculated response are used for the data labels.

Interactions This option has no effect if you also specify the
GROUPDISPLAY=STACK option.

By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they
collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To
show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify
DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL=
option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying
specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to
override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected
attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style
(ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the
GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also
specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

Default: Show the labels unless they collide.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

- **DATA**
  places the label on the data primitives (at the right edge of the bars).

- **LEFT**
  places the label to the left of the bars.

- **RIGHT**
  places the label to the right of the bars.

Default: DATA

Interaction: This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays limit information when limits are specified.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

*Table 5.7  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="NONE Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="CRISP Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GLOSS Skin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="MATTE Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="PRESSED Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="SHEEN Skin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE
Restriction  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction  If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

Default  0.0 (no offset)

Range  -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction  If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Default  FILL

Interactions  Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**SOLID**
each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

**GRADIENT**
a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.
Interaction  Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip  Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default  SOLID

Interaction  This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

**Restrictions**

- If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.
- If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**Interaction**

- If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interactions**

- If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**

specifies how to display grouped bars.
STACK

Groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData1 style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER

Displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default: STACK

Interaction: This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip: The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default: ASCENDING

Interaction: The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note: The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric
data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element <options> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless you also specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option.

**LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER**

specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending from each bar. Upper limits extend to the right of the bar and lower limits extend to the left of the bar. Specify one of the following values:

- **BOTH** adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.
- **LOWER** adds lower limit lines to the plot.
- **UPPER** adds upper limit lines to the plot.

**Default** By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option. If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then LIMITS=BOTH is the default.

**Interactions** Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITS= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

**LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR**

specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

- **CLM** confidence limits
STDDEV
standard deviation

STDERR
standard error

Default: CLM

Interactions:
- If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.
- Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.
- If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITSTAT=option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

MISSING
For group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note: The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip: This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Default Figure]</td>
<td>![NOZEROBARS Specified Figure]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip: This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.
OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.
Tips

For a grouped bar chart when `GROUPDISPLAY=STACK`, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both `SEGLABEL` and `DATALABEL`.

Use the `SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the `SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the `SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=**

Specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**

The GraphDataText style element.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless `SEGLABEL` is also specified.

**SEGLABELFITPOLICY=**

NONE | NOCLIP | THIN

Specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

**NONE**

No attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

**NOCLIP**

Does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

**THIN**

Drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

The label text height must not exceed the bar width, and the label length must not exceed the segment length.

**Default**

THIN

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless `SEGLABEL` is also specified.

**SEGLABELFORMAT=**

Specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Default**

The column format assigned to the `RESPONSE=` column, or `BEST6` if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless `SEGLABEL` is also specified.

**STAT=**

FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM

Specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:
FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:
- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:
- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the =PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.
Restriction If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults The statistic is displayed for the response variable. When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified. This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list) a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list) applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**See**

*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**

```
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**

```
```
**Default**  
By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**  
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**  
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**  
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**Interaction**  
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**X2AXIS**  
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**  
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**HBARBASIC Statement**  
Creates a horizontal bar chart that is compatible with other categorization charts as well as basic plots, such as scatter and series plots, and box plots.

**Note:** When using the HBARBASIC statement with a procedure that uses the BY statement, axes are not guaranteed to be uniform across BY groups.

**See:** Basic plot types on page 1258

**Example:** “About Bar Charts” on page 44

**Syntax**

```
HBARBASIC category-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**  
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=numeric-value**  
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**  
specifies the appearance of the baseline.
COLORMODEL=\textit{style-element} \mid (color-list)
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
\end{itemize}

COLORRESPONSE=\textit{numeric-column}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.
\end{itemize}

DATASKIN=\texttt{NONE} \mid \texttt{CRISP} \mid \texttt{GLOSS} \mid \texttt{MATTE} \mid \texttt{PRESSED} \mid \texttt{SHEEN}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
\end{itemize}

DISCRETEOFFSET=\textit{numeric-value}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.
\end{itemize}

FILL \mid NOFILL
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies whether the bars are filled.
\end{itemize}

FILLATTRS=\textit{style-element} <\textit{options}> \mid (\textit{options})
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the fill color and transparency.
\end{itemize}

FILLTYPE=SOLID \mid GRADIENT
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.
\end{itemize}

NOZEROBARS
\begin{itemize}
\item suppresses zero-length bars.
\end{itemize}

OUTLINE \mid NOOUTLINE
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies whether the bars have outlines.
\end{itemize}

OUTLINEATTRS=\textit{style-element} <\textit{options}> \mid (\textit{options})
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.
\end{itemize}

RATTRID=\textit{character-value}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.
\end{itemize}

TRANSPARENCY=\textit{value}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Axis options}

\textbf{BASELINE=\textit{numeric-value}}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{X2AXIS}
\begin{itemize}
\item assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Y2AXIS}
\begin{itemize}
\item assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Data tip options}

\textbf{TIP=(role-list)} \mid \texttt{NONE}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{TIPFORMAT=(format-list)}
\begin{itemize}
\item applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{TIPLABEL=(label-list)}
\begin{itemize}
\item applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{Group options}

\textbf{CLUSTERWIDTH=\textit{numeric-value}}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{GROUP=\textit{variable}}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies a variable that is used to group the data.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{GROUPDISPLAY=STACK} \mid \texttt{CLUSTER}
\begin{itemize}
\item specifies how to display grouped bars.
\end{itemize}

\textbf{GROUPORDER=DATA} \mid \texttt{REVERSEDATA} \mid \texttt{ASCENDING} \mid \texttt{DESCENDING}
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**Label options**

- **DATALABEL**
  displays the bar statistic value for each bar.

- **DATALABELATTRS= style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

- **DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
  specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

- **DATALABELFORMAT= format**
  specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

- **LEGENDLABEL='text-string'**
  specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

- **SEGLABEL**
  displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

- **SEGLABELATTRS= style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

- **SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN**
  specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

- **SEGLABELFORMAT= format**
  specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Plot options**

- **MISSING**
  for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

- **RESPONSE=response-variable**
  specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

- **URL=character-variable**
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

- **NAME='text-string'**
  assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Statistics options**

- **COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**
  specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

- **STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION**
  specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

**Required Argument**

- **category-variable**
  specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.
Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interaction When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

**Notes**

The baseline is always drawn by default.

When *style-element* is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

**Tip**

To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

**Default**

0.8

**Interactions**

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

*(color-list)*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.
**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interactions**

If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

This option is ignored if COLORSTAT=FREQ or COLORSTAT=PCT.

**Tip**

The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**

“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**

specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

When COLORRESPONSE= is not specified, the following values are valid:

- **FREQ** frequency count
- **PCT** percentages between 0 and 100

When the COLORRESPONSE= option is specified, the following values are valid:

- **SUM** sum values for the color response
- **MEAN** mean values for the color response

**Defaults**

SUM when you also specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**Note**

This option is independent of the STAT= and RESPONSE= options.

**DATALABEL**

displays the bar statistic value for each bar. For grouped clustered bars, each bar is labeled with the summarized value of the bar. For grouped stacked bars, the segmented bar is labeled with the accumulated, summarized value of all the bar segments.

**Default**

No label is shown

**Interaction**

By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.
Tip The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the DATALABELATTRS= option. The text format is specified by the DATALABELFORMAT= option.

**DATALABELATTRS=**\(<\text{style-element} \,<\text{(options)}\,\,|\,\,(\text{options})\,\,\,)\)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=**\(\text{NONE}\)**
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**Default**
Show the labels unless they collide.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATALABELFORMAT=**\(\text{format}\)**
specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

**Default**
The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=**\(\text{NONE} \,|\, \text{CRISP} \,|\, \text{GLOSS} \,|\, \text{MATTE} \,|\, \text{PRESSED} \,|\, \text{SHEEN}\)**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:
Table 5.8  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>CRISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE

Restriction: The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

Range: -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction: If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

FILL | NOFILL

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Default: FILL

Interactions: Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults: Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency
FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID
  each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

GRADIENT
  a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default SOLID
Interaction This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
  groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is
represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...
GraphData2 style elements in the current style.

**CLUSTER**

displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

*Note:* CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>STACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interaction**

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

| Tip | The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=. |

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**

orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**

orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**

orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>ASCENDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interactions**

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

*Note* The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the
observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**“*text-string*”

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**MISSING**

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

**NAME=**“*text-string*”

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note** The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip** This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOZEROBARS**

suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Default Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="NOZEROBARS Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

**Tip** This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**

specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default** OUTLINE

**Interactions** Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.
OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default  
GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction  
This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  
Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

SEGLABEL

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

Tips  
For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.
SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the
appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify
a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance
attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment
labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not
considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that
extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do
not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis
elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if
no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION
specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

For bar charts with no RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

FREQ frequency count
PCT | PERCENT percentages between 0 and 100
PROPORTION proportions between 0 and 1

For bar charts with a RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

SUM sum values for the response
MEAN mean values for the response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.
FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.
Interaction  When this option is used with the GROUP=group option, the specified statistic is computed for each segment that is created for the unique group values.

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

*role-list*
a space-separated list of unique chart roles enclosed in parentheses. The available roles for TIP are CATEGORY, GROUP, and RESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

*Note:* You must specify the GROUP and RESPONSE roles for the chart in order to use those roles for data tips.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```sas
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tip=(category response)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *role-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the *role-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**
0.0

**Range**
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**

**Default**
By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```

**X2AXIS**
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**HBARPARM Statement**

Creates a horizontal bar chart based on a pre-summarized response value for each unique value of the category variable. You can also assign variables to the upper and lower limits.
Requirement: The data must contain only one response value per unique category variable. If more than one value is found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the graph might produce unpredictable results.

Interaction: The HBARPARM statement can be combined only with other basic plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

Note: An important distinction between HBARPARM and HBAR is that the response variable is required for HBARPARM. In addition, the response variable should contain pre-summarized computed values such as a sum or a mean.

Example: “About Bar Charts” on page 44

Syntax

HBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable <options>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element ((options)) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the baseline.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

FILL | NOFILL
-specifies whether the bars are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element ((options)) | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element ((options)) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.
TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options
BASELINE=numeric-value
specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

X2AXIS
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options
DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE
specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the location of the data label.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.
Limit options

LIMITATTRS=\textit{style-element} \langle\textit{options}\rangle \langle\textit{options}\rangle

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITLOWER=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines.

LIMITUPPER=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines.

Plot options

MISSING

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

URL=\textit{character-variable}

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME=\textit{text-string}

assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

\textbf{CATEGORY=}\textit{category-variable}

specifies the variable that categorizes the data. All values are treated as discrete values. The input data for this variable should contain unique values. When the category values are not unique, a warning is logged, and multiple bars are superimposed at the duplicated category values. The CATEGORY axis is always discrete.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

\textbf{RESPONSE=}\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies a numeric response variable. The input data is expected to be pre-summarized computed values (sum, mean, and so on).

Optional Arguments

\textbf{ATTRID=}\textit{character-value}

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

\textbf{BARWIDTH=}\textit{numeric-value}

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.
Defaults

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range

0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction

When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by
the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are
 drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically
around the midpoint.

BASELINE=numeric-value

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always
displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default
value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the
baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default

0

Interaction

When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0
or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore
the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips

The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the
BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the
line thickness to 0.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default

The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes

The baseline is always drawn by default.

When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR,
LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip

To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0
(narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are
clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the
maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default

0.8
Interactions
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

```
INTERACT
```

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element* | *(color-list)*
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

*(color-list)* specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=** *numeric-column*
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262
**DATALABEL <=variable>**

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

*Note:* By default, the data label fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels sometimes might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1…GraphData

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS={(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

---

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**

specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

**Default**

Show the labels unless they collide.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

---

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT**

specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

**DATA**

places the label on the data primitives (at the right edge of the bars).

**LEFT**

places the label to the left of the bars.

**RIGHT**

places the label to the right of the bars.

**Default**

DATA

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.
This option displays limit information when limits are specified.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**DATASKIN=**NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

| Table 5.9  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NONE      | CRISP     | GLOSS     |
|           |           |           |
| MATTE     | PRESSED   | SHEEN     |
|           |           |           |

**Default**

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**

If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=**numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default**

**Range**

-0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

**Interaction**

If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

**Default**
Interactions

Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=**

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

- 0.0 transparency

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- SOLID
  
each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

- GRADIENT
  
a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

**Interaction**

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

**Tip**

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

**Default**

SOLID

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**GROUP=**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been
ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how to display grouped bars.

**STACK**
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData<sub>n</sub> style elements in the current style.

**CLUSTER**
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

*Note:* CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default

STACK

Interaction

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip

The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default

ASCENDING

Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be
changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Note**

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=** "text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable is used.

**Interaction**

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITLOWER=** numeric-variable

specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.

**Default**

The lower segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

**Interactions**

If LIMITUPPER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.

**LIMITUPPER=** numeric-variable

specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.
The upper segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

If LIMITLOWER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.
If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**OUTLINEATTRS=** *style-element* *(options)*  
| (options)  

specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

**Default**  
GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.  
GraphData1 ... GraphData*n* style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

**Interaction**  
This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=** *character-value*  

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See**  
Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331  
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SEGLABEL**  
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SUV</th>
<th>Sedan</th>
<th>Sports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21.68</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>29.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29.96</td>
<td>27.16</td>
<td>29.544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.647</td>
<td>25.13</td>
<td>24.222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tips**  
For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.
SEGLABELATTRS=style-element *(options)* | *(options)*
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.
The label text height must not exceed the bar width, and the label length must not exceed the segment length.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

*(variable-list)*
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```
Interaction | This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example | tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list) applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip | Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See | SAS Viya Formats and Informs: Reference

Example | tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TIPLABEL=(label-list) applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example | tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

X2AXIS
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

HBOX Statement
Creates a horizontal box plot that shows the distribution of your data.

Restriction: This plot has plot compatibility restrictions. See Table 7.2 on page 1259.
Interaction: Box plots can be overlaid with other box plots. However, overlaid box plots must have the same category variables.

See: “Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries” on page 748
Examples: “About Box Plots” on page 39
“Example 9: Creating a Horizontal Box Plot” on page 1196

Syntax
HBOX numeric-analysis-variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
BOXWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the box.
CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE
  specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines.

CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX
  specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

CONNECTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
  specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

EXTREME
  specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values
  for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified.

FILL | NOFILL
  specifies whether the boxes are filled with color.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the fill color and transparency.

INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the box width when an interval category (Y) variable is specified.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the box outlines.

MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box.

MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median.

NOCAPS
  hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

NOMEAN
  hides the mean marker.

NOMEDIAN
  hides the median line.

NOOUTLIERS
  hides the outliers from the plot.

NOTCHES
  specifies that the boxes be notched.

OUTLIERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

WHISKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines.

WHISKERPCT=number
  specifies the whisker length, in percentile units.

Axis options

X2AXIS
  assigns the analysis variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
  assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
Data tip options

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
adds data labels for the outlier markers.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

LABELFAR
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

CATEGORY=category-variable
specifies the category variable for the plot.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it.

PERCENTILE=1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Argument**

`numeric-analysis-variable`

specifies the analysis variable for the plot. If you do not specify the CATEGORY= option, then one box is created for the analysis variable.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BOXWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the box. Specify a value between 0.0 (0% of the available width) and 1.0 (100% of the available width).

Defaults 0.4

When GROUP is specified, the default box width is 0.6.

**CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE**

specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines. Specify one of the following values:

**BRACKET**

displays a straight line with brackets.

**LINE**

displays a straight line.

**SERIF**

displays a short straight line.

**NONE**

does not display a cap.

Default SERIF

**CATEGORY=category-variable**

specifies the category variable for the plot. A box plot is created for each distinct value of the category variable.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.1 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
Connect by statistic

**Connect=** `MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX`  
specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

- **Interaction**: This option applies only when the `CATEGORY` option is used to generate multiple boxes.

**ConnectAttrs=** `style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

- **Default**: `GraphConnectLine` style element in the current style for ungrouped data. `GraphData1` ... `GraphDataN` style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are `ContrastColor`, `LineStyle`, and `LineThickness`.

- **Interaction**: This option takes effect only if the `CONNECT=` option is also specified.

- **Interaction**: This option is ignored if the `GROUP=` option is also specified.

- **Examples**:  
  - `CONNECTATTRS=(Color="light green" Pattern=MediumDash Thickness=4)`  
  - This example specifies a style element: `CONNECTATTRS=GraphData3`

**DataLabel**

`<=variable>`  
adds data labels for the outlier markers. If you specified a variable, then the values for that variable are used for the data labels. If you did not specify a variable, then the values of the analysis variable are used.

- **Note**: This option has no effect unless the plot contains outlier points.

**DataLabelAttrs=** `style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the `DATALABEL=` option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

- **Defaults**: `GraphDataText` style element in the current style. The affected attributes are `FontFamily`, `FontSize`, `FontStyle`, and `FontWeight`. 
Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATASKIN**

This option specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled boxes. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.10 DATASKIN Options for Box Plots**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

NONE

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**

If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

This option specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset). If you specify a value outside of this range, an error message appears in the SAS log and the graph is not produced.

**Default**

0.0 (no offset)

**EXTREME**

This option specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified. When you do not specify the EXTREME option, the whiskers cannot be longer than 1.5 times the length of the box.
FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the boxes are filled with color. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

Default  FILL

FILLATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions  If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction  If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction  When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note  For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

CLUSTER
the boxes are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
all the boxes for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData\n style elements in the current style.

Defaults
CLUSTER for a discrete category axis
OVERLAY for a linear axis

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete.

Interaction
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note
The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric
For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the box width when an interval category (Y) variable is specified.

**Restriction**
The axis type for the category axis must be LINEAR, and the variable must be numeric.

**Example**
```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  hbox weight / category=height intboxwidth=20;
  yaxis type=linear;
run;
```

**LABELFAR**

specifies that only the far outliers have data labels. Far outliers are points whose distance from the box is more than three times the length of the box.

**Note**
This option has no effect if you do not specify the DATALABEL option, or if there are no far outliers.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**

specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend. By default, the label of the analysis variable is used.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the box outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interactions**
This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

**MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default**
GraphBoxMean style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.
MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphBoxMedian style element in the current style for ungrouped data. 
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

MISSING

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string”

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCAPS

hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

Interaction Using several options that hide box features can cause the NOCAPS option to be ignored. For example, if you use NOCAPS, NOFILL, NOMEAN, NOMEDIAN, and NOOUTLIERS in the same statement, the NOCAPS option might be ignored.

NOMEAN

hides the mean marker.

NOMEDIAN

hides the median line.

NOOUTLIERS

hides the outliers from the plot.

NOTCHES

specifies that the boxes be notched. The endpoints of the notches are at the following computed locations:

\[ \text{median} \pm 1.58 \left( \frac{\text{IQR}}{\sqrt{N}} \right) \]

For a visual description of the parts of a box plot, see “Details” on page 748.

OUTLIERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you
specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  GraphOutlier style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**PERCENTILE=** 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

Default  5 (empirical distribution function with averaging)

See  “Calculating Percentiles” on page 749

**SPLITCHAR=** “character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR= "abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  Values are not split.

**Interactions**  This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**  This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>LEFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

Note This option has no effect if your data does not contain two or more outliers with identical values for the analysis variable.

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

(role-list)
a space-separated list of unique box plot roles enclosed in parentheses. The box plot roles for TIP include X, N, STD, MIN, MAX, MEAN, MEDIAN, Q1, and Q3. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example `tip=(mean median)`

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.
Tip Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips. A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement** A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement** The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**WHISKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphBoxWhisker style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction** This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.
WHISKERPCT=\textit{number} \\
specifies the whisker length, in percentile units. When this option is specified, \textit{number} is used as the low percentile, and 100-\textit{number} is used as the high percentile.

Here are some examples of values and their effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentile Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>specifies the high and low extremes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>specifies the 10\textsuperscript{th} percentile low and the 90\textsuperscript{th} percentile high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>specifies the 25\textsuperscript{th} percentile low and the 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Default} The whiskers are drawn from the box to the most extreme point that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the IQR

\textbf{Range} 0–25

\textbf{Notes} When this option is specified, fences and far outliers are not drawn.

When this option is set to 25, no whiskers are drawn because the box extends from the 25\textsuperscript{th} to the 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile.

\textbf{X2AXIS} \\
assigns the analysis variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

\textbf{Y2AXIS} \\
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

\section*{Details}

\textbf{Statement Summary}

The plot displays a single box if only the analysis variable is provided. The plot displays multiple boxes if a category variable is also provided and that variable has more than one unique value.

The ANALYSIS variable is displayed on the horizontal axis. The axis for the analysis column is always LINEAR.

By default for numeric or character columns, the CATEGORY= axis is TYPE=DISCRETE. You can override the default and set TYPE=LINEAR in the axis statement, provided that the category column is numeric.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete. For the interval case, you can use the INTBOXWIDTH= option to specify the box width.

Two basic box plot representations can be drawn: a schematic (Tukey) box plot and a skeletal box plot. See the EXTREME option for details.

\textbf{Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries}

Box plots display the distribution of data by using a rectangular box and whiskers. Whiskers are lines that indicate a data range outside of the box.

\textit{Note}: Although the following figure shows a vertical box plot, the basic concepts apply to horizontal box plots as well.
In the previous figure, the bottom and top edges of the box indicate the intra-quartile range (IQR). That is the range of values between the first and third quartiles (the 25th and 75th percentiles). The marker inside the box indicates the mean value. The line inside the box indicates the median value.

The elements that are outside the box are dependent on your options. By default, the whiskers that extend from each box indicate the range of values that are outside of the intra-quartile range. However, they are close enough not to be considered outliers (a distance less than or equal to 1.5*IQR). If you specify the EXTREME option, then the whiskers indicate the entire range of values, including outliers.

Outliers are observations that are more extreme than the upper and lower fences (± 1.5 IQR). Outliers that are beyond upper and lower far fences (± 3 IQR) are called FAR OUTLIERS. By default, outliers are indicated by markers. If you specify the DATALABEL= option, then the outlier points have data labels. If you also specify the LABELFAR option, then only outliers that are 3*IQR from the box have data labels.

**Calculating Percentiles**

You can specify one of five definitions for computing the percentiles with the PERCENTILE= option. Let \( n \) be the number of nonmissing values for a variable, and let \( X_1, X_2, ..., X_n \) represent the ordered values of the variable. \( X_1 \) is the smallest value, \( X_2 \) is the next smallest, and \( X_n \) is the largest value. Let the \( r \)th percentile be \( y \), set:

\[
p = \frac{r}{100}
\]

and let:

\[
np = j + g
\]

when \( \text{PERCENTILE}=1, 2, 3, \) or 5, or let:

\[
(n + 1)p = j + g
\]
when PERCENTILE=4, where \( j \) is the integer part of \( np \), and \( g \) is the fractional part of \( np \). Then the PERCENTILE= option defines the \( t \)th percentile, \( y \), as described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weighted average at ( X_{np} )</td>
<td>( y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_j + 1 )</td>
<td>( x_0 ) is taken to be ( x_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Observation numbered closest to ( np )</td>
<td>( y = x_j )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &lt; \frac{1}{2} ) or when ( g = \frac{1}{2} ) and ( j ) is even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = \frac{1}{2} ) and ( j ) is odd or when ( g &gt; \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Empirical distribution function</td>
<td>( y = x_j )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &gt; 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Weighted average aimed at ( X_{(n+1)p} )</td>
<td>( y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_j + 1 )</td>
<td>( x_{n+1} ) is taken to be ( x_n )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Empirical distribution function with averaging</td>
<td>( y = \frac{1}{2}(x_j + x_j + 1) )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &gt; 0 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HEATMAP Statement**

Creates a plot of color-coded rectangles for the response variable of a pair of X and Y variables after it bins the data in two dimensions.

**Example:**  "About Heat Maps" on page 18

**Syntax**

```syntax
HEATMAP X=variable Y=variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)`
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- `COLORRESPONSE=numeric-variable`
  specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

- `COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN`
  specifies the statistic to use for the COLORRESPONSE= variable.
FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=number)
specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

OUTLINE
displays an outline around each colored region.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

SHOWXBINS
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

SHOWYBINS
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

XENDLABELS
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

YENDLABELS
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

Binning options

NXBINS=positive-integer
specifies the number of bins to use for the X role.

NYBINS=positive-integer
specifies the number of bins to use for the Y role.

XBINSIZE=positive-number
specifies the horizontal size of bins in X axis coordinate system units.

XBINSTART=positive-number
specifies the data value for the first bin of the X role.

YBINSIZE=positive-number
specifies the vertical size of bins in Y axis coordinate system units.

YBINSTART=positive-number
specifies the data value for the first bin of the Y role.

Data options

DISCRETEX
forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

DISCRETEY
forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

Data tip options

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
    applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
    applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Plot options
    FREQ=numeric-variable
        specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.
    WEIGHT=numeric-variable
        specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options
    NAME="text-string"
        assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments
    X=variable
        specifies the variable for the X axis.
    Requirement
        If you specify a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEX in the HEATMAP statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

    Y=variable
        specifies the variable for the Y axis.
    Requirement
        If you specify a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEY in the HEATMAP statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

Optional Arguments
    COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
        specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
    style-element
        specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
        STARTCOLOR
            specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
        NEUTRALCOLOR
            specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
        ENDCOLOR
            specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
    Example
        colormodel=TwoColorRamp
    (color-list)
        specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using
a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example</td>
<td><code>colormodel=(blue yellow green)</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=** *numeric-variable*

specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**

specifies the statistic to use for the COLORRESPONSE= variable.

Defaults FREQ

SUM if COLORRESPONSE= is specified

**DISCRETEX**

forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>If X= specifies a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEX. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>If X= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the X axis is considered to be discrete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCRETEY**

forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>If Y= specifies a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEY. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>If Y= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the Y axis is considered to be discrete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=number)**

specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The TRANSPARENCY= option value.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 (opaque) to 1 (entirely transparent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option overrides the TRANSPARENCY= option for the filled region only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tip You can combine this option with TRANSPARENCY= to set one transparency for the outline but a different transparency for the fill. Example:

```
outline transparency=0.2 fillattrs=(transparency=0.6)
```

FREQ=numeric-variable

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NXBINS=positive-integer

specifies the number of bins to use for the X role. The system determines the XBINSIZE= and XBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the range of the data.

Default Determined by the system.

Range 2 or more

See “Binning Options” on page 758

NYBINS=positive-integer

specifies the number of bins to use for the Y role. The system determines the YBINSIZE= and YBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the range of the data.

Default Determined by the system.

Range 2 or more

See “Binning Options” on page 758

OUTLINE

displays an outline around each colored region.

Default No outline is displayed

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <|options> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphOutlines style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SHOWXBINS**

specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

**Default**

Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.

**Restriction**

This option is ignored when a BY variable is used and uniform axis scaling is specified. (You specify uniform axis scaling using the UNIFORM= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.)

**Interaction**

When this option is used, the XENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the XENDLABELS= option is ignored.

**SHOWYBINS**

specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

**Default**

Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.

**Restriction**

This option is ignored when a BY variable is used and uniform axis scaling is specified. (You specify uniform axis scaling using the UNIFORM= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.)

**Interaction**

When this option is used, the YENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the YENDLABELS= option is ignored.

**TIP=role-list | NONE**

specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

**(role-list)**

a space-separated list of unique heat map roles enclosed in parentheses. The roles for TIP include X, Y, and COLORRESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

**NONE**

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:
Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(x y)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *role-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the *role-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *role-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the *role-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

Example tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**X2AXIS**

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**XBINSIZE=positive-number**

specifies the horizontal size of bins in X axis coordinate system units. The system determines the NXBINS= and XBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the X data range.

**Default**
Determined by the system.

**See**
“Binning Options” on page 758

**XBINSTART=positive-number**

specifies the data value for the first bin of the X role. The system determines the NXBINS= and XBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the X data range.

**Default**
Determined by the system.

**See**
“Binning Options” on page 758

**XENDLABELS**

specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

**Default**
If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the SHOWXBINS option is also used.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**YBINSIZE=positive-number**

specifies the vertical size of bins in Y axis coordinate system units. The system determines the NYBINS= and YBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the Y data range.

**Default**
Determined by the system.

**See**
“Binning Options” on page 758

**YBINSTART=positive-number**

specifies the data value for the first bin of the Y role. The system determines the NYBINS= and YBINSTART= values, if not specified. The bins always span the Y data range.
YENDLABELS
specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

Default: If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless the SHOWYBINS option is also used.

Details

Binning Options

Overview of Binning Options
In a heat map, each variable range is subdivided into equal size bins to create a rectangular grid of bins. The number of observations that fall into each bin is computed, and the grid is displayed by coloring each bin with a shade of color computed from a color gradient. You can use the COLORRESPONSE= option to specify the variable that is used for the color gradient. You can also use the COLORSTAT= option to specify the statistic to apply to the variable.

Note: Although the examples in this section were created in the SGPLOT procedure, the general concepts apply also to heat maps in the SGPANEL procedure.

Heat maps have several options for controlling how bins are used to represent the data. You can do the following:

- specify the number of bins (SGPLOT procedure only)
- specify the bin size
- specify the bin start values

The following sections describe the binning options and show how they interact.

The examples are all based on the following simple program:

```plaintext
ods graphics / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
  heatmap x=weight y=mpg_city;
run;
ods graphics / reset=all;
```

Specifying the Number of Bins
The NXBINS= and NYBINS= options specify the number of bins to use for the X role and the Y role respectively. The system determines the bin size and bin start values, if not specified.
Note: The NXBINS= and NYBINS= options are available only in the SGPLOT procedure. In the SGPANEL procedure, you can manage bins using the options to control bin size and bin start values.

In the following example, the number of bins is reduced to 11 on both axes. The example uses the SHOWYBINS option to make it easier to see the number of bins along the Y axis.

The following occur when you run this example:

- fewer bins are used to represent the data.
- because the bins always span the range of the data, the size of each bin increases. If you also specify the XBIN SIZE, YBIN SIZE, or both options, those options are ignored in order to accommodate the data.

Conversely, if you increase the number of bins, more bins are available to represent the data, and the size of each bin decreases.

Specifying the Bin Size

The XBIN SIZE= and YBIN SIZE= options specify the size of bins along the X role and the Y role in their respective data units. The system determines the number of bins and the bin start values, if not specified.

In the following example, the bin size is increased for both the X and Y roles.

The following occur when you run this example:

- the size of each bin increases.
- because the bins always span the range of the data, fewer bins are used to represent the data.
Specifying the Bin Start Values
The XBINSTART= and YBINSTART= options specify the data value for the first bin of the X and Y roles, respectively. The system determines the number of bins and the bin size, if not specified.

In the following example, the bin start values are increased for both the X and Y roles.

The following occur when you run this example:

• bins are drawn only for the data that starts with the specified values. In this case, the bins represent the intersection of data values in which X >= 4000 and Y >= 20.

• because the bins always span the range of the data, the size of each bin increases and fewer bins are used to represent the data.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
  heatmap x=weight y=mpg_city /
    ybinstart=20
    xbinstart=4000;
run;
```

HEATMAPPARM Statement

Creates a plot that represents the values of three variables. Generating an X, Y grid of rectangles from the values of two independent variables, it colors the rectangles to represent the values of a third variable, which can be a response variable or a group variable.

**Requirements:**
- The COLORGROUP= role or the COLORRESPONSE= role must be specified.
- The data must have at least two bins for both the X and Y axes. Otherwise, the heat map is not drawn.

**Note:**
- The data for a parameterized heat map should contain only one observation for each X and Y value pair.

**Example:**
“About Heat Maps” on page 18

**Syntax**

```
HEATMAPPARM X=variable Y=variable
COLORGROUP=variable </option(s)>;
HEATMAPPARM X=variable Y=variable
COLORRESPONSE=numeric-variable </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

```
ATTRID=character-value
```

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
HEATMAPPARM Statement

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
    specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE=
    option.

FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=number)
    specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

NOMISSINGCOLOR
    excludes missing values of the COLORGROUP= variable or of the
    COLORRESPONSE= variable from the heat map.

OUTLINE
    displays an outline around each colored region.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

XVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS
    specifies whether the input X values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or
    upper endpoints of the bins.

YVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS
    specifies whether the input Y values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or
    upper endpoints of the bins.

Axis options

SHOWXBINS
    specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.

SHOWYBINS
    specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.

X2AXIS
    assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

XENDLABELS
    specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the
    bins for the X axis.

Y2AXIS
    assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

YENDLABELS
    specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the
    bins for the Y axis.

Data options

DISCRETEX
    forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

DISCRETEY
    forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

Data tip options

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
    specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a
    rectangle.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
    applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Plot options
URL=character-variable
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
  assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments
X=variable
  specifies the variable for the X axis.

  Requirement  If you specify a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEX in the HEATMAPPARM statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

Y=variable
  specifies the variable for the Y axis.

  Requirement  If you specify a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must also specify DISCRETEY in the HEATMAPPARM statement. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

COLORGROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

  Requirement  This argument is required when the response variable is of type discrete.

COLORRESPONSE=numéric-variable
  specifies a numeric variable that is used to color the regions of the heat map.

  Requirement  This argument is required when the response variable is of type interval.

  Tip  The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

Optional Arguments
ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

  Note:  This feature applies to the COLORGROUP variable in the heat map.

See  Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1317

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
**style-element**

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

colormodel=TwoColorRamp

**(color-list)**

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**
colormodel=(blue yellow green)

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**DISCRETEX**
forces the X axis to be discrete when the X= variable is numeric.

**Requirement**
If X= specifies a numeric variable and the X axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEX. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Interaction**
If X= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the X axis is considered to be discrete.

**DISCRETEY**
forces the Y axis to be discrete when the Y= variable is numeric.

**Requirement**
If Y= specifies a numeric variable and the Y axis type is discrete, then you must specify DISCRETEY. Otherwise, the heat map might not be drawn correctly.

**Interaction**
If Y= specifies a character variable, then this option is ignored, and the Y axis is considered to be discrete.

**FILLATTRS=(TRANSPARENCY=number)**
specifies the transparency of the area fill in the rectangles.

**Default**
The TRANSPARENCY= option value.

**Range**
0 (opaque) to 1 (entirely transparent)
Interaction
This option overrides the TRANSPARENCY= option for the filled region only.

Note
The fill colors are determined by the COLORRESPONSE= or COLORGROUP= variable.

Tip
You can combine this option with TRANSPARENCY= to set one transparency for the outline but a different transparency for the fill.

Example:
outline transparency=0.2 fillattrs=(transparency=0.6)

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGCOLOR
excludes missing values of the COLORGROUP= variable or of the COLORRESPONSE= variable from the heat map. If missing color values are present, observations with missing COLORGROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= values are not displayed in the heat map. However, their values are still represented on the axis.

Default
Without this option, missing values are included in the heat map. The attributes of the missing value are determined by the GraphMissing style element unless a discrete attribute map is in effect, the MISSING= system option changes the default missing character, or a user-defined format is applied to the group value. In those cases, the attributes of the missing group value are determined by a GraphData1–GraphDataN style element instead of by the GraphMissing style element.

OUTLINE
displays an outline around each colored region.

Default
No outline is displayed

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the rectangle outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphOutlines style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.
RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SHOWXBINS
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the X axis tick marks.
Default Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.
Restriction This option is ignored when a BY variable is used and uniform axis scaling is specified. (You specify uniform axis scaling using the UNIFORM= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.)
Interaction When this option is used, the XENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the XENDLABELS= option is ignored.

SHOWYBINS
specifies that bins be used as the basis for the Y axis tick marks.
Default Without this option, a standard axis is used, ignoring bin boundaries and midpoints.
Restriction This option is ignored when a BY variable is used and uniform axis scaling is specified. (You specify uniform axis scaling using the UNIFORM= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.)
Interaction When this option is used, the YENDLABELS= option determines how the axis ticks and value labels are displayed. When this option is not specified, the YENDLABELS= option is ignored.

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a rectangle.

(role-list)
a space-separated list of unique heat map roles enclosed in parentheses. The roles for TIP include X, Y, and COLORRESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.
**Example**  
```
tip=(x y)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**  
Applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.  
Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.  
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.  

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles. |
| See | *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference* |

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**  
Applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.  
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.  
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.  

| Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles. |

**Example**  
```
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

**TRANSPARENCY=value**  
Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.  

| Default | 0.0 |
| Range | 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent) |

**URL=character-variable**  
Specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
**character-variable**

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**


**Default**

By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**X2AXIS**

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**XENDLABELS**

specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the X axis.

**Default**

If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints. This is true regardless of whether the XVALUES= option identifies the X data as endpoint values or midpoint values.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the SHOWXBINS option is also used.

**XVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS**

specifies whether the input X values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

**Default**

MIDPOINTS

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**YENDLABELS**

specifies that axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the endpoints of the bins for the Y axis.

**Default**

If this option is not used, then the axis ticks and value labels are drawn at the bin midpoints. This is true regardless of whether the YVALUES= option identifies the Y data as endpoint values or midpoint values.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the SHOWYBINS option is also used.

**YVALUES=MIDPOINTS | LEFTPOINTS | RIGHTPOINTS**

specifies whether the input Y values represent midpoints, lower endpoints, or upper endpoints of the bins.

**Default**

MIDPOINTS
**HIGHLOW Statement**

Creates a display of floating vertical or horizontal lines or bars that represent high and low values. The statement also gives you the option to display open and close values as tick marks and to specify a variety of plot attributes.

**Note:** This plot does not summarize data. If multiple observations have the same X or Y value, the observations are all plotted separately based on their values.

**Examples:**

"About High-Low Plots" on page 20

"Example 11: Creating a High-Low Chart" on page 1198

---

**Syntax**

```
HIGHLOW X=variable | Y=variable
HIGH=numeric-variable LOW=numeric-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
  specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **CLIPCAP**
  displays a clip indicator cap at the end of a bar or line when the bar or line extends beyond the axis range.

- **CLIPCAPSHAPE= DEFAULT | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | CLOSEDARROW | OPENARROW**
  specifies the type of cap used for the clip cap.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  specifies an amount to offset all lines or bars from the category midpoints.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  specifies whether the area fill is visible for bars.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **HIGHCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW**
  specifies the type of cap used at the high end of the bar or line.

- **INTERVALBARWIDTH=numeric-value**
  specifies the thickness of the bar when the X (or Y) data is numeric.

- **LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band.
LOWLABEL=variable
  specifies the label to be shown at the low end of the line or bar.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
  specifies whether the outlines of the bars are visible.

RATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options
  X2AXIS
    assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

  Y2AXIS
    assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options
  TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
    specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

  TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
    applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

  TIPLABEL=(label-list)
    applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
  CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
    specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

  GROUP=variable
    specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

  GROUPDISPLAY=OVERLAY | CLUSTER
    specifies how to display grouped data.

  GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
    specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

  NOMISSINGGROUP
    specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options
  HIGHLABEL=variable
    specifies the label to be shown at the high end of the line or bar.

  LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the HIGHLABEL= option, the LOWLABEL= option, or both options.

  LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
    specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend.

Plot options
  CLOSE=numeric-variable
    specifies the data for the CLOSE tick on the bar or line.
LOWCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW
specifies the type of cap used at the low end of the bar or line.

OPEN=numeric-variable
specifies the data for the OPEN tick on the bar or line.

TYPE=BAR | LINE
specifies how the data is to be represented.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments
X=variable | Y=variable
specifies a variable that is used to plot the values along the N or Y axis.

Note
If you specify X=variable, then the statement creates vertical lines or bars on the X axis and the HIGH and LOW values are plotted along the Y axis. Conversely, if you specify Y=variable, then the statement creates horizontal lines or bars on the Y axis and the HIGH and LOW values are plotted along the X axis.

HIGH=numeric-variable
specifies the upper value for the floating lines or bars.

LOW=numeric-variable
specifies the lower value for the floating lines or bars.

Optional Arguments
ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no distance between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

Default 0.85

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.
CLIPCAP

displays a clip indicator cap at the end of a bar or line when the bar or line extends beyond the axis range. The cap indicates where clipping has occurred. When the MIN= and MAX= axis options are specified for an axis and a data value exceeds the specified axis range, the bar or line for that value is clipped. If the bar or line already has a high or low cap, it is replaced by the clip cap.

For vertical bars, the clip cap is added to the end of the bar that is clipped by the Y axis range. The cap is a vertical arrowhead that points toward the clip edge (\(\downarrow\) or \(\uparrow\)).

For horizontal bars, the clip cap is added to the end of the bar that is clipped by the X axis range. The cap is a horizontal arrowhead that points toward the clip edge (\(\leftarrow\) or \(\rightarrow\)).

If an entire bar or line is clipped, a clip cap is displayed at the high or low side where the bar or line was clipped.

Interactions  
Clip indicators appear only when CLIPCAP is specified and the data values exceed the axis range that is specified by the MIN= and MAX= options. When the MIN= and MAX= options are not specified, the axis range is adjusted to accommodate the data values, and clipping does not occur.

When TYPE=BAR, the caps are drawn to fit within the bar width. The width of the bar itself might be reduced.

Note  
When the high-low TYPE=LINE, you can change the appearance of the clip cap using the CLIPCAPSHAPE= option.

Tip  
If you specify the HIGHLABEL or LOWLABEL option, and the bar or line is clipped, the label value is still drawn outside the tip of the clip cap. If the entire bar or line is clipped, no labels are shown.

CLIPCAPSHAPE= DEFAULT | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | CLOSEDARROW | OPENARROW

specifies the type of cap used for the clip cap.

The following table shows each clip-cap shape.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFAULT</th>
<th>SERIF</th>
<th>BARBEDARROW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(\downarrow)</td>
<td>(\rightarrow)</td>
<td>(\rightarrow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOSEDARROW</td>
<td>OPENARROW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\rightarrow)</td>
<td>(\rightarrow)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default  
DEFAULT

Requirement  
The shape can be changed only when TYPE=LINE (the default value).

CLOSE=numeric-variable

specifies the data for the CLOSE tick on the bar or line. For a vertical plot, the tick value is represented by an indicator on the side of the bar or line that has higher X values. For a horizontal plot, the value is represented by an indicator on the side with higher Y values.
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.
Interactions This option is applicable only when TYPE=BAR.
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

style-element
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.
Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.11 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="NONE" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="CRISP" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="GLOSS" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4" alt="MATTE" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="PRESS" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="SHEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

High-low plots can specify lines rather than bars.

**Table 5.12 DATASKIN Options for Lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7" alt="NONE" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="CRISP" /></td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="GLOSS" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image10" alt="MATTE" /></td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="PRESS" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="SHEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all lines or bars from the category midpoints. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset from the category midpoints)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.
FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible for bars. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

Default
The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphBand style element in the current style.

Interactions
This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.
Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.
If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults
Color attribute of the GraphDataConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction
This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=OVERLAY | CLUSTER
specifies how to display grouped data.
OVERLAY

groups are overlaid without any clustering. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData... GraphData\textit{n} style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER

observations with different group values are displayed in adjacent clusters around the category value. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Default

| OVERLAY |

Restriction

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER has no effect unless the X or Y axis is discrete.

Interactions

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER is applicable only when TYPE=BAR.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

\textit{Note}: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA

orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

\textit{Note}: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING

orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING

orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default

| DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING. |

Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

This option is applicable only when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and TYPE=BAR.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.
Note The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

\[ \text{HIGHCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDBARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW} \]

specifies the type of cap used at the high end of the bar or line. You can specify one of the keywords, or you can specify a character variable that contains one of the keywords.

All of the keywords can be specified for any high-low chart. However, the effect of each keyword depends on the setting for the TYPE= option and also the fill state of the bars, when displayed:

- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are filled, FILLEDBARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=BAR and the bars are not filled, CLOSEDARROW is used for all settings other than NONE.
- When TYPE=LINE and CLOSEDARROW is specified, FILLEDBARROW is used instead.

The following figure shows the effect of each cap value on horizontal lines, filled bars, and unfilled bars.

**Figure 5.3** Horizontal High and Low Cap Shapes for Lines, Filled Bars, and Unfilled Bars

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<th>NONE</th>
<th>SERIF</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILLEDBARROW</th>
<th>OPENARROW</th>
<th>CLOSEDARROW</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction Caps are not displayed for very short bars. Bar height must be at least twice the size of the cap in order for the cap to appear.

Interaction When TYPE=BAR, the caps are drawn to fit within the bar width. The width of the bar itself might be reduced.

**HIGHLABEL=variable**

specifies the label to be shown at the high end of the line or bar.
INTERVALBARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the thickness of the bar when the X (or Y) data is numeric.

Default The default thickness of the bar is derived from the minimum interval between the data values along X or Y.

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is a linear axis or a TIME axis.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the HIGHLABEL= option, the LOWLABEL= option, or both options. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData1n style elements.

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples
LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the elements from the band plot in the legend. By default, the label “band” is used for ungrouped data, and the group values are used for grouped data.

Interaction The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines for the band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData1n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the OUTLINES option.
LOWCAP=character-variable | NONE | SERIF | BARBEDARROW | FILLEDARROW | OPENARROW | CLOSEDARROW
specifies the type of cap used at the low end of the bar or line. You can specify one
of the keywords, or you can specify a character variable that contains one of the
keywords.

All of the keywords can be specified for any high-low chart. However, the effect of
each keyword depends on the setting for the TYPE= option and also the fill state of
the bars, when displayed:

• When TYPE=BAR and the bars are filled, FILLEDARROW is used for all
settings other than NONE.
• When TYPE=BAR and the bars are not filled, CLOSEDARROW is used for all
settings other than NONE.
• When TYPE=LINE and CLOSEDARROW is specified, FILLEDARROW is
used instead.

The following figure shows the effect of each cap value on horizontal lines, filled bars,
and unfilled bars.

Figure 5.4 Horizontal High and Low Cap Shapes for Lines, Filled Bars, and Unfilled Bars

Default

LOWLABEL=variable
specifies the label to be shown at the low end of the line or bar.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a
unique name within the procedure.
Tip: This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGGROUP

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

OPEN=numeric-variable

specifies the data for the OPEN tick on the bar or line.

For a vertical plot, the tick value is represented by an indicator on the side of the bar or line that has lower X values. For a horizontal plot, the value is represented by an indicator on the side with lower Y values.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE

specifies whether the outlines of the bars are visible. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default: OUTLINE

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TYPE=BAR.

Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement: You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction: This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.
Example  
\texttt{tip=(age weight)}

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default  
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement  
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See  
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example  
\texttt{tipformat=(auto F5.2)}

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example  
\texttt{tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")}

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  
0.0

Range  
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
TYPE=BAR | LINE
specifies how the data is to be represented. BAR uses fill and outline attributes.
LINE uses line attributes.

Default LINE

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each
plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS
HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the
ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following
statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

HISTOGRAM Statement

Creates a histogram that displays the frequency distribution of a numeric variable.

Interaction: The HISTOGRAM statement can be combined only with DENSITY statements in the
SGPLOT procedure.

Note: The range of the response variable is automatically divided into an appropriate
number of bins.

Examples: “About Histograms” on page 42
“Example 8: Combining Histograms with Density Plots” on page 1194

Syntax

HISTOGRAM response-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**FILL | NOFILL**
specifies whether the area fill is visible.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether outlines are displayed for the bars.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

**X2AXIS**
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the calculated values to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Group options**

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**Label options**

**DATALABEL <= NONE | AUTO | COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT PROPORTION>**
specifies the statistic to display at the end of each bin.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the histogram in the legend.

**Plot options**

**BINSTART=numeric-value**
specifies the X coordinate of the first bin.

**BINWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the bin width.

**BOUNDARY=LOWER | UPPER**
specifies how boundary values are assigned to bins.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**NBINS=numeric-value**
specifies the number of bins.

**SCALE=COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION**
specifies the scaling that is applied to the vertical axis.

**SHOWBINS**
specifies that the midpoints of the value bins are used to create the tick marks for the horizontal axis.

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable in the input data set that contains values to be used as weights for bin-width calculations.

**Plot reference options**
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Argument**

*response-variable*

specifies the response variable for the histogram.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BINSTART=numeric-value**
specifies the X coordinate of the first bin. Use this option in conjunction with the BINWIDTH= or NBINS= options to specify bins. If neither BINWIDTH= nor the NBINS= option is specified, the system determines the number of bins. If the BINSTART value results in excluding the entire range of data, it is ignored and the default BINSTART value is used.

Default The default value is determined by the system.

**BINWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the bin width. The system determines the number of bins. The bins always span the range of the data.

Default The default value is determined by the system.

Restriction The maximum number of bins is limited to approximately 10,000. If the number of bins computed from the data and the BINWIDTH= value exceeds 10,000, SAS computes a new bin-width value that yields approximately 10,000 bins. A warning of the change is written to the SAS log.

Interactions This option is ignored if the NBINS= option is also specified.

**BOUNDARY=LOWER | UPPER**
specifies how boundary values are assigned to bins.

**LOWER**
specifies that boundary values are assigned to the lower bin.

**UPPER**
specifies that boundary values are assigned to the upper bin.

Default UPER
DATALABEL <= NONE | AUTO | COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT PROPORTION>
specifies the statistic to display at the end of each bin. You can specify one of the following:

NONE
suppresses the data labels.

AUTO
uses the SCALE= option value. By default, SCALE=PERCENT.

COUNT | DENSITY | PERCENT | PROPORTION
specifies that the count, density, percentage, or proportion statistic is to be displayed at the end of each bar.

Default If DATALABEL is specified without a value, then the default is AUTO.

Interaction When DATALABEL=AUTO, the SCALE= option determines the statistic that is displayed at the end of each bar.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bins. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

Table 5.13 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="None Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Crisp Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Gloss Skin" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Matte Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Pressed Skin" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Sheen Skin" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the area fill is visible. The FILL option shows the area fill. The NOFILL option hides the area fill.

Default The default status of the area fill is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphHistogram style element in the current style.
Specifying FILL also hides any visible outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=**

```
<\(\text{options}>) \mid (\text{options})
```

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 \( \ldots \) GraphData\( n \) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**SOLID**

Each bin is filled with the color that is assigned to the bin fill area.

**GRADIENT**

A gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bin is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bin to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default

SOLID

Interaction

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**FREQ= numeric-variable**

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction

If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**GROUP= variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
Tip  ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**LEGENDLABEL=**=**“text-string”**
specifies a label that identifies the histogram in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used.

**NAME=**=**“text-string”**
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NBINS=**=**numeric-value**
specifies the number of bins. The system determines the BINWIDTH= value. The bins always span the range of the data.

The procedure attempts to produce tick values that are easily interpreted (for example, 5, 10, 15, 20). The procedure sometimes adjusts the location of the first bin and the bin width accordingly. As a result, the number of bins shown in the plot might not exactly match the number specified with NBINS=.

**Default**  The default number of bins is determined by the system.

**Range**  2 to 10,000

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether outlines are displayed for the bars. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default**  The default status of the outlines is specified by the DisplayOpts attribute of the GraphHistogram style element in the current style.

**Interactions**  Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**SCALE=**=**COUNT | PERCENT | PROPORTION**
specifies the scaling that is applied to the vertical axis. Specify one of the following values:

**COUNT**
the axis displays the frequency count.

**PERCENT**
the axis displays values as a percentage of the total.

**PROPORTION**
the axis displays values as proportions (0.0 to 1.0) of the total.

**Default**  PERCENT
SHOWBINS
specifies that the midpoints of the value bins are used to create the tick marks for the horizontal axis. By default, the tick marks are created at regular intervals based on the minimum and maximum values.

TRANSPARENCY=\textit{value}
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

\begin{verbatim}
Default 0.0
Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
\end{verbatim}

WEIGHT=\textit{numeric-variable}
specifies a variable in the input data set that contains values to be used as weights for bin-width calculations.

\textbf{Requirement} The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

X2AXIS
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the calculated values to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

\section*{HLINE Statement}
Creates a horizontal line chart. You can use the HLINE statement with the HBAR statement to create a horizontal bar-line chart.

\textbf{Interaction:} The HLINE statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPLOT procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

\textbf{Example:} “About Line Charts” on page 50

\section*{Syntax}
HLINE category-variable \textit{</option(s)>};

\section*{Summary of Optional Arguments}

\textbf{Appearance options}

\begin{verbatim}
ATTRID=\textit{character-value}
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BREAK
breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=\textit{numeric-value}
specifies an amount to offset all lines from the discrete category values.

LINEATTRS=\textit{style-element }\textit{<(option)> }\textit{| (option)}
\end{verbatim}
specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the line.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the location of the data label.

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend.
SPLITCHAR="character-list"
   specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data
   labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
   specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
   specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
   specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and
   legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
   adds limit lines to the plot.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
   specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
   specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify
   LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
   specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
   specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

MARKERS
   adds markers to the plot.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
   specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDASC
   specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
   specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input
   data.

MISSING
   for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates
   a line for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
   specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
   specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Statistics options**

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM

specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis.

**Required Argument**

category-variable

specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the lines.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALPHA=numeric-value**

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

**Default**

.05

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**

breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing. For example, if a response variable is used and it has all missing values for a certain category value, the SUM or MEAN for this category value will be missing. By default in such cases, the response value for the previous category is joined to the response value for the next category value by a line segment. If BREAK is specified, this segment is not drawn.

**Interaction**

This option is ignored when the Y axis is discrete and the MISSING option is specified. To break the line at missing values in that case, remove the MISSING option.

**Note**

The observation is excluded from the graph when there is a missing value for the FREQ variable.

**CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC**

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:
RESPASC
sorts by the response values in ascending order.

RESPDESC
sorts by the response values in descending order.

Default
By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

Restrictions
This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Uniform scaling and response sorting cannot occur on the same axis. If the UNIFORM= option is used in the SGPLOT statement, the UNIFORM option is ignored for the sorted response axis and a note is generated in the log. The UNIFORM= option is applied to the other axes and groups if requested. Note that the UNIFORM= option can selectively apply scaling to only the X or Y axis.

Interactions
When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

Notes
When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER= is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

CLUSERTWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.8

Interactions This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the line. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, then the label from the response variable is used.
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1…GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default INSIDE

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction
This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END
**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**

Displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**

Specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | LEFT | RIGHT**

Specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

DATA

places the label on the data primitives (at the right edge of the lines).

LEFT

places the label to the left of the lines.

RIGHT

places the label to the right of the lines.

**Default**

DATA

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays limit information when limits are specified.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines.
Specify one of the following:

Table 5.14  DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

Table 5.15  DATASKIN Options for Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default  NONE
Restriction  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from the discrete category values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default  0.0 (no offset)
Requirement  This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement  The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.

Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.
See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

**Restrictions**
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

- If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

**Interaction**
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interactions**
If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

**Note**
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
specifies how to display grouped lines.

- **CLUSTER**
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

- **OVERLAY**
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...
GraphData\( n \) style elements in the current style.

**Default**
OVERLAY
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) are used. If you do not specify a response variable, then the legend label is “Frequency”.

Note
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER**

adds limit lines to the plot. Specify one of the following values:

- **BOTH**
  
  adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

- **LOWER**
  
  adds lower limit lines to the plot.

- **UPPER**
  
  adds upper limit lines to the plot.

By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Interaction Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

**LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR**

specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

- **CLM**
  
  confidence limits

- **STDDEV**
  
  standard deviation

- **STDERR**
  
  standard error

Default CLM

Interaction If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

| Default | GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option. |

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

| Default | Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. |
| Interactions | This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified. |

|  | This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option. |
| Tip | You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline. |
| See | For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267. |

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

| Default | GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified. |
Tip You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS
adds markers to the plot.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a line for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip

If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM

specifies the statistic for the horizontal axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ

the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.

• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN

the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN

the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.
PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.

• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the =PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.

Restriction If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

Defaults The statistic is displayed for the response variable.
When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interactions
This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example: tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default: 0.0

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable 

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default: By default, no HTML links are created.

Interaction: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement: The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction: If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.
**X2AXIS**
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**INSET Statement**

Adds a text box inside the axes of the plot.

**Example:**  "About Text Insets" on page 32

---

**Syntax**

```
INSET "text-string" <... "text-string-n"> </option(s)>;
INSET (label-list) </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **BORDER | NOBORDER**
specifies whether to display a border around the text box.
- **LABELALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies how the labels are aligned when you specify label-value pairs.
- **POSITION=position-value**
specifies the position of the text box within the plot.
- **TEXTATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the text in the text box.
- **TITLE="text-string"**
specifies a title for the text box.
- **TITLEATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the title.
- **VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies how text values are aligned.

**Required Argument**

**text-string-list | (label-list)**
you must specify one of the following arguments:

- **text-string-list**
specifies one or more quoted text strings. Each string is placed on a separate line in the text box (for example, "My line 1" "My line 2").

  **TIP** You can use the VALUEALIGN= option to align the text values. They can be centered in the graph, or right- or left-justified.

- **(label-list)**
specifies a series of quoted labels and values for the text box.

Specify your label-value pairs as follows:

("label-1" = "value-1" ... "label-n" = "value-n")
Here is an example: ("My label 1" = "My value 1" "My label 2" = "My value 2").

You can use the LABELALIGN= and VALUEALIGN= options to align the labels and the values, respectively.

You can format the text in insets and add special characters using the following syntax:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(<em>ESC</em>) {sup 'string'}</td>
<td>Specifies that the string appears as a superscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<em>ESC</em>) {sub 'string'}</td>
<td>Specifies that the string appears as a subscript.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(<em>ESC</em>) {unicode 'hexadecimal-value'x</td>
<td>keyword }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** (*ESC*) is the default ODS escape character. You can set your own escape character with the `ODS ESCAPECHAR="character";` statement.

In the following inset statement, the Greek letter alpha denotes the alpha value for the confidence limits in a graph. The R-Square value is displayed using the superscript format:

```
inset ("(*ESC*){unicode alpha}" = "0.05" "R(*ESC*){sup '2'}" = "0.7705") / border;
```

Here is the text inset for this example:

```
α 0.05
R² 0.7705
```

**Optional Arguments**

**BORDER | NOBORDER**

specifies whether to display a border around the text box. The BORDER option displays the border. The NOBORDER option hides the border.

**LABELALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies how the labels are aligned when you specify label-value pairs. Specify one of the following:

- **LEFT**
  - aligns the text to the left.

- **CENTER**
  - aligns the text to the center.

- **RIGHT**
  - aligns the text to the right.

Default: LEFT

**POSITION=position-value**

specifies the position of the text box within the plot. The position values are as follows:
If you do not specify a position, then a position is determined automatically.

**TEXTATTRS=**<style-element> <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the text in the text box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

**Tip**

The GraphDataText style element makes the text slightly smaller. The GraphLabelText style element makes the text slightly larger.

**Examples**

TEXTATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

TEXTATTRS=GraphDataText

**TITLE=**“text-string”

specifies a title for the text box. The title text is always center-aligned.

**TITLEATTRS=**<style-element> <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the title. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\(n\) style elements.

**Examples**

TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText
VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies how text values are aligned.

Use this option to specify either of the following:

• how the values are aligned when you specify quoted label-value pairs in a (label-list)
• how the quoted strings are aligned when you specify a text-string-list

Specify one of the following values.

LEFT
aligns the text to the left.

CENTER
aligns the text to the center.

RIGHT
aligns the text to the right.

Default: RIGHT

KEYLEGEND Statement

Adds a legend to the plot.

See:
“Using Discrete Legends” on page 1261

Examples:
“Example 5: Adding a Prediction Ellipse to a Scatter Plot” on page 1190
“Example 6: Creating Lines and Bands from Pre-Computed Data” on page 1192
“Example 8: Combining Histograms with Density Plots” on page 1194

Syntax
KEYLEGEND <"name-1" ..."name-n"> <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ACROSS=n
specifies the number of columns in the legend.

BORDER | NOBORDER
specifies whether the border around the legend is visible.

DOWN=n
specifies the number of rows in the legend.

LINELENGTH=dimension <units>
specifies the length of the line glyph for line entries in the legend.

LOCATION=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the legend is placed outside or inside the axis area.

OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE
OPAQUE removes the legend’s transparency.

OUTERPAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.
POSITION=position-value
specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the legend.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the legend value labels.

Legend options

EXCLUDE=("item-name" <... "item-nameN" ...>)
specifies a list of legend entries to exclude from the display.

SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

TYPE=FILL | FILLCOLOR | LINE | LINECOLOR | LINEPATTERN | MARKER | MARKERCOLOR | MARKERSYMBOL
specifies which visual attributes to display for legend entries in the legend.

"name-1" ... "name-n"
specifies the names of one or more plots that you want to include in the legend.

Marker options

AUTOITEMSIZE
specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend value labels.

AUTOOUTLINE
specifies that the outline settings in the plot statements determine whether the fill swatches in the legend have outlines.

FILLASPECT=GOLDEN | positive-number
specifies an aspect ratio for the fill swatches based on their height.

FILLHEIGHT= dimension
specifies the height of the fill swatches.

SCALE=positive-number
specifies a scale factor that is to be applied to the fill swatch height.

Optional Arguments

"name-1" ... "name-n"
specifies the names of one or more plots that you want to include in the legend. Each name that you specify must correspond to a value that you entered for the NAME= option in a plot statement.

Default: If you do not specify a name, then the legend contains references to all of the plots in the graph.

Note: The names specified here determine which plots are included, but not the labels that appear in the legend for those plots. To specify labels, use the LEGENDLABEL= option on the plot statements.

ACROSS=n
specifies the number of columns in the legend. By default, the number of columns is determined automatically.
Note Depending on the number of legend entries and the number of columns and rows that you specify, the legend might not fit in your graph. If your legend does not appear, then you might need to specify a different value for the ACROSS= option.

**AUTOITEMSIZE**

specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend value labels. These proportional sizes take effect regardless of the attributes that are used in the plot.

The following figures show a legend with fairly large labels. In the first figure, the markers are small compared to the labels. The second figure uses AUTOITEMSIZE to size the markers in proportion to the labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Marker Size</th>
<th>AUTOITEMSIZE Used in the Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>▪ Asia ▪ Europe ▪ USA</td>
<td>▪ Asia ▪ Europe ▪ USA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip Use the VALUEATTRS= option to control the font size for the legend value labels.

**AUTOOUTLINE**

specifies that the outline settings in the plot statements determine whether the fill swatches in the legend have outlines.

Default When this option is not specified, the legend fill swatches are always outlined.

Note The outlines are always 1 pixel wide with a solid pattern.

**BORDER | NOBORDER**

specifies whether the border around the legend is visible. The BORDER option shows the border. The NOBORDER option hides the border.

Default BORDER

**DOWN=n**

specifies the number of rows in the legend. By default, the number of rows is determined automatically.

\( \text{Note: Depending on the number of legend entries and the number of columns and rows that you specify, the legend might not fit in your graph. If your legend does not appear, then you might need to specify a different value for the DOWN= option.} \)

**EXCLUDE=(“item-name” <... “item-nameN”...>)**

specifies a list of legend entries to exclude from the display.

Default No items are excluded.

Requirement Each item name must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent names by a space.

Note When the specified names are compared with the legend entry names, leading blanks are honored and trailing blanks are ignored.
Tip For plots with groups, you can exclude specific group values.

Example The following example excludes items Truck and Wagon from the legend.
   exclude=("Truck" "Wagon")

FILLASPECT=GOLDEN | positive-number
specifies an aspect ratio for the fill swatches based on their height.

GOLDEN specifies the golden ratio of 1.618 (width = 1.618 * height).

positive-number specifies a custom aspect ratio.

Default The system determines the aspect.

Interaction This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

Tip Use FILLHEIGHT= to specify the height.

FILLHEIGHT= dimension
specifies the height of the fill swatches. You can also specify the unit of measure. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default The system determines the height.

Interaction This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

Tip Use FILLASPECT= to specify the aspect ratio.

LINELENGTH=dimension <units>
specifies the length of the line glyph for line entries in the legend. The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default The length is determined automatically by the system.

LOCATION=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the legend is placed outside or inside the axis area. The OUTSIDE option places the legend outside of the axis area. The INSIDE option places the legend inside the axis area.

Default OUTSIDE

Interaction If LOCATION=INSIDE and POSITION= is also specified with any value, you might need to offset the axis in order to make space for the legend within the axis area. For more information, see “Example 2: Legend with a Position Specified inside the Axis Area” on page 814.

OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE
OPAQUE removes the legend’s transparency. This feature is useful when the legend is positioned within the graph area, and you want to hide the graphics elements that are behind the legend.

Default NOOPAQUE (the legend background is transparent)
OUTERPAD=\textit{dimension} \mid \textit{(pad-options)}

This specifies the amount of extra space that is added outside the legend border.

\textit{dimension}

This specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the legend border.

\textit{(pad-options)}

A space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

- \texttt{LEFT=}\textit{dimension} specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.
- \texttt{RIGHT=}\textit{dimension} specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.
- \texttt{TOP=}\textit{dimension} specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.
- \texttt{BOTTOM=}\textit{dimension} specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

\textbf{Note}

Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

\textbf{Tip}

Use \textit{pad-options} to create non-uniform padding.

\textbf{Default}

No padding

\textbf{Note}

The default units for \textit{dimension} are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

\textbf{POSITION=}\textit{position-value}

This specifies the position of the legend within the graph. The positions are as follows:

- \texttt{BOTTOM} places the legend at the bottom of the graph.
- \texttt{BOTTOMLEFT} places the legend at the bottom left corner of the graph.
- \texttt{BOTTOMRIGHT} places the legend at the bottom right corner of the graph.
- \texttt{LEFT} places the legend at the left side of the graph.
- \texttt{RIGHT} places the legend at the right side of the graph.
- \texttt{TOP} places the legend at the top of the graph.
- \texttt{TOPLEFT} places the legend at the top left corner of the graph.
- \texttt{TOPRIGHT} places the legend at the top right corner of the graph.

\textbf{Defaults}

\texttt{BOTTOM}
If LOCATION=INSIDE is specified, the legend is automatically positioned near an edge of the plot area that has the least amount of collision with the data.

**Interaction**

If LOCATION=INSIDE and POSITION= is also specified with any value, you might need to offset the axis in order to make space for the legend within the axis area. For more information, see “Example 2: Legend with a Position Specified inside the Axis Area” on page 814.

**Notes**

By default, if you use more than one KEYLEGEND statement, then each legend is placed in a different position.

If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then all of your legends are placed at that position.

**SCALE=positive-number**

specifies a scale factor that is to be applied to the fill swatch height. Values greater than 1 increase the height while values less than 1 reduce the height.

**Default** 1

**Restriction** This option does not apply to markers with pattern fills.

**Interaction** This option is ignored when AUTOITEMSIZE is specified.

**Tips**

Use FILLHEIGHT= to change the base height.

Use FILLASPECT= to specify the width.

**SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

**Defaults**

When the procedure contains more than one plot statement, the default is based on the order of the plot statements.

For grouped data, the default is derived from the data order. If using SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the default is ASCENDING.

**Interaction** This option overrides the order that is set by any constituent plot statement’s GROUPORDER= option.

**TITLE="text-string"**

specifies a title for the legend. The title is placed to the left of the legend body, except in the following cases:

- the legend contains two or more rows of items
- the legend title length exceeds the space that is available on the left side of the legend

In those cases, the title is placed above the legend body.

**Defaults**

No title unless the legend shows group values

- If the legend shows group values, then the group variable is displayed by default as the title. In this case, to remove the title, specify TITLE="".

**Requirement** text-string must be enclosed in quotation marks.
TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title. You can specify the appearance by using a style
element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can
also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
- GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
- Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData style elements.

Examples
TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText

TYPE=FILL | FILLCOLOR | LINE | LINECOLOR | LINEPATTERN | MARKER | MARKERCOLOR | MARKERSYMBOL
specifies which visual attributes to display for legend entries in the legend. The legend entries can be distinguished as fills, lines, or markers.

For example, suppose a plot statement contributing to the legend contains markers. The example plot uses group data, and different marker symbols indicate the various groups. Specifying TYPE=MARKERSYMBOL displays the different marker symbols in the legend.

This option can be used as a filter. If a statement contributing to the legend does not have any visual attributes that match the TYPE specified, then the legend does not display any entries from that statement.

Some keywords can be used to create specialized legends that display a single visual attribute. For example, keywords FILLCOLOR or MARKERSYMBOL result in the display of a single attribute. Other keywords (for example, FILL, LINE, or MARKER) result in legends that display a set of visual attributes. For example, the keyword LINE results in the display of both line color and line pattern for legend entries that include lines in their display.

If this option is set to LINEPATTERN or MARKERSYMBOL, then a filled symbol is drawn using the same text color as the color used for the legend entry labels. The symbol is sized automatically. For keywords FILLCOLOR, LINECOLOR, and MARKERCOLOR, the filled symbols are drawn as outlined color swatches. The outline is 1 pixel wide, and its color is controlled by the CONTRASTCOLOR attribute of the GraphOutlines style element.

Default All attributes are displayed.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the legend value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
- Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData...GraphData
style elements.

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples

valueattrs=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
valueattrs=GraphTitleText

Examples

Example 1: Legend for Two Ellipses

ods graphics / reset width=4in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   scatter x=height y=weight;
   ellipse x=height y=weight /
      alpha=.2
      name="eighty"
      legendlabel="80% Prediction";
   ellipse x=height y=weight /
      alpha=.05
      name="ninetyfive"
      legendlabel="95% Prediction";
   keylegend "eighty" "ninetyfive";
run;

Example 2: Legend with a Position Specified inside the Axis Area

If POSITION= and LOCATION= INSIDE are both specified, you might need to offset the axis in order to make space for the legend within the axis area.
The following example specifies LOCATION= INSIDE and POSITION= BOTTOM. In the graph, the legend collides with the data. To avoid this problem, the graph specifies an OFFSETMIN= value for the Y axis. (If the legend’s position was at the top of the plot, an OFFSETMAX= value would be specified instead.)

```
ods graphics / reset width=4in;
title "Mileage by Type (Excluding Hybrids)";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
  where type ne "Hybrid";
  vbar type / response=mpg_city;
  keylegend / location=inside position=bottom;
  xaxis grid;
  yaxis offsetmin=0.15 display=(nolabel);
run;
title;
```

**Note:** For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top. As a result, you use OFFSETMAX= to create an offset at the bottom of the axis. OFFSETMIN= is used to create an offset at the top of the axis for these plot types.

The following example specifies LOCATION=INSIDE and POSITION=TOPRIGHT. To avoid having the legend collide with the graph, the code specifies an OFFSETMAX=...
value for the X axis. The OFFSETMAX= value is applied to the end of the axis farther from the origin.

```sas
ods graphics / reset width=4in;
title "Average Height of Teenage Students";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
   where age >= 12 and age < 16;
hbar age / response=height stat=mean;
keylegend / location=inside
   position=topright;
xaxis offsetmax=0.3 display=(nolabel);
yaxis grid;
run;
title;
```

**LINEPARM Statement**

Creates a straight line specified by a point and a slope. You can generate a single line by specifying a constant for each required argument. You can generate multiple lines by specifying a numeric variable for any or all required arguments.

**Requirement:** The statement must be used with another plot statement that is derived from data values that provide boundaries for the axis area. For example, the LINEPARM statement can be used with a scatter plot or a histogram.

**Example:** “About Parameterized Lines” on page 23

**Syntax**

```sas
LINEPARM X=numeric-value | numeric-variable
   Y=numeric-value | numeric-variable
   SLOPE=numeric-value | numeric-variable
   </option(s)>;
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

\( \text{ATTRID}=\text{character-value} \)

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

\( \text{LINEATTRS}=\text{style-element} \ (\text{options}) \ | \ (\text{options}) \)

specifies the appearance of the line.

\( \text{NOEXTEND} \)

prevents the line from being extended beyond the axis offset.

\( \text{TRANSPARENCY}=\text{value} \)

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

\( \text{X2AXIS} \)

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

\( \text{Y2AXIS} \)

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Group options

\( \text{GROUP}=\text{variable} \)

specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

\( \text{NOMISSINGGROUP} \)

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

\( \text{CURVELABEL} <=\text{"text-string"} > \)

adds a label for the line.

\( \text{CURVELABELATTRS}=\text{style-element} \ (\text{options}) \ | \ (\text{options}) \)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the \( \text{CURVELABEL}= \) option.

\( \text{CURVELABELLOC}=\text{OUTSIDE} \ | \ \text{INSIDE} \)

specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

\( \text{CURVELABELPOS}=\text{AUTO} \ | \ \text{MIN} \ | \ \text{MAX} \)

specifies the location of the curve label.

\( \text{LEGENDLABEL}="\text{text-string}" \)

specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.

\( \text{SPLITCHAR}=\text{"character-list"} \)

specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines.

\( \text{SPLITCHARNODROP} \)

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

\( \text{SPLITJUSTIFY}=\text{LEFT} \ | \ \text{CENTER} \ | \ \text{RIGHT} \)

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

\( \text{CLIP} \)

specifies that the data for the line is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Arguments**

**X=numeric-value | numeric-variable**

specifies the X coordinate of a point.

**Notes**

Values are in the units of the data.

If the value specified for the X= option is outside of the data range, then the data range is extended to include the specified point. This behavior can be changed with the CLIP= option.

If you specify a variable, and the variable contains any missing values, no line is drawn for the respective observation.

**Y=numeric-value | numeric-variable**

specifies the Y coordinate of a point.

**Notes**

Values are in the units of the data.

If the value specified for the Y= option is outside of the data range, then the data range is extended to include the specified point. This behavior can be changed with the CLIP= option.

If you specify a variable, and the variable contains any missing values, no line is drawn for the respective observation.

**SLOPE=numeric-value | numeric-variable**

specifies the slope of the line. The slope can be positive or negative.

**Tips**

SLOPE=0 creates a horizontal line (parallel to the X axis).

SLOPE=. (missing value) creates a vertical line (parallel to the Y axis).

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See**

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLIP**

specifies that the data for the line is ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes. Each axis scale is determined by the other plots in the overlay. This might result in the line not being displayed if its data range is not within the data ranges of the other plots. This option ensures that the line is displayed.

**CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>**

adds a label for the line. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, then SLOPE=value is used. If you specify a GROUP variable, the group value is shown instead of the slope.
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE

specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default

INSIDE

Interactions

This option is used in conjunction with the CURVELABELPOS= option to determine where the labels appear.

This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is also specified.

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | MIN | MAX

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
determines the best label position automatically. The line label is positioned near the line boundary along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 and X2).

Interaction

This value is available only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE. If CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE, you must specify either MIN or MAX.

MIN
places the curve label at the minimum value for the X axis.

MAX
places the curve label at the maximum value for the X axis.
Defaults

AUTO when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE

MAX when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE

Interaction

This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is also specified.

GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “LineParm” is used (if you specify a numeric value for Y) or the Y variable name is used (if you specify a variable for Y).

Interaction

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOEXTEND

prevents the line from being extended beyond the axis offset. When specified, there might be a gap between the line and the axis. The gap is controlled by the axis offset. If the offset is set to 0, then there is no gap.

NOMISSINGGROUP

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"

specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the containing graphics element.
“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

\[ \text{SPLITCHAR="abc"} \]

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**

Values are not split.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless CURVELABEL is also specified.

- When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.
- You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**

LEFT

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**X2AXIS**

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
LOESS Statement

Creates a fitted loess curve.

Example: “About Loess Plots” on page 36

Syntax

```
LOESS X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;
```

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

- `ATTRID=character-value`
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- `LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`
  specifies the appearance of the fit curve.

- `NOMARKERS`
  removes the scatter markers from the plot.

- `SMOOTH=numeric-value`
  specifies a smoothing parameter value.

- `TRANSPARENCY=value`
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

- `X2AXIS`
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

- `Y2AXIS`
  assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

- `TIP=(variable-list) | NONE`
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- `TIPFORMAT=(format-list)`
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- `TIPLABEL=(label-list)`
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

- `GROUP=variable`
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

Label options

- `CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>`
  adds a label for the curve.

- `CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the fit line in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

Limit options

CLM <="text-string">
creates confidence limits.

CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions)
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.
Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

DEGREE=1 | 2
specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression.

INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR
specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

MAXPOINTS=n
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the loess fit and the corresponding limits.

REWEIGHT=n
specifies the number of iterative reweighting steps to apply to the data.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=numeric-variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies the variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

Default .05

Range 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CLM <="text-string”>
creates confidence limits. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the confidence limit.
CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAtributeOptions)

specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAtributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

CLMFILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)

Specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

CLMLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor,LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction

CLMLINEATTRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

Interaction

The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value

specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default

0.0

Interaction

This option takes effect only if you also specify the CLM option.

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

Interactions

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.
Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected
attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style
(ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the
GraphData1...GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also
specified.

Examples
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside
of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default INSIDE

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused
axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END

Interactions This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also
specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when
CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

DATALABEL \textless \texttt{variable}\textgreater 
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that
variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values
of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.
**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
- GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
- Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
```plaintext```
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```
Here is an example that specifies a style element:
```plaintext```
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText
```

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DEGREE=1 | 2**
specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. 1 specifies a linear fit and 2 specifies a quadratic fit.

**Default**
1

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**Requirement**
The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the category variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=.

When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable.

INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR
specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

Default CUBIC

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.

- Default
  - Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

- Notes
  - This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the LOESS curve.

  - By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the fit line in the legend. By default, the label “Loess” is used, along with the value of the SMOOTH= option if specified.
LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fit curve. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Defaults For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Note If you overlay multiple Loess plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for
grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and
LineThickness

Interaction This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is
also specified.

Tip You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify
attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines”
on page 1267.

MAXPOINTS=n
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the loess fit and the
corresponding limits.

Default 201

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a
unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use
of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

NOMARKERS
removes the scatter markers from the plot.

REWEIGHT=n
specifies the number of iterative reweighting steps to apply to the data.

Default 0

Interaction This option has no affect if you do not specify the WEIGHT option.
SMOOTH=numeric-value
specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, a smoothing value is determined automatically.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.
See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

*(variable-list)*
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the `IMAGEMAP=ON` option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Note**
The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**
[SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference](#)

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.

**Default**
0.0

**Range**
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Details**
For the SMOOTH= option, the smoothing parameter value must be greater than the minimum value that is determined by the following equation.

\[
\text{minimum} = \frac{\text{degree} + 1}{\text{number of observations}}
\]

**NEEDLE Statement**
Creates a plot with needles connecting each point to the baseline.

**Restriction:**
The vertical axis that is used with the NEEDLE statement cannot be a discrete axis.

**Example:**
“About Needle Plots” on page 25
Syntax

**NEEDLE** X=variable Y=numeric-variable </option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BASELINEATTRS=style-element </(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the baseline.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  specifies an amount to offset all needle lines from discrete X values.

- **LINEATTRS=style-element </(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the needle lines.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

- **BASELINE=numeric-value**
  specifies the Y-intercept for the baseline.

- **X2AXIS**
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

- **Y2AXIS**
  assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

- **TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

- **TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

- **CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
  specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

- **GROUP=variable**
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

- **GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
  specifies how to display grouped needles.

- **GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
  specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **NOMISSINGGROUP**
  specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.
Label options

**DATALABEL <variable>**
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend.

**SPLITCHAR=character-list**
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Marker options

**MARKERATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERS**
adds markers to the tips of the needles.

Plot options

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Arguments**

**X=variable**
specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=numeric-variable**
specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BASELINE=numeric-value**
specifies the Y-intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the plot, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used.
When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the axis.

**Default** 0

**Tips** The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

**Notes** The baseline is always drawn by default.

When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

**Tip** To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default** 0.8

**Interactions** This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.
**DATALABELATTRS** = *style-element* *(options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData*n* style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

`DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)`

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

`DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText`

---

**DATALABELPOS** = *position*

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>Bottom Left</th>
<th>Bottom Right</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Left</th>
<th>Right</th>
<th>Top</th>
<th>Top Left</th>
<th>Top Right</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottom</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOP LEFT</td>
<td>TOP RIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

---

**DATASKIN** = NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.16  DATASKIN Options for Lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

**Table 5.17 DATASKIN Options for Markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE

**Restriction**
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all needle lines from discrete X values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

**Group=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
specifies how to display grouped needles.
GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default
values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=*"text-string"*  
specifies a label that identifies the needle plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

Interaction The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=**

specifies the appearance of the needle lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData나 style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**MARKERATTRS=**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData나 style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

**MARKERS**

adds markers to the tips of the needles.

**NAME=*"text-string"*  
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The *text-string* is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.
**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

**SPLITCHAR=**"character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interaction This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=**LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over
the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are
displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS
GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example,
add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by
default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and
labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option
provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that
is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using
the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable,
use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is
assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable
that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This
option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data
tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that
is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the
same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a
variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example  tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable  specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**X2AXIS**

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**PBSPLINE Statement**

Creates a fitted penalized B-spline curve.

**Example:**  “About Penalized B-Spline Plots” on page 37

**Syntax**

```
PBSPLINE X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

**LINEATTRS=style-element *(options)***
specifies the appearance of the fitted curve.

**NKNOTS=n**
specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots.

**SMOOTH=numeric-value**
specifies a smoothing parameter value.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Label options

**CURVELABEL <=*text-string”**
adds a label for the curve.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element *(options)***
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

**CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE**
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

**CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START**
specifies the location of the curve label.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element *(options)***
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Legend options**

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies a label that identifies the B-spline curve in the legend.

**NOLEGCLI**
hides the legend entry for the individual value prediction limits.

**NOLEGCLM**
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

**NOLEGFIT**
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

**Limit options**

**CLI <="text-string">**
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values.

**CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))**
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines.

**CLM <="text-string">**
creates confidence limits.

**CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )**
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

**CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

**Marker options**

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)**
specifies the color of the marker fill.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

**NOMARKERS**
removes the scatter markers from the plot.

**PBSPLINE options**

**MAXPOINTS=n**
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the spline curve and for any confidence limits.
Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

DEGREE=non-negative-integer
specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=numeric-variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies the variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

Default .05

Range 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the CLI or CLM option (or both).

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CLI <="text-string”>
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the prediction limits.

CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines. The outline attributes can be the following:
CLILINEATRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
Specify the line attributes of the prediction limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphPredictionLimits style element in the current style for ungrouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

CLM CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions )
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAttributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

CLMATTRS =style-element | (COLOR=color)
Specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

CLMLINEATRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction CLMLINEATRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

Interaction The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0
CURVELABEL = "text-string"
adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interaction**
This option takes effect only if you also specify the CLM option.

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

**CURVELABELATTRS=** style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Examples**
CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELLOC=** OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

**Default**
INSIDE

**CURVELABELPOS=** AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

**Interaction**
This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.
MIN
    places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
    places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END

Interactions
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

DATALABEL <=variable>
    displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

Interaction This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight .

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS={(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position
    specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOTTOM</th>
<th>BOTTOMLEFT</th>
<th>BOTTOMRIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DEGREE=non-negative-integer**
specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

| Default | 3 |
| Range   | 0–10 |
| Restriction | DEGREE= and NKNOTS= cannot be set to 0 simultaneously. When both are set to 0, an error results. |

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

| Requirement | The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored. |
| Interaction  | Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline. |
| See         | For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267. |

**FREQ=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

| Restriction | If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis. |
| Note        | If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used. |

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

| Interactions | If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=. When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable. |

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.
The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Default Image]</td>
<td>![JITTER Specified Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**
Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

**Notes**
This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the PBSPLINE curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the B-spline curve in the legend. By default, the label “Penalized B-Spline” is used with the SMOOTH= value if specified, or else the group value for each B-spline is used.

**LINEATTRS=**style-element *(options)* | *(options)*
specifies the appearance of the fitted curve. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Defaults**
For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData_{n} style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Note**
If you overlay multiple PBSpline plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData_{n} style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

Interaction This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.
MAXPOINTS=\(n\)

specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the spline curve and for any confidence limits.

Default 201

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NKNOTS=\(n\)

specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots. By default, a large number of knots (100) is specified, which allows for a lack of smoothness in the results. However, the final function is typically much smoother due to the penalty. When SMOOTH=0 is specified, you should typically request fewer knots than the default because there is no penalty for lack of smoothness. For example, ten or fewer knots is usually enough to follow the functional form found in most data.

Default 100

Range 0 to 1000

NOLEGCLI

hides the legend entry for the individual value prediction limits.

NOLEGCLM

hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT

hides the legend entry for the fit line.

NOMARKERS

removes the scatter markers from the plot.

SMOOTH=\(\text{numeric-value}\)

specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, a smoothing value is determined automatically.

SPLITCHAR=“\text{character-list}”

specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“\text{character-list}” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.
If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Values are not split.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The split characters are case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tip**

If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default** LEFT

**Interaction** This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**(variable-list)**

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics / imagemap=on;```
### Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

### Note
The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

### Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

### Example
tip=(age weight)

#### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
Applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

#### TIPLABEL=(label-list)
Applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
TRANSPARENCY=\textit{value}

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.

Default \hspace{0.2em} 0.0

Range \hspace{0.2em} 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

WEIGHT=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement \hspace{0.2em} The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction \hspace{0.2em} When the CLI= option is used with this option, the confidence band for individual predicted values is displayed as a high-low plot instead of a band.

\textbf{X2AXIS}

assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

\textbf{Y2AXIS}

assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

\textbf{Details}

For the SMOOTH= option, the smoothing parameter value must be greater than the minimum value that is determined by the following equation.

\[
\text{minimum} = \frac{\text{degree} + 1}{\text{number of observations}}
\]

\textbf{POLYGON Statement}

Draws one or more polygons from data stored in a data set. This statement can be used with other basic plot and fit plot statements.

Restriction: \hspace{0.2em} You cannot overlay a polygon with a bar chart using the HBAR or VBAR statements. If you need to overlay a polygon plot on a bar chart, use an HBARPARM or VBARPARM statement instead.

\textbf{Syntax}

\texttt{POLYGON X=x-variable Y=y-variable ID=id-variable <\textit{option(s)}>;}

\textbf{Summary of Optional Arguments}

\textbf{Appearance options}

\texttt{ATTRID=character-value}

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.
BACKLIGHT=number
    specifies that label text should have a back light of a contrasting color.
COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
    specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
    specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
    specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.
FILL | NOFILL
    specifies whether the polygon(s) are filled.
FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the fill color and transparency.
LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the polygon outline.
OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
    specifies whether the polygon(s) have outlines.
RATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.
ROTATE= numeric-column | number | expression
    specifies the angle of rotation for the polygon measured in degrees.
TRANSPARENCY=value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

X2AXIS
    assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
XOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
    specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from discrete X values.
Y2AXIS
    assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
YOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
    specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from discrete Y values.

**Data tip options**

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
    specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
    applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
    applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

GROUP=variable
    creates a separate polygon color or outline pattern for each unique grouping that is specified.
NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options
LABEL <=variable>
specifies a label for the polygon curve.
LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)| (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot.
LABELLOC=INSIDEBOX | OUTSIDEBOX | OUTSIDE
specifies the location of the polygon label.
LABELPOS=CENTER | XMIN | XMAX | YMIN | YMAX
specifies the position of the polygon’s label.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the polygon in the legend.
ROTAETYPELABEL=AUTO | NONE | VERTICAL
specifies the rotation of the polygon label with respect to the rotation of the polygon.
SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments
X=x-variable
specifies the variable for the X values.
Y=y-variable
specifies the variable for the Y values.
ID=id-variable
specifies the variable for the ID values that identify the polygon(s). All data rows for a single polygon must have the same ID value. Only unformatted values in the ID= column are used.

When multiple polygons are defined in the same data set, all rows with the same ID value must be in contiguous rows. The ID values cannot be interspersed.
Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=**character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BACKLIGH**T=**number**

specifies that label text should have a back light of a contrasting color. number specifies the degree of the back-light effect.

The following figures show the effect of applying back light to the label. In these examples, FILL has also been specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACKLIGH<strong>T</strong>=0</th>
<th>BACKLIGH<strong>T</strong>=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The back light is based on text color. For dark colors, a white back-light effect is used. For lighter colors, a black back-light effect is used. The following figures show the back-light effects when full back light is applied (BACKLIGH**T**=1). In the first two examples, FILL has also been specified. The third example shows green text against a white background (no fill).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Text</th>
<th>Gray Text</th>
<th>Green Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Label</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults 0.5 when no GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

0.75 when the GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

Range 0.0–1.0, where 0.0 specifies no effect and 1.0 specifies maximum effect

Note This option is most effective when text color has a low level of contrast with the background. It is also effective when the background is cluttered.

**COLOR**MODEL=**style-element** | (color-list)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**style-element**

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

| **STARTCOLOR** | specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column. |
NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example  
\[
\text{colormodel}=\text{TwoColorRamp}
\]

\[(\text{color-list})\]
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example  
\[
\text{colormodel}=\{\text{blue yellow green}\}
\]

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled polygons. Specify one of the following:

Table 5.18  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="NONE" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="MATTE" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Default

**NONE**

### Restriction

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

### Interaction

If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILL</th>
<th>NOFILL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>specifies whether the polygon(s) are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the polygons. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

**NOFILL**

### Interactions

- Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.
- If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

### FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

**Defaults**

Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

- 0.0 transparency

### Interaction

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**Tip**

The TRANSPARENCY= suboption sets the transparency for the polygon fill and the polygon outline. You can combine this option with TRANSPARENCY= to set one transparency for the outline but a different transparency for the fill. Example: *transparency=0.2 fillattrs=(transparency=0.6)*

### GROUP=variable

creates a separate polygon color or outline pattern for each unique grouping that is specified. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

The polygon attributes for each unique group value are derived from the GraphData1–GraphDataN and GraphMissing style elements. If the polygon is filled, then the COLOR attribute is used for the polygon fill and the CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the polygon outline. If the polygon is not filled, then the CONTRASTCOLOR and PATTERN attributes are used for the polygon outline.

### Interactions

- When this option is used and the value is a variable associated with an ATTRID= option, the attribute mapping defined by the associated attribute map is used.
This option is ignored if the COLORRESPONSE= option is also used.

**LABEL=variable**
specifies a label for the polygon curve.

**Default**
When no variable is provided, the ID variable is used for labels.

**Interaction**
If a variable is supplied, rows that have the same ID value are expected to have the same value. If they do not, the ID value’s first row determines the polygon label.

**Tip**
The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the LABELATTRS= option.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the LABEL= option is also specified.

**Examples**

```
LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Aerial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
LABELATTRS=GraphValueText
```

**LABELLOC=INSIDEBOX | OUTSIDEBOX | OUTSIDE**
specifies the location of the polygon label.

**INSIDEBOX**
inside the polygon.

**OUTSIDEBOX**
outside the polygon but inside the plot area.

**OUTSIDE**
outside the plot area.

**Default**
INSIDEBOX

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the LABEL= option is also specified.

The label’s exact position is relative to the polygon’s X and Y data ranges and is determined by the combination of this option and the LABELPOS= option.

**LABELPOS=CENTER | XMIN | XMAX | YMIN | YMAX**
specifies the position of the polygon’s label. Specify one of the following values:

**CENTER**
centers the label.
LABELPOS=CENTER has no effect if you also specify LABELLOC=OUTSIDE or LABELLOC=OUTSIDEBBOX. The default label position is used in those cases.

XMIN
places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the minimum X axis value, centered in the Y axis range.

XMAX
places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the maximum X axis value, centered in the Y axis range.

YMIN
places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the minimum Y axis value, centered in the X axis range.

YMAX
places the label at the part of the polygon closest to the maximum Y axis value, centered in the X axis range.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the polygon in the legend.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the polygon outline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the polygon in the legend.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the polygon outline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the polygon(s) have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interaction If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

Tip Use the LINEATTRS= option to control the appearance of the outline.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

ROTATE= numeric-column | number | expression
specifies the angle of rotation for the polygon measured in degrees. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in the clockwise direction.

Default 0 (no rotation is performed)

Interaction When this option is specified, the LABELLOC= and LABELPOS= settings are ignored and they are automatically set to INSIDEBOX and CENTER respectively.

Notes An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.

Rotating a polygon might cause clipping in some cases.

ROTATELABEL=AUTO | NONE | VERTICAL
specifies the rotation of the polygon label with respect to the rotation of the polygon. Specify one of the following:

AUTO
rotates the label with the rotation of the polygon.
NONE
does not rotate the label with the rotation of the polygon. The label position
remains fixed regardless of the polygon rotation.

VERTICAL
rotates the label to a vertical position.

Default AUTO

Interaction If ROTATION= is also specified, then ROTATELABEL=VERTICAL is ignored.

SPLITCHAR="character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough
room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

Default A single space

Interactions This option has no effect unless LABEL= is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the
displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in
the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in
the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example

tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See

SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

**X2AXIS**
assigns the response variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**XOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable**
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from discrete X values.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range –0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between discrete ticks.

Requirement The X axis must be discrete.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the category variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
YOFFSET=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies an amount to offset all polygon segment starting and ending points from
discrete Y values.

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

Range: −0.5 (downward) to +0.5 (upward), where 0.5 represents half the
distance between discrete ticks.

Requirement: The Y axis must be discrete.

Details

Overview
The POLYGON statement draws a polygon from a series of X-Y value pairs that are
stored in a SAS data set. The first X-Y value pair defines the starting point of the
polygon. When the next X-Y pair is encountered in the data set, a line is drawn from the
starting point to the second X-Y point. For subsequent X-Y pairs, a line is drawn from
the previous X-Y point to the current X-Y point. This pattern repeats until all of the
segments have been drawn.

Using the POLYGON statement, you can draw any data-driven shape on your graph,
which enables you to highlight data features, outline data boundaries, and so on. If you
later want to modify your polygon, you need only modify the polygon data in the graph
data set.

You can specify a “hole” in a polygon. A data row with missing X and Y values
indicates that the rows that follow specify the X and Y points for the hole, which is
inside the outer polygon.

Here is the sequence:
1. The initial data rows specify the outer polygon.
2. A row with missing X and Y values signals the beginning of a hole.
3. Subsequent data rows specify the X and Y points for the hole.

Multiple holes can be specified. Each hole is specified by a data row with missing X and
Y values, followed by a series of rows that specify the X and Y points for the hole.

Requirements for the Polygon Data Set
In the simplest case of a single polygon, your data set must provide an X, Y, and ID
column that stores the X-Y values and the ID for your polygon. The X-Y values in the
first data set observation must specify the starting point of your polygon. The X-Y
values in the subsequent observations must provide the points of each segment in the
order in which the polygon is to be drawn. There should be no gaps in the data. In order
to close the polygon, you can specify the starting X-Y values in your last observation,
although this is not required. If your last observation does not close the polygon, the
POLYGON statement automatically draws a segment from your last point back to the
starting point in order to close the polygon.

If you want to draw multiple polygons, your ID column must specify a unique identifier
string for each polygon. The identifier string associates the observations in the data set
with a specific polygon. All of the observations for each individual polygon must be
grouped together by ID and must be arranged in the order in which the polygon
segments are to be drawn.
Options are available that enable you to customize the polygon and enhance its appearance. For example, you can do the following:

• show or hide the fill and outline, and specify line and fill attributes. You can also apply a data skin as well as transparency to the polygon.

• rotate the polygon.

• offset the polygon from the X or Y axis.

• specify a label, the locations of the label, and label attributes. You can also rotate the label and specify how it fits in the allotted space when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

• specify an HTML page to display when the selectable polygon is clicked.

**Drawing a Single Polygon**

For a single polygon, the POLYGON data set contains an X and Y column that defines the polygon points, and an ID column. The polygon segments are drawn in the order in which they occur in the data. If the polygon overlaps any graphics elements that were drawn earlier, those elements are obscured. In that case, you can use transparency to enable the underlying graphics elements to show through.

Here is an example data set for a simple four-sided polygon identified as P1 that starts at point X=40, Y=100.

```
data polydata;
  input id $1-2 x y;
datalines;
P1  40  100
P1  20  220
P1 160 200
P1 180  80
P1  40  100
;run;
proc sgplot data=polydata;
  polygon X=x Y=y ID=id / fill outline;
run;
```

The following figure shows how the polygon is drawn.

As shown in the figure, the polygon starting point is X=40, Y=100. The first segment (S1) is drawn from the starting point to X=20, Y=220. The second segment is drawn from X=20, Y=220 to X=160, Y=200. The remaining two segments (S3 and S4) follow the same pattern. Although provided in this example, the last observation (X=40, Y=100) is not required. If not provided in the data, the POLYGON statement draws the last segment (S4) automatically in order to close the polygon.
**Drawing Multiple Polygons**

For multiple polygons, the POLYGON data ID column specifies a unique identifier for all of the observations that are associated with each polygon. The X and Y columns specify the polygon points. The polygons are overlaid on the graph in the order in which they occur in the data. For overlapping polygons, each polygon obscures part or all of the polygons and graphics elements that were drawn before it. In that case, you can use transparency to enable the underlying polygons and graphics elements to show through.

Here is an example data set for three separate polygons.

```plaintext
data polydata;
  input id x y;
  datalines;
  1  0  0
  1 20  0
  1 20 30
  1  0 30
  1  0  0
  2 30  0
  2 50  0
  2 40 30
  2 30  0
  3 60  0
  3 80  5
  3 80 15
  3 70 30
  3 60 30
  3 60  0
;
run;
```

In addition to the ID, X, and Y columns, the LABEL column is added to label the polygons in the output. Notice that the observations for each ID value are grouped together in the data set. The observations for each ID must occur contiguously in the data. Otherwise, unexpected results might occur.

The following figure shows how the polygons are drawn from this data. Reference lines are provided to help you locate the polygon points in the output.
The polygons are drawn in the order in which they appear in the data: rectangle (ID=1), triangle (ID=2), and polygon (ID=3). The red dot on each shape indicates the starting point for that shape, and the gray arrows and dots indicate the subsequent points and drawing progression for each shape.

Examples

**Example 1: Create a Single Filled Hexagon**

This example shows creates a single filled hexagon.

```ncl
ods graphics / width=3in;

data polydata;
   input id $1-3 X Y;
datalines;
   Tri 40  40
   Tri 30  70
   Tri 40  100
   Tri 50  100
   Tri 60  70
   Tri 50  40
; run;

proc sgplot data=polydata;
polygon X=x Y=y id=id / fill outline
   lineattrs=GraphData3 ;
xaxis min=30 max=70;
yaxis min=40 max=110;
run;
```

**Example 2: Use a Polygon to Highlight Data in a Scatter Plot**

This example shows you how to use the POLYGON statement to draw a filled polygon that highlights data in an iris petal dimension scatter plot. The polygon surrounds the markers for the Setosa species in order to highlight the data with a yellow highlight for that species.
/* Generate the data for the polygon */
data polydata;
   input polyID polyX polyY label $8-40;
datalines;
   1  9 2    Setosa
   1 13 5
   1 16 7
   1 17 6
   1 20 5
   1 20 1
   1 17 1
   1 15 0
   1 14 0
   1 11 0
;
run;

/* Concatenate the SASHELP.IRIS and polygon data into
data set IRIS */
data iris;
   set sashelp.iris polydata;
run;

/* Create the graph */
title "Iris Petal Dimensions";
proc sgplot data=iris;
   scatter x=petallength y=petalwidth / name="s" group=species;
   ellipse x=petallength y=petalwidth / type=predicted alpha=.2
      name="p80" legendlabel="80%" lineattrs=graphconfidence;
   ellipse x=petallength y=petalwidth / type=predicted alpha=.05
      name="p95" legendlabel="95%" lineattrs=graphconfidence2;
   polygon x=polyX y=polyY id=polyID / fill
      fillattrs=(color=yellow transparency=0.75)
      label=label labelloc=outsidebbox labelpos=ymax;
run;
title;
To draw a single polygon, the data set must provide an X, Y, and ID column. The data specifies the polygon points around the Setosa data in the clockwise direction. A LABEL column is added to provide a label for the polygon in the plot output.

In the POLYGON statement, the FILLATTRS= option specifies the fill color as yellow and a fill transparency of 0.75. The LABEL= option specifies the column in the data set that contains the polygon label text. The LABELLOC= and LABELPOS= options place the polygon label outside of and above the polygon’s bounding box.

To draw the polygon, the POLYGONPLOT statements starts at X=9, Y=2, and draws a segment between each point in data order. The last point, X=11, Y=0, does not close the polygon. To close the polygon, the POLYGON statement draws a segment between X=11, Y=0 and X=9, Y=2 automatically.

If you want to highlight the Versicolor data instead of the Setosa data, you need only modify the data in the POLYDATA data set to draw a polygon around the Versicolor data instead. You do not have to make any changes to the SGPLOT procedure.

### REFLINE Statement

Creates a horizontal or vertical reference line.

**Example:**  
“About Reference Lines” on page 22

#### Syntax

```
REFLINE variable | value-1 < …value-n> <option(s)>;
```

#### Summary of Optional Arguments

**Appearance options**

- `DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`  
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- `DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`  
  specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.

- `LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
  specifies the appearance of the reference line.

- `NOCLIP`  
  extends the plot axes to contain the reference lines.

- `TRANSPARENCY=value`  
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

- `AXIS=X | X2 | Y | Y2`  
  specifies the axis that contains the reference line values.

**Label options**

- `LABEL <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>`  
  creates labels for each reference line.

- `LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
  specifies the appearance of the labels.

- `LABELLOC=INSIDE | OUTSIDE`  
  specifies whether the labels are placed inside or outside of the plot area.
LABELPOS=AUTO | MIN | MAX
specifies the position of the labels.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

variable
draws a reference line for each value of the specified variable.

value-1 <... value-n>
draws one or more reference lines at the values that you specify.

Optional Arguments

AXIS=X | X2 | Y | Y2
specifies the axis that contains the reference line values. For example, if you specify AXIS= X, vertical reference lines are drawn at points on the X axis.

Default Y

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

Table 5.19 DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.
DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

LABEL <=variable> | <=("text-string-1" ... "text-string-n")>
creates labels for each reference line. If you do not specify a label value, the reference value for that line is used as the label.

If you specify a label value, the following options are available.

variable
a variable for the label value.

Restriction This label variable is used only when a variable is used for the REFLINE value. If this condition fails, the label variable is ignored and a message is written to the log.

"text-string-1" ... "text-string-n"
a text string for the label value.

Restriction The label string does not apply when a variable is used for the REFLINE value. In that situation, the label string is ignored and a message is written to the log.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the LABEL option is also specified.

Examples LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

LABELLOC=INSIDE | OUTSIDE
specifies whether the labels are placed inside or outside of the plot area. The INSIDE option places the labels inside the plot area. The OUTSIDE option places the labels outside of the plot area.

Default OUTSIDE
LABELPOS=AUTO | MIN | MAX
specifies the position of the labels. MIN specifies the label is placed at the minimum
value of the data axis. MAX specifies that the label is placed at the maximum value
of the data axis. AUTO places the label automatically.

Default AUTO

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the plot in the legend. By default, the label “Reference
Line” is used.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the NAME= option.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the reference line. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default GraphReference style element in the current style. The affected attributes
are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a
unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use
of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCLIP
extends the plot axes to contain the reference lines. By default, if a reference line is
created outside of the data range, then the reference line is not visible. This option
has no effect if you do not create reference lines that are outside of the data range.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room
to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit within the
containing graphics element.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default Values are not split.
### Interactions

This option has no effect unless LABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

### Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

### See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**

LEFT

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

---

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

---

### REG Statement

Creates a fitted regression line or curve.

**Interaction:**

A linear regression (DEGREE=1) cannot be used with logarithmic axes.

**Examples:**

“About Regression Plots” on page 38

“Example 4: Adding Prediction and Confidence Bands to a Regression Plot” on page 1189

---

### Syntax

```
REG X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fit line.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

Label options

CURVELABEL <"text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable
 displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the regression curve in the legend.

NOLEGCLI
hides the legend entry for the individual value confidence limits.

NOLEGCLM
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

NOLEGFIT
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

Limit options

CLI <="text-string">
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values.

CLIATTRS =style-element | (CLILINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options))
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines.

CLM <="text-string”>
creates confidence limits.

CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions)
specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes.

CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

NOMARKERS
removes the scatter markers from the plot.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

DEGREE=n
specifies the degree of the polynomial fit.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

**MAXPOINTS=**\(n\)
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the regression curve and for any confidence limits.

**WEIGHT=**\(numeric-variable\)
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

**Plot reference options**
**NAME=**"text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Arguments**

**X=**\(numeric-variable\)
specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=**\(numeric-variable\)
specifies the variable for the y axis.

**Optional Arguments**

**ALPHA=**\(numeric-value\)
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

- **Default** .05
- **Range** 0.01 (complete confidence) to 0.99 (no confidence)
- **Interaction** This option has no effect unless you specify the CLI or CLM option (or both).

**ATTRID=**\(character-value\)
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLI <="text-string"=>**
creates prediction limits for the individual predicted values. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the prediction limits.

**CLIATTRS =**\(style-element\) | (CLILINEATTRS=\(style-element\) <\(options\)> | \(options\))
specifies the appearance of the individual value prediction limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying attributes for the outlines. The outline attributes can be the following:

**CLILINEATTRS=**\(style-element\) <\(options\)> | \(options\)
Specify the line attributes of the prediction limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphPredictionLimits style element in the current style for ungrouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Default**
The default style element is GraphPredictionLimits.

**Interaction**
The CLIATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLI option.

**CLM <="text-string">**

creates confidence limits. The optional text string overrides the default legend label for the confidence limit.

**CLMATTRS =style-element | (CLMAttributeOptions)**

specifies the appearance of the mean value confidence limits by using an ODS style element or by specifying fill and line attributes. CLMAttributeOptions can be one or both of the following:

**CLMFILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)**

Specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**CLMLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

Specify the line attributes of the confidence limits. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphConfidence style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interaction**

CLMLINEATTRS= has no effect unless you change the display options in the style element to display outlines. See the preceding code example.

**Interaction**
The CLMATTRS = option has no effect unless you also specify the CLM option.

**CLMTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the confidence limits. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**Default**

0.0

**Interaction**

This option takes effect only if you also specify the CLM option.

**CURVELABEL <="text-string">**

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.
Interactions

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default INSIDE

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

 AUTO
 places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

 Interaction This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

 END
 places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

 MAX
 places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

 MIN
 places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

 START
 places the curve label at the first point on the curve.
**Default**

END

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

---

### DATALABEL <=variable>

Displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you also specify the NOMARKERS option.

### DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

Specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData{n} style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

---

### DATALABELPOS=position

Specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>Bottomleft</th>
<th>Bottomright</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>Topleft</td>
<td>Topright</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.
DEGREE=n
specifies the degree of the polynomial fit. For example, 1 specifies a linear fit, 2 specifies a quadratic fit, and 3 specifies a cubic fit.

Default 1
Range 0–10

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated n times for computational purposes, where n is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. A separate plot is created for each unique value of the grouping variable. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions If you specify the GROUP= option in multiple fit plot statements, then the first GROUP= variable is used for all of the fit plots that specify GROUP=.

When the GROUP option is used, the data is rendered in sorted order by the group variable.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.
The following partial images show the effect of jittering.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Default image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="JITTER Specified image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

**Notes**

This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on the REG curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the regression curve in the legend. By default, the label “Regression” is used.

**Interaction**

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LINEATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Defaults**

For grouped data, GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style are used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineStyle. The LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element in the current style.

For ungrouped data, the GraphFit style element in the current style is used. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Note**

If you overlay multiple REG plots using ungrouped data, the procedure uses GraphFit and GraphFit2 for the first two plots. If three or more plots are requested, the GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements are used instead for the ContrastColor and LineStyle attributes. In this case, the LineThickness attribute comes from the GraphFit element.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip  
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

Interactions  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip  
You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.
**MAXPOINTS=n**
specifies the maximum number of predicted points for the regression curve and for any confidence limits.

Default 10

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

*Note* The *text-string* is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

*Tip* This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOLEGCLI**
hides the legend entry for the individual value confidence limits.

**NOLEGCLM**
hides the legend entry for the mean value confidence limits.

**NOLEGFIT**
hides the legend entry for the fit line.

**NOMARKERS**
removes the scatter markers from the plot.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"*character-list*" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.
The split characters are case sensitive.

**Tip**

If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**

LEFT

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)

a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE

suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics / imagemap=on;```

**Interaction**

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Note**

The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using...
the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informat*s: Reference

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL**=&(label-list)

Applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY**=value

Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement except the confidence limits. The CLMTRANSPARENCY option must still be used to control transparency for confidence limits.

**Default**
0.0

**Range**
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**WEIGHT**=numeric-variable

Specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.
Interaction

When the CLI= option is used with this option, the confidence band for individual predicted values is displayed as a high-low plot instead of a band.

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**SCATTER Statement**

Creates a scatter plot.

**Examples:**
- "About Scatter Plots" on page 26
- "Example 1: Grouping a Scatter Plot" on page 1186
- "Example 5: Adding a Prediction Ellipse to a Scatter Plot" on page 1190
- "Example 6: Creating Lines and Bands from Pre-Computed Data" on page 1192

**Syntax**

```
SCATTER X=variable Y=variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.

- **ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot.

- **LABELSTRIP**
  strips leading and trailing blanks from marker characters or data labels with fixed positions before they are displayed in the plot.

- **RATTRID=character-value**
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

- **TRANSPARENCY=value**
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

- **X2AXIS**
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.
GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped markers.
GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.
NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.
NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options
DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.
DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.
DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend.
SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Marker options
FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

\texttt{JITTERWIDTH=positive-number}

specifies the width of the jitter space as a fraction of either the midpoint spacing or of the minimal interval width.

\texttt{MARKERATTRS=\texttt{style-element <(options)> | (options)}}

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

\texttt{MARKERCHAR=variable}

specifies a variable whose values replace the marker symbols in the plot.

\texttt{MARKERCHARATTRS=\texttt{style-element <(options)> | (options)}}

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot when you use the \texttt{MARKERCHAR=} option.

\texttt{MARKERFILLATTRS=\texttt{style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)}}

specifies the color of the marker fill.

\texttt{MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=\texttt{style-element <(options)> | (options)}}

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

\textbf{Plot options}

\texttt{FREQ=numeric-variable}

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

\texttt{URL=character-variable}

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

\texttt{XERRORLOWER=numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the X error bars.

\texttt{XERRORUPPER=numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the X error bars.

\texttt{YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

\texttt{YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable}

specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

\textbf{Plot reference options}

\texttt{NAME=“text-string”}

assigns a name to a plot statement.

\textbf{Required Arguments}

\texttt{X=variable}

specifies the variable for the x axis.

\texttt{Y=variable}

specifies the variable for the y axis.

\textbf{Optional Arguments}

\texttt{ATTRID=character-value}

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

\textbf{See} Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
**CLUSTERWIDTH=** *numeric-value*

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**

0.8

**Interactions**

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** *style-element* | *(color-list)*

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**style-element**

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

`colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

**(color-list)**

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

`colormodel=(blue yellow green)`

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element
Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interaction If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATRERS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
<td>BOTTOMRIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all marker symbols. If the symbol is not filled, then the data skin is applied to the outlines. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.20 DATASKIN Options for Markers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Orange Circle" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Orange Circle" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Orange Circle" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matte</th>
<th>Pressed</th>
<th>Sheen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Matte Orange Circle" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Matte Orange Circle" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Matte Orange Circle" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE

Restriction: The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction: You can use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a filled marker symbol.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement: This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by using suboptions. If you specify a style element, you can also specify suboptions to override specific appearance attributes.

*options* can be one or more of the following:

COLOR=color

specifies the color of the line. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default: The default color is specified by the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.
PATTERN=\textit{line-pattern}

specifies the line pattern for the line. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default: The default line pattern is specified by the LineStyle attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.

THICKNESS=\textit{n} <\textit{units}>

specifies the thickness of the line. You can also specify the unit of measure. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default: The default line thickness is specified by the LineThickness attribute of the GraphError style element in the current style.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement: The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction: Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See: For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=\textit{numeric-variable}

specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \textit{n} times for computational purposes, where \textit{n} is the value of the numeric variable.

Restriction: If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

Note: If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

GROUP=\textit{variable}

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction: When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note: For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.
Tip  
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**  
specifies how to display grouped markers.

- **CLUSTER**  
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

- **OVERLAY**  
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData style elements in the current style.

Default  
OVERLAY

Restriction  
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions  
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**  
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **DATA**  
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

  *Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

- **REVERSEDATA**  
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

  *Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

- **ASCENDING**  
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

- **DESCENDING**  
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default  
DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions  
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be
changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Note**
The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following examples show how the jittering differs based on the variable type that is being plotted on the X and Y axes.

**Table 5.21  X Axis Is Discrete and Y Axis Is Linear**

In the first case (No Jittering), markers that represent the same Y value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

In the second figure, the JITTER option is specified in the SCATTER statement. In this case, one-dimensional systematic jittering occurs along the X axis. The markers that represent the same Y value are offset along the X axis from the midpoint of that value in order to make all of the markers visible.

The next figures show the case in which both axes are linear. In the first figure (No Jittering), markers that represent the same X and Y bin value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured. In the second figure, two-dimensional random jittering occurs along the X and Y axes. The markers are offset randomly along both the X and Y axes in order to make all of the markers visible.

**Table 5.22  Both Axes Are Linear**
When JITTER is not specified, markers that represent the same response value are overlaid. As a result, some markers might be obscured.

Interaction

This option is not supported if MARKERCHAR= is also specified. The combination of these two options can produce unpredictable results.

Note

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

**JITTERWIDTH=positive-number**

specifies the width of the jitter space as a fraction of either the midpoint spacing or of the minimal interval width.

Default 0.85

Notes

The specified number can be greater than 1.

When used with a discrete axis, changes to JITTERWIDTH= take effect only as long as the markers overlap. Once the specified jitter width reaches the point where the markers are clustered side-by-side without overlapping, further increases to JITTERWIDTH= have no effect on the markers.

**LABELSTRIP**

strips leading and trailing blanks from marker characters or data labels with fixed positions before they are displayed in the plot. The MARKERCHAR= option specifies the variable that provides the marker strings that are used in place of marker symbols.

Interactions

This option affects marker strings only when the MARKERCHAR= option is specified.

This option affects data labels only when DATALABEL is specified.

Tip

Stripping the blanks from the numeric value strings helps center each string relative to its data point. Stripping is useful when you want to overlay the data values near or inside the markers for a plot.

**LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

Interaction

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.
Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

\textbf{MARKERCHAR=variable}

specifies a variable whose values replace the marker symbols in the plot. If a format is associated with the variable, then the formatted values are used as the marker symbols. If there is not a format associated with the variable and the variable contains numeric data, then the BEST6. format is used.

Interaction The MARKERCHAR= option overrides the DATALABEL= option and the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

\textbf{MARKERCHARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)}

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot when you use the MARKERCHAR= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  ContrastColor attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements.

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Examples  MARKERCHARATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

MARKERCHARATTRS=GraphValueText

\textbf{MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)}

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip  You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See  For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction

This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip

You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See

For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

NAME=”text-string”

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOERRORCAPS

suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

Interaction

The appearance of the error bars is controlled by the ERRORBARATTRS= option.

NOMISSINGGROUP

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See

Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315
SPLITCHAR="character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

\texttt{SPLITCHAR="abc"}

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.
NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example `tip=(age weight)`

### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example `tipformat=(auto F5.2)`

### TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.
Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**XERRORLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the X error bars.

**XERRORUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the X error bars.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

**YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

---

**SERIES Statement**
Creates a line plot.

**Examples:**
“About Series Plots” on page 28
“Example 3: Plotting Three Series” on page 1188
Syntax

SERIES X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH
specifies a position for arrowheads.

ARROWHEADSCALE=positive-number
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the series line.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Connect options

CONNECTORDER=XVALUES | XAXIS
specifies how to connect the data points to form the series line.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPLC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPLP=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPMC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPMS=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker symbols for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

LCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLC= variable.

LPATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLP= variable.

MCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMC= variable.

MSATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMS= variable.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

CURVELABEL <="text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.
CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
    specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or
    outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).
CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
    specifies the location of the curve label.
DATALABEL <=variable>
    displays a label for each data point.
DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
    DATALABEL= option.
DATALABELPOS=position
    specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
    specifies a label that identifies the series plot in the legend.
SPLITCHAR="character-list”
    specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data
    labels into multiple lines.
SPLITCHARNODROP
    specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
    specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Marker options**

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
    specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.
MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
    specifies the color of the marker fill.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.
MARKERS
    adds data point markers to the series plot data points.

**Plot options**

BREAK
    creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.
URL=character-variable
    specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string”
    assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Series options**

SMOOTHCONNECT
    specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices.

**Required Arguments**

X=variable
    specifies the variable for the x axis.
**Y=variable**

specifies the variable for the y axis.

---

**Optional Arguments**

**ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH**

specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.

- **START** displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.
- **END** displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.
- **BOTH** displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.

**Default** No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified

**ARROWHEADSCALE=positive-number**

specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

**Default** 1.0

**Interaction** ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**Tip** Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

**ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED**

specifies a shape for arrowheads.

The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

```
OPEN ➡️
FILLED ➡️
BARBED ➡️
```

**Default** OPEN

**Interaction** ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**

creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** style-element | (color-list)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

*(color-list)*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=** numeric-column

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.
### Interaction
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

### Tip
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

### See
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

---

**CONNECTORDER=XVALUES | XAXIS**

specifies how to connect the data points to form the series line.

- **XVALUES**
  - connects data points in the order read from the X variable.

- **XAXIS**
  - connects data points as they occur (minimum-to-maximum) along the X axis.

**Defaults**

- **XVALUES**
  - XAXIS for CAS data

**Tip**
For certain types of series lines (for example, time series) when the input data might not be sorted by the X variable, set this option to XAXIS to assure the expected connect order.

---

**CURVELABEL <="text-string">**

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interactions**
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

---

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

- GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

- Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.
Examples

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

Default INSIDE

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

AUTO
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

END
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

MAX
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END

Interactions This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.
The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the
group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=position**

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>BottomLeft</th>
<th>BottomRight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>TopLeft</td>
<td>TopRight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

*Table 5.23  DATASKIN Options for Lines*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matte</td>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

*Table 5.24  DATASKIN Options for Markers*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>None</th>
<th>Crisp</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Marker" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Marker" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Marker" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

- **Default**: 0.0 (no offset)
- **Requirement**: This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

- **Requirement**: The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.
- **Interactions**: This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.
- **See**: For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

- **Interaction**: When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.
- **Note**: For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.
Tip

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY

specifies how to display grouped lines.

CLUSTER

grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY

grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData[n] style elements in the current style.

Default

OVERLAY

Restriction

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when markers are displayed, and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPLC=variable

specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line colors are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData[n] style elements based on the GROUPLC= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

Interactions

The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Tips

Use the GROUPLP= option to set the line pattern.

Use the LCATTRID= option to associate the GROUPLC= variable with an attribute map ID.

You can also use LINEATTRS= option to set the line pattern and thickness.

See

“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPLP=variable

specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line patterns are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData[n] style elements based on the GROUPLP= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.
Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any
effect.

Tips
This option overrides the PATTERN= suboption of the LINEATTRS=
option.

Use the GROUPLC= option to set the line color. You can also use the
LINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness and color.

Use the LPATTRID= option to associate the GROUPLP= variable
with an attribute map ID.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an
Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPMC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker colors for a grouped plot
independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the
GROUP= option, the series marker colors are selected from the GraphData1–
GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements based on the GROUPMC= variable instead of the
GROUP= variable.

Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any
effect.

The MARKERS option must also be specified for this option to have any
effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the
MARKERATTRS= option.

Tips
Use the GROUPMS= option to set the marker symbol. You can also
use the MARKERATTRS= option to set the marker size and symbol.

Use the MCATTRID= option to associate the GROUPMC= variable
with an attribute map ID.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an
Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPMS=variable
specifies a variable that determines the marker symbols for a grouped plot
independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the
GROUP= option, the series marker symbols are selected from the GraphData1–
GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements based on the GROUPMS= variable instead of the
GROUP= variable.

Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any
effect.

The MARKERS option must also be specified for this option to have any
effect.

This option overrides the SYMBOL= suboption of the
MARKERATTRS= option.
Tips
Use the GROUPMC= option to set the marker color. You can also use the MARKERATTRS= option to set the marker size and color.

Use the MSATTRID= option to associate the GROUPMS= variable with an attribute map ID.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note
The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LCATTRID="discrete-attr-variable"
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLC= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the line color group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to LINECOLOR in the attribute map.
Requirement
The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

Interactions
This option is ignored unless the GROUPLC= option is specified.

Note
Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the series plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element (<options>) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the series line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

LPATTRID=discrete-attr-variable
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPLP= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the line pattern group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to LINEPATTERN in the attribute map.

Requirement
The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

Interactions
This option is ignored unless the GROUPLP= option is specified.

Note
Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.
Tip: You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See: For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**MARKERS**
adds data point markers to the series plot data points.

**MCATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMC= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the marker color group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to MARKERCOLOR in the attribute map.

**Requirement**: The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

**Interactions**: This option is ignored unless the GROUPMC= option is specified.

This option is ignored unless the MARKERS option is specified.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Note**: Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

**See**: “Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

**MSATTRID=discrete-attr-variable**
specifies an attribute map ID variable to be associated with the GROUPMS= variable. This option enables the plot to associate an attribute map with the marker symbol group. The option specifies the value of the ID variable that maps attributes to MARKERSYMBOL in the attribute map.

**Requirement**: The procedure statement must specify the attribute map data set using the DATTRMAP= option.

**Interactions**: This option is ignored unless the GROUPMS= option is specified.

This option is ignored unless the MARKERS option is specified.

This option overrides the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Note**: Do not use this option and the ATTRID= option in the same plot statement. Doing so can cause unexpected results.

**See**: “Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip   This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SMOOTHCONNECT
specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices. The following graphics fragments show the effect of using SMOOTHCONNECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Series</th>
<th>SMOOTHCONNECT Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="example1.png" alt="" /></td>
<td><img src="example2.png" alt="" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.
Interactions
This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default
LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

Default
Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

Interactions
The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.
**THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value**

specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THICKRESP=numeric-variable**

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

| (variable-list) | a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables. |
| NONE | suppresses the data tips from this plot. |
| Requirement | You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure: |
| | ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON; |
| Interaction | This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default. |
| Tip | Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables. |
Example  
tip=(age weight)

**TIPFORMAT=**(*format-list*)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**

The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**

A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**

*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**

tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=**(*label-list*)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=***value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=***character-variable*

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

Example

Default
By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map**

When you specify the GROUP= option, you specify a variable that is used to group the lines of your series plot. The plot lines and markers, if enabled, for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

The SERIES plot statement also includes four group options that give you additional control over grouped output:

- **GROUPLC=** specifies a variable that determines the line colors for the grouped series plot.
- **GROUPLP=** specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for the grouped series plot.
- **GROUPMC=** specifies a variable that determines the marker colors for the grouped series plot.
- **GROUPMS=** specifies a variable that determines the marker symbols for the grouped series plot.

When you specify one or more of these group options, you override the particular attribute (line color, line pattern, marker color, or marker symbol) from the GROUP= option.

The following example shows line attributes that are specified using the GROUP= and GROUPLC= options. The GROUPLC option is used to distinguish Microsoft stock close values from IBM and Intel stock close values. The Microsoft values have red lines.
data stocks;
  set sashelp.stocks;
  emphasis = 2;
  if stock eq 'Microsoft' then emphasis=1;
run;

title 'Microsoft Compared to IBM and Intel';
proc sgplot data=stocks (where=(date >= "01jan2003"d));
  series x=date y=close / group=stock grouplc=emphasis;
run;

You can associate group variables with an attribute map.

Use the following attribute ID variables:

- LCATTRID= associates the GROUPLC= variable with an attribute map ID.
- LPATTRID= associates the GROUPLP= variable with an attribute map ID.
- MCATTRID= associates the GROUPMC= variable with an attribute map ID.
- MSATTRID= associates the GROUPMS= variable with an attribute map ID.

Here is a simple example that shows attribute mapping of grouped markers.

/* Create the data set. */
data myclass;
  set sashelp.class;
  length type $10;
  if age > 12 then type='Teen';
  else type='Pre-Teen';
  label type="Age Group";
run;

/* Create the attribute map. */
data mymap;
  retain id "mytest";
  input value $ markersymbol $;
The series plots show markers that are determined by an attribute map.

```
datalines;
  Pre-Teen triangle
  Teen square
;
run;
```

SPLINE Statement

Creates a series plot with a quadratic Bézier spline interpolation that produces smooth curves.

**Note:** The spline plot is not guaranteed to intersect the original data points. For more information, see “Details” on page 939.

**Example:** “About Spline Plots” on page 29

**Syntax**

```
SPLINE X=variable Y=variable </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH` specifies a position for arrowheads.
- `ARROWHEADSCALE=positive-number` specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.
ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
  specifies a shape for arrowheads.

ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
  specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values.

LINEATTRS=style-element | (options) | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the spline line.

RATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

THICKMAX=dimension
  specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
  specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

THICKRESP=numeric-variable
  specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

TRANSPARENCY=value
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

  X2AXIS
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

  Y2AXIS
  assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

  TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

  TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

  TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

  CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

  GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPLC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPLP=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

CURVELABEL <=“text-string”>
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”
specifies a label that identifies the spline plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

BREAK
creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

SEGPOINTS=positive-integer
specifies a multiplier to apply to the time interval that is in effect for the INTERVAL= axis option.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options

NAME=“text-string”
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.
Y=variable
specifies the variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments

ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH
specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.

START displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.
END displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.
BOTH displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.

Default No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified

ARROWHEADSCALE=positive-number
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

Default 1.0

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

Tip Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.
The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

```
| OPEN          |
| FILLED       |
| BARBED       |
```

Default OPEN

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BREAK
creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **style-element**
  specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

  STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

  NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

  ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

  Example: `colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

- **(color-list)**
  specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as `GraphData3:Color`. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

  Requirement: The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

  Example: `colormodel=(blue yellow green)`

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**

If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**

The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**

“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**CURVELABEL \(<=\text-string\)>**

adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interactions**

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element \(<(\text{options})\)> | (\text{options})**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see "Text Attributes" on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData_n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE**

specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

**Default** INSIDE

**CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START**

specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

**AUTO**

places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

**Interaction**

This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

**END**

places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

**MAX**

places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.
MIN
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END

Interactions
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

Table 5.25 DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default NONE

Restriction The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete X or Y values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.
Note
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

CLUSTER
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style.

Default
OVERLAY

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interaction
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

GROUPLC=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line colors for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line colors are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements based on the GROUPLC= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.

Interactions
The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the COLOR= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Tips
Use the GROUPLP= option to set the line pattern.

You can also use LINEATTRS= option to set the line pattern and thickness.

See
“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPLP=variable
specifies a variable that determines the line patterns for a grouped plot independently of the GROUP= variable. When this option is specified with the GROUP= option, the series line patterns are selected from the GraphData1–GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements based on the GROUPLP= variable instead of the GROUP= variable.
Interactions

The GROUP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

This option overrides the PATTERN= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option.

Tip

Use the GROUPLC= option to set the line color. You can also use the LINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness and color.

See

“Example: Using Group Options, and Group Options with an Attribute Map” on page 924

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA

orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING

orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING

orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Interactions

The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note

The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the spline plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.
LINEATR�s=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the spline line. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped
data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and
LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a
unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use
of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
the graph.

See
Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SEGPOINTS=positive-integer
specifies a multiplier to apply to the time interval that is in effect for the
INTERVAL= axis option.

Default
20

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels
into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split
character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.
If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
Values are not split.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**Tip**
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**
LEFT

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**THICKMAX=dimension**
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

**Default**
Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

**Interactions**
The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.
If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

**THICKMAXRESP=** numeric-value

specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

- **Default**
  The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.

- **Interactions**
  The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

  The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.

  If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

**THICKRESP=** numeric-variable

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

- **Default**
  The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

- **Restriction**
  The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.

- **Requirement**
  The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.

- **Interactions**
  When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

  The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

- **(variable-list)**
  a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

- **NONE**
  suppresses the data tips from this plot.

- **Requirement**
  You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

  ```ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;```
**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.
**SPLINE Statement**

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**


**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Details**

Bézier curves are used to achieve smooth curves. They do this by approximating sequences of line segments.

The following figure shows an example of a spline plot overlaid on a series plot. As shown here, the spline plot does not always intersect the original data points.

**Figure 5.5  Spline and Series Plots**

![Spline and Series Plots](image-url)
**STEP Statement**

Creates a step plot.

**Restriction:** The vertical axis that is used with the STEP statement cannot be a discrete axis.

**Example:** “About Step Plots” on page 30

**Syntax**

```
STEP X=variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- `ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH`  
  specifies a position for arrowheads.

- `ARROWHEADSCALE=positive-number`  
  specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

- `ARROWHEADSHAPE= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED`  
  specifies a shape for arrowheads.

- `ATTRID=character-value`  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- `DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN`  
  specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- `DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value`  
  specifies an amount to offset all step lines from discrete X values.

- `ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
  specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot.

- `JUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT`  
  specifies the location of each step relative to its data point.

- `LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)`  
  specifies the appearance of the step line.

- `THICKMAX=dimension`  
  specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

- `THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value`  
  specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

- `THICKRESP=numeric-variable`  
  specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

- `TRANSPARENCY=value`  
  specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

- `X2AXIS`  
  assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

- `Y2AXIS`  
  assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped step lines.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Label options

CURVELABEL <="text-string">
adds a label for the curve.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the step plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Marker options
FILLEDDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.
MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.
MARKERS
adds markers to the step plot data points.

Plot options
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.
YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Step options
BREAK
creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

Required Arguments
X=variable
specifies the variable for the x axis.
Y=numeric-variable
specifies the variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments
ARROWHEADPOS= START | END | BOTH
specifies a position for arrowheads. The arrowheads are placed at the starting and ending points using the X values in data order. In order to position the arrowheads properly, you might need to sort the data by the X column.
START displays an arrowhead at the starting point of each line.
END displays an arrowhead at the ending point of each line.
BOTH displays an arrowhead at each end of each line.
Default No arrowheads are displayed when this option is not specified
**ARROWHEADSCALE**=**positive-number**
specifies an arrowhead scale factor based on the thickness of the arrow line.

Default 1.0

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

Tip Use a factor greater than 1.0 to make a larger arrowhead.

**ARROWHEADSHAPE**= OPEN | FILLED | BARBED
specifies a shape for arrowheads.

The following figure shows each of the arrowhead shapes.

```
  OPEN ———
  FILLED ———
  BARBED ———
```

Default OPEN

Interaction ARROWHEADPOS= must also be specified for this option to have any effect.

**ATTRID**=**character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BREAK**
creates a break in the line for each missing value for the Y variable.

**CLUSTERWIDTH**=**numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.8

Interactions This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

For interval data, when markers are displayed and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default
values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**CURVELABEL**<="text-string">
adds a label for the curve. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the Y variable is used.

**Interactions**
If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

When a group variable is specified, the group values are always used for labels.

**CURVELABELATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELLOC=**OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

**Default**
INSIDE

**CURVELABELPOS=**AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

**AUTO**
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

Interaction This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

**END**
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.
MAX
   places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

MIN
   places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

START
   places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

Default END

Interactions This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
<th>position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
<td>BOTTOMRIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
<td>TOPRIGHT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Interactions

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

| Table 5.26  DATASKIN Options for Lines |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NONE             | CRISP            | GLOSS            |
|                  |                  |                  |
| MATTE            | PRESSED          | SHEEN            |
|                  |                  |                  |

If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

| Table 5.27  DATASKIN Options for Markers |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NONE             | CRISP            | GLOSS            |
|                  |                  |                  |
| MATTE            | PRESSED          | SHEEN            |
|                  |                  |                  |

Default

NONE

Restriction

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all step lines from discrete X values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default

0.0 (no offset)

Requirement

This option is applicable only when the X axis is discrete.

**ERRORBARATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the error bars in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  

GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are 
ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

Requirement  
The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified 
with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in 
its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interactions  
This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.

Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= 
options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and 
Outlines” on page 1267.

GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group 
value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction  
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot 
statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the 
assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. 
If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of 
plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see 
Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on 
page 1315.

Note  
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are 
mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non- 
CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance 
attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been 
ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group 
values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non- 
CAS data.

Tip  
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the 
GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the 
maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY

specifies how to display grouped step lines.

CLUSTER  
grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY  
grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group 
is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...
GraphData2 style elements in the current style.

Default  
OVERLAY
Restriction  GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

Interactions  This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

For interval data, when markers are displayed, and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER and CLUSTERWIDTH= are in effect, the size of the markers in each cluster might be reduced to no less than 5 pixels in order to display the cluster within the smallest effective midpoint space. If you need larger markers in that case, use the MARKERATTRS= option to specify a larger marker size.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default  DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions  The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

*Note* The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.
JUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the location of each step relative to its data point. Figure 5.6 on page 949 shows the effect of each option:

Figure 5.6 Values for JUSTIFY=

LEGENDLABEL=“text-string”

specifies a label that identifies the step plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the step line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)

specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.
Tip
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip
You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS
adds markers to the step plot data points.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

Interaction
The appearance of the error bars is controlled by the ERRORBARATTRS= option.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless GROUP= is also specified.
SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default

Values are not split.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless either CURVELABEL or DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

Tip

If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default

LEFT

Interaction

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
THICKMAX=\textit{dimension} 

specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interactions

The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

THICKMAXRESP=\textit{numeric-value} 

specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Interactions

The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

THICKRESP=\textit{numeric-variable} 

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Restriction

The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.

Requirement

The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.

Interactions

When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over
the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are
displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS
GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example,
add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by
default.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and
labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option
provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that
is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using
the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable,
use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is
assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable
that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

Example tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This
option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that
is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the
same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a
variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example tplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

character-variable
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.


Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

YERRORLOWER=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains the lower endpoints for the Y error bars.

YERRORUPPER=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains the upper endpoints for the Y error bars.

SYMBOLCHAR Statement
Defines a marker symbol using a Unicode character that can be referenced in other statements.
Syntax

SYMBOLCHAR NAME=identifier
CHAR="hex-string"x | keyword <option(s)>

Summary of Optional Arguments

HOFFSET=offset
   specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

ROTATE=number
   specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees.

SCALE=double
   specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage.

TEXTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the text in the marker symbol.

VOFFSET=offset
   specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

Required Arguments

NAME=identifier
   specifies a unique identifier for the marker symbol. The identifier can be used in statements that support marker symbols. If multiple SYMBOLCHAR statements are used in a procedure, each statement must have a unique identifier. The identifier is not case-sensitive.

Interaction
   If the identifier matches one of the system-provided symbol names such as CIRCLE, the system symbol is replaced by the user-defined symbol. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

Note
   Do not enclose the identifier in quotation marks.

CHAR="hex-string"x | keyword
   specifies a glyph (character) to be used as the marker symbol. The character is specified using its Unicode specification or its keyword equivalent.

"hex-string"x
   specifies a four-byte hexadecimal constant, such as '03c3'x, that represents a Unicode character in the current font. You can find a complete listing of the Unicode hexadecimal constants at the following URL: http://www.unicode.org/charts/charindex.html

keyword
   specifies a SAS keyword for a Unicode character, such as alpha or alpha_u. See Appendix 2, “Reserved Keywords and Unicode Values,” on page 1463.

Note:
   The “_u” in a keyword makes the character uppercase.

TIP
   This statement attempts to access the specified Unicode value in the current font. Some fonts do not support accessing characters using their Unicode value while other fonts support only a limited set of Unicode values. If the Unicode value is not accessible, this statement might be ignored or a nonprintable character might be substituted.
**Optional Arguments**

**HOFFSET=offset**
specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

- **Default**: 0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)
- **Range**: -0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.
- **Note**: A positive offset moves the marker symbol to the right while a negative offset moves it to the left.

**ROTATE=number**
specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in the clockwise direction.

- **Default**: 0 (no rotation is performed)
- **Note**: An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.

**SCALE=double**
specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage. The scale factor is applied to the character's height.

- **Default**: 1.0 (100%)
- **Range**: Greater than zero. Very small (for example, 0.1) or very large (for example, 4) scale factors can make the markers invisible or truncated, respectively.

**TEXTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the text in the marker symbol. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

- **Note**: Only the text attributes FAMILY=, STYLE=, and WEIGHT= are used. The color and size text attributes are derived from the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement.

- **Default**: GraphUnicodeText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

- **Examples**: TEXTATTRS=(Family=Arial Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

TEXTATTRS=GraphDataText

**VOFFSET=offset**
specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

- **Default**: 0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)
- **Range**: -0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.
- **Note**: A positive offset moves the marker symbol up while a negative offset moves it down.
Details

The SYMBOLCHAR statement defines a custom marker symbol from a Unicode character. The custom marker symbol can be specified in any plot statement that uses markers.

The custom marker symbol can also be specified for the value of the MARKERSYMBOL variable in an attribute map.

The procedure can contain more than one SYMBOLCHAR statements. In addition, you can have more than one SYMBOLCHAR statement that defines the same character. This enables you to use SYMBOLCHAR statements in IF/ELSE statements. Symbol specifications also are not validated at compile time. An invalid specification might not generate a warning when the output is rendered and might create unexpected results.

You can modify the appearance of markers that are created by the SYMBOLCHAR statement in the following ways:

- use the COLOR=, SIZE=, and TRANSPARENCY= suboptions of the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement.

  *Note:* The WEIGHT= suboption has no effect on these markers.

- use the FAMILY=, WEIGHT=, and STYLE= suboptions of the TEXTATTRS= option in the SYMBOLCHAR statement to format the symbol character. The color and size are controlled using the MARKERATTRS= option.

When you use the SCALE= option, you might need to test the output with multiple trials before you find the best output. This is true especially if you also specify the marker size (using the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement).

When rendering the graphics output, the procedure performs the following steps:

1. makes adjustments for the HOFFSET and VOFFSET values, if they are specified
2. scales the markers as specified by the SCALE= option
3. clips the markers to the size that is specified in the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement
4. rotates the markers, if ROTATE= is specified

Examples

Example 1: Simple SYMBOLCHAR Example

This example specifies the SAS keyword DELTA_U, which produces the delta (Δ) Unicode symbol. The symbol is rotated, and a bold font style is applied. The scatter plot statement references the symbol name and specifies the marker size.
Example 2: SYMBOLCHAR Used with an SG Attribute Map

This example generates different marker symbols for students in a class based on their height. The example uses an SG attribute map to assign colors and symbols for each grouping of the variable SIZE.

In the example, the following marker symbols are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td>indicates students who weigh 60 pounds or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>indicates students who weigh less than 60 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The procedure uses two SYMBOLCHAR statements to identify the marker symbols used in the plot. The example creates marker symbols from the Unicode check mark, heavy character ('2714'x) and the Ballot X character ('2717'x). The example then shows how to use the symbols in a scatter plot.
/* Create a data set with the group variable SIZE. */
data classHeight;
  set sashelp.class;
  size="Short";
  if height >= 60 then size="Tall";
run;

/* Create the attribute map that assigns colors and symbols for each grouping of SIZE. */
data myattrmap;
  input ID $ value $ markercolor $ markersymbol $;
datalines;
  myid  Short   green  greeny
  myid  Tall    red    redx
; run;

/* Specify the marker symbols used in the scatter plot, and apply the SG attribute map. */
proc sgplot data=classHeight (where=(age >= 12)) dattrmap=myattrmap ;
  symbolchar name=redx char='2714'x;
  symbolchar name=greeny char='2717'x;
  scatter x=name y=height / attrid=myid
    markerattrs=(size=15pt)
    group=size;
run;

SYMBOLIMAGE Statement

Defines a marker symbol using an image. The marker symbol can then be referenced in other statements.
Syntax
SYMBOLIMAGE NAME=identifier IMAGE="image-file-specification"< / option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

HOFFSET=offset
specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

ROTATE=number
specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees.

SCALE=double
specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage.

VOFFSET=offset
specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

Required Arguments

NAME=identifier
specifies a unique identifier for the marker symbol. The identifier can be used in statements that support marker symbols. If multiple SYMBOLIMAGE statements are used in a procedure, each statement must have a unique identifier. The name identifier is not case-sensitive.

Interaction
If the identifier matches one of the system-provided symbol names such as CIRCLE, the system symbol is replaced by the user-defined symbol. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

Note
Do not enclose the identifier in quotation marks.

IMAGE="image-file-specification"
specifies the name and location of the image file. The supported image types are GIF, JPEG, and PNG.

Requirements
The image file specification must be enclosed in quotation marks.

The image file must be located on the local file system. URL access is not supported.

Example
image="c:\temp\mylogo.gif"

Optional Arguments

HOFFSET=offset
specifies a horizontal offset for the marker symbol.

Default
0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

Range
-0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

Note
A positive offset moves the marker symbol to the right while a negative offset moves it to the left.
**ROTA**[180x699]E=n[180x699]umber

specifies the angle of rotation for the marker symbol in degrees. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in the clockwise direction.

Default: 0 (no rotation is performed)

Note: An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be specified.

**SCALE=double**

specifies a scale factor for the marker symbol as a percentage. The scale factor is applied to the character's height.

Default: 1.0 (100%)

Range: Greater than zero. Very small (for example, 0.1) or very large (for example, 4) scale factors can make the markers invisible or truncated, respectively.

**VOFFSET=offset**

specifies a vertical offset for the marker symbol.

Default: 0 (the marker symbol is centered on its data point)

Range: -0.5 to +0.5, where 0.5 represents one-half of the original marker size.

Note: A positive offset moves the marker symbol up while a negative offset moves it down.

**Details**

The SYMBOLIMAGE statement defines a custom marker symbol from an image that is stored in an image file. The image file must exist on the local file system. URL access is not supported. The supported image formats are GIF, JPG, and PNG.

The custom marker symbol can then be specified in any plot statement that supports the MARKERATTRS= option. These plots include the following:

- marker-based plots such as dot and scatter plots.
- line-based plots that enable the addition of markers. These plots include line plots, fit plots (loess, PBspline, regression), needle, series, and step plots.

The custom marker symbol can also be specified for the value of the MARKERSYMBOL variable in an attribute map.

Symbol specifications are not validated at compile time. An invalid specification might not generate a warning when the output is rendered and might create unexpected results.

You can use the SIZE= and TRANSPARENCY= suboptions of the MARKERATTRS= option to modify the appearance of markers that are created by the SYMBOCHAR statement. The COLOR= and WEIGHT= suboptions have no effect on these markers.

The FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS= option also has no effect on these markers.

When you use the SCALE= option, you might need to test the output with multiple trials before you find the best output. This is true especially if you also specify the marker size (using the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement).

When rendering the graphics output, the procedure performs the following steps:

1. makes adjustments for the HOFFSET and VOFFSET values, if they are specified
2. scales the markers as specified by the SCALE= option
3. clips the markers to the size that is specified in the MARKERATTRS= option in the plot statement
4. rotates the markers, if ROTATE= is specified

Examples

**Example 1: Simple SYMBOLIMAGE Example**
This example specifies the image file for a triangle (▽). The image is rotated 90 degrees. The scatter plot statement references the symbol name and specifies the marker size.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
    symbolimage name=sym1 image="c:\temp\triangle.png" / rotate=90;
    scatter x=weight y=height / markerattrs=(symbol=sym1 size=10pt);
run;
```

**Example 2: SYMBOLIMAGE Used with an SG Attribute Map**
This example generates different marker symbols for students in a class based on their height. The example uses an SG attribute map to assign symbols for each grouping of the variable SIZE.

In the example, the following images are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√</td>
<td>indicates students who weigh 60 pounds or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✗</td>
<td>indicates students who weigh less than 60 pounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The procedure uses two SYMBOLIMAGE statements to identify the marker symbols used in the plot. The example then shows how to use the symbols in a scatter plot.
/* Create a data set with the group variable SIZE. */
data classHeight;
  set sashelp.class;
  size="Short";
  if height >= 60 then size="Tall";
run;
/* Create the attribute map that assigns symbols for each grouping of SIZE. */
data myattrmap;
  input ID $ value $ markersymbol $;
  datalines;
  myid Short greeny
  myid Tall redx
; run;
/* Specify the marker symbols used in the scatter plot, and apply the SG attribute map. */
proc sgplot data=classHeight (where=(16> age >= 12)) datatrmap=myattrmap;
  symbolimage name=redx image='c:\temp\redCheck.png';
  symbolimage name=greeny image='c:\temp\greenX.png';
  scatter x=name y=height / attrid=myid markerattrs=(size=15pt)
    group=size;
run;

**TEXT Statement**

Displays the associated text values at (X, Y) locations in the graph. The text can be numbers or characters.
Tip: Use the TEXT statement rather than the SCATTER statement with the MARKERCHAR= option when you want more control over the appearance of the text. The TEXT statement enables you to rotate the text to any angle, manage the text position, split the text into multiple lines, display a bounding box around the text, add a back-light effect to the text, and so on.

Example: “About Text Plots” on page 31

Syntax

TEXT X=variable Y=variable TEXT=variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BACKFILL
displays filled bounding boxes around the text.

BACKLIGHT=number
specifies that the text should have a back light of a contrasting color.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS=ALL | NONE | (axis-offset-list)
specifies whether this plot's space requirements contribute to the calculation of the axis offsets.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency.

OUTLINE
displays outlined bounding boxes around the text.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines around the text boxes.

PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the text-marker border.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

CLUSTERAXIS= X | Y
specifies the axis to use for clustering groups when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options
TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options
CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.
GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped text markers.
NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

Legend options
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend.

Plot options
URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

Plot reference options
NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Text options
POSITION=position-option
specifies the position of the text with respect to the location of the data point.
ROTATE=number | numeric-column
specifies the angle of rotation in degrees for the text markers.
SIZEMAX=dimension<unit>
specifies the maximum font size for the largest text marker when a response variable is used to size the text-marker font.
SIZEMAXRESPONSE=number
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum font size for text markers.
SIZEMIN=dimension<unit>
specifies the minimum font size for text markers when a response variable is used to size the font for text values.
SIZERESPONSE=numeric-variable
specifies a response variable that is used to determine the font size for each text value.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**

splits the text at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**SPLITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS**
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the text markers.

**SPLITWIDTH=width-in-characters**
specifies the maximum width of each split line, expressed as a character count.

**STRIP**
specifies that leading and trailing blanks should be stripped from the marker text before it is displayed.

**TEXTATTRS=style-element | style-element (text-options) | (text-options)**
specifies the color and font properties of the marker text.

**VCENTER=BBOX | BASELINE**
specifies whether the text is vertically centered with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.

### Required Arguments

**X=variable**
specifies the variable for the x axis.

**Y=variable**
specifies the variable for the y axis.

**TEXT=variable**
specifies the variable for the text values that are used for the markers.

### Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BACKFILL**
displays filled bounding boxes around the text.

**Tips**

Use the OUTLINE option to specify outlined boxes around the text.

Use the TRANSPARENCY= option to change the transparency of the backfill and the text. To change the transparency of only the backfill, use the TRANSPARENCY= suboption of the FILLATTRS= OPTION.
**BACKLIGHT=number**
specifies that the text should have a back light of a contrasting color. The effect is applied to the marker text only. *number* specifies the degree of the back-light effect.

The following figures show the effect of applying back light to the text. In these examples, both BACKFILL and OUTLINE have also been specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BACKLIGHT=0</th>
<th>BACKLIGHT=1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Text" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The back light is based on text color. For dark colors, a white back-light effect is used. For lighter colors, a black back-light effect is used. The following figures show the back-light effects when full back light is applied (BACKLIGHT=1). In the first two examples, BACKFILL and OUTLINE have been specified. The third example shows green text against a white background.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black Text</th>
<th>Gray Text</th>
<th>Green Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Text" /></td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Text" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Defaults 0.5 when no GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

0.75 when the GROUP= or COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

Range 0.0–1.0, where 0.0 specifies no effect and 1.0 specifies maximum effect

Note This option is most effective when text color has a low level of contrast with the background. It is also effective when the background is cluttered.

**CLUSTERAXIS= X | Y**
specifies the axis to use for clustering groups when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

Default Uses the discrete axis for clustering groups when only one axis is discrete. Uses the X axis for clustering if both axes are discrete or interval.

Interaction The GROUPDISPLAY= option must be set to CLUSTER for this option to have any effect. The GROUP= option must also be used.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.8

Interaction This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.
The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=**<style-element> | <(color-list)>  
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.  

*style-element*  
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:  

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.  
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.  
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.  

**Example**  
`colormodel=TwoColorRamp`  

*(color-list)*  
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.  

**Requirement**  
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.  

**Example**  
`colormodel=(blue yellow green)`  

**Default**  
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element  

**Interaction**  
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.  

**COLORRESPONSE=**<numeric-column>  
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.  

**Interaction**  
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.  

**Tip**  
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.  

**See**  
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683  
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262  

**CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS=**<ALL | NONE> | <(axis-offset-list)>  
specifies whether this plot's space requirements contribute to the calculation of the axis offsets. This value determines which axis offsets can be affected by the plot.
The plot statement can implement an offset that prevents clipping of any text strings that appear at the ends of the axes. The offset is based on the longest string. If the character lengths vary significantly, this can result in wasted space when the shorter strings appear near the ends of the axes. In that case, you can use the CONTRIBUTEOFFSETS= option to modify or eliminate this plot’s contribution to the offset calculations in order to reclaim that space.

**ALL**
the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the axis offset calculations.

**NONE**
the space requirements for this plot are not contributed to the axis offset calculations.

**(axis-offset-list)**
a space-delimited list of specific contributions that this plot makes to the axis offset calculations. The list is one or more of the following values enclosed in parentheses:

- **XMAX** the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the X-axis offset calculation for the maximum end.
- **XMIN** the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the X-axis offset calculation for the minimum end.
- **YMAX** the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the Y-axis offset calculation for the maximum end.
- **YMIN** the space requirements for this plot are contributed to the Y-axis offset calculation for the minimum end.

Default **ALL**

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset all markers from discrete X or Y values.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

Requirement This option is applicable only when the X or Y axis is discrete.

**FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData$n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction This option has no effect unless BACKFILL is also specified.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**

specifies how to display grouped text markers.

**CLUSTER**

grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.

**OVERLAY**

grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...

**Default**

OVERLAY

**Restriction**

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**

specifies a label that identifies the markers from the plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each marker is used.

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**NAME="text-string"**

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**

specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.
OUTLINE

displays outlined bounding boxes around the text.

Tip  Use the BACKFILL option to display filled bounding boxes around the text.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the outlines around the text boxes. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the outline.

Default  GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction  This option has no effect unless OUTLINE is also specified.

PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the text-marker border.

dimension  specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the left, right, top, and bottom of the text-marker border.

(pad-options)  a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options enclosed in parentheses:

LEFT=dimension<units>  TOP=dimension<units>
RIGHT=dimension<units>  BOTTOM=dimension<units>

Default  Padding is a fraction of the font height.

Note  Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

Tips  This option is meaningful only when you also specify OUTLINE, BACKFILL, or both.

Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

Note  The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.
**POSITION=position-option**

specifies the position of the text with respect to the location of the data point. Specify one of the following position options:

- **BOTTOM**
- **CENTER**
- **TOP**
- **BOTTOMLEFT**
- **LEFT**
- **TOPLEFT**
- **BOTTOMRIGHT**
- **RIGHT**
- **TOPRIGHT**

The VCENTER= option specifies whether the position is relative to the text bound box or the text baseline. By default, the positions are relative to the text bounding box. The following figure shows the effect of each of these values on the position of an outlined text when VCENTER=BBOX is in effect. The red dot indicates the data-point location.

When CENTER, LEFT, or RIGHT is specified, and VCENTER=BASELINE is in effect, the positions are relative to the text baseline as shown in the following figure.

**RATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**ROTATE=number | numeric-column**

specifies the angle of rotation in degrees for the text markers. Positive angles are measured in the counter-clockwise direction, and negative angles are measured in clockwise direction. An angle that exceeds 360 degrees in absolute value can be used.

Default 0
**SIZEMAX=**\textit{dimension<unit>}\newline
specifies the maximum font size for the largest text marker when a response variable is used to size the text-marker font.

The following table contains the units that are available:

\textit{Table 5.28 Measurement Units}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, the font size of the text values that are associated with the maximum response variable value is set to the value specified by this option.

**Default**

Three times the size specified in the GraphDataText style element for the maximum response variable value marker.

**Interactions**

The SIZERESPONSE= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The SIZEMAXRESPONSE= option specifies the response value at which the maximum font size for a text marker is reached. The font size for all text values that exceed the SIZEMAXRESPONSE= value is set to the value specified in this option.

**Tips**

Use the SIZEMAXRESPONSE= option to specify the response value at which the maximum font size for a text marker is reached.

Use the SIZEMIN= option to specify the minimum font size for text markers.

**SIZEMAXRESPONSE=**\textit{number}\newline
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum font size for text markers.

**Default**

The maximum value in the response column specified in the SIZERESPONSE= option.

**Interaction**

The SIZERESPONSE= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

**Note**

When this option is used with the SIZEMAX= option, the response value is set at the maximum size. Any response values larger than SIZEMAXRESPONSE= are constrained to the SIZEMAX= font size.
**SIZEMIN=**<dimension><unit>

specifies the minimum font size for text markers when a response variable is used to size the font for text values.

The following table contains the units that are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

The size specified in the GraphDataText style element for the minimum response column value marker.

**Interaction**

The SIZERESPONSE= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

**Tip**

Use the SIZEMAX= option to specify the maximum text size.

**SIZERESPONSE=**numeric-variable

specifies a response variable that is used to determine the font size for each text value.

**Default**

The size specified in the GraphDataText style element for all text values.

**Notes**

When the variable value for an observation is 0, the font size for the text value for that observation is set to the SIZEMIN= option value.

When the variable value for an observation is negative or missing, the text value for that observation is not displayed in the text plot. However, that observation still contributes to the axis ranges, legend, and so on.

When all the variable values are 0 or missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default font size is used for all of the text values.

**Tip**

Use the SIZEMIN= and SIZEMAX= options to limit the minimum and maximum font size for the text values.

**SPLITCHAR=**“character-list”

splits the text at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.
“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default
Values are not split.

Interaction
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default
LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the text markers.

NONE
does not split the text for text markers that collide.

SPLIT
splits the marker text at a split character only if a split is needed at that character in order to make the text fit the available space. No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. If the text does not contain any of the specified split characters, then a split does not occur. In that case, if the text does not fit the available space, then it might collide with the adjoining text markers.
See the SPLITCHAR= option for information about specifying the split characters.

**SPLITALWAYS**
splits the marker text at every occurrence of a split character. If the text does not contain any of the specified split characters, then a split does not occur.

See the SPLITCHAR= option for information about specifying the split characters.

**Default**
NONE

**SPLITWIDTH=width-in-characters**
specifies the maximum width of each split line, expressed as a character count. When a width is specified, the marker text is split unconditionally after every width-in-characters characters.

**Default**
Uses the width of the longest inter-split-character substring.

**Restriction**
This option has an effect only when SPLITPOLICY=SPLIT.

**STRIP**
specifies that leading and trailing blanks should be stripped from the marker text before it is displayed.

**Default**
Blanks are not stripped

**Tip**
Stripping the blanks from numeric value strings helps center each string relative to its data point.

**TEXTATTRS=style-element | style-element (text-options) | (text-options)**
specifies the color and font properties of the marker text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
For non-grouped data, the GraphDataText style element.

For grouped data, the Font attribute of the GraphDataText style element, and the ContrastColor attribute of a GraphDataN style element.

**Interactions**
When this option’s COLOR= suboption is used with the GROUP= option, the color of all of the text markers is specified by the COLOR= suboption.

This option’s COLOR= suboption overrides the COLORRESPONSE= option. In that case, if a continuous legend is requested for the plot, the legend is not drawn.

**TIP=variable-list | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tip=(age weight)

### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

### TIPLABEL=(label-list)

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
Requirement
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example** http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html

**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```

**VCENTER=BBOX | BASELINE**
specifies whether the text is vertically centered with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.

**BBOX**
vertically centers the text with respect to its bounding box.

**BASELINE**
vertically centers the text with respect to the text baseline. If the text is split into multiple lines, the text is centered on the baseline of the last line of text.

**Restriction** This option is valid only when POSITION= is set to CENTER, LEFT, or RIGHT. If POSITION= is set to any other value, VCENTER=BBOX is used instead.

**Default** BBOX

**Tip** Use the POSITION= option to specify the text position with respect to the text bounding box or the text baseline.
X2AXIS
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**VBAR Statement**

Creates a vertical bar chart that summarizes the values of a category variable.

**Interaction:** The VBAR statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPLOT procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Tip:** Bar charts can be combined with basic plot types using the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements.

**Examples:**
1. “About Bar Charts” on page 44
2. “Example 10: Creating a Bar-Line Chart” on page 1197

---

**Syntax**

```
VBAR category-variable <option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=character-value**
  - Specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
  - Specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

- **BASELINEATTRS=style-element (<options>) | (options)**
  - Specifies the appearance of the baseline.

- **COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
  - Specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- **COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
  - Specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

- **DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
  - Specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
  - Specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  - Specifies whether the bars are filled.

- **FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
  - Specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**
  - Specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

- **NOZEROBARS**
  - Suppresses zero-length bars.

- **OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
  - Specifies whether the bars have outlines.
OUTLINEATTRS=\textit{style-element} \langle\textit{options}\rangle \mid \langle\textit{options}\rangle \\
\text{specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.}

\textbf{RATTRID=}\textit{character-value} \\
\text{specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.}

\textbf{TRANSPARENCY=}\textit{value} \\
\text{specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.}

\textbf{Axis options} \\
\textbf{BASELINE=}\textit{numeric-value} \\
\text{specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.}

\textbf{X2AXIS} \\
\text{assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.}

\textbf{Y2AXIS} \\
\text{assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.}

\textbf{Bar options} \\
\textbf{RESPONSE=}\textit{response-variable} \\
\text{specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.}

\textbf{Data tip options} \\
\textbf{TIP=}\langle\textit{variable-list}\rangle \mid \text{NONE} \\
\text{specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.}

\textbf{TIPFORMAT=}\langle\textit{format-list}\rangle \\
\text{applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=} \textit{option}. 

\textbf{TIPLABEL=}\langle\textit{label-list}\rangle \\
\text{applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=} \textit{option}. 

\textbf{Group options} \\
\textbf{CLUSTERWIDTH=}\textit{numeric-value} \\
\text{specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.}

\textbf{GROUP=}\textit{variable} \\
\text{specifies a variable that is used to group the data.}

\textbf{GROUPDISPLAY=}\text{STACK} \mid \text{CLUSTER} \\
\text{specifies how to display grouped bars.}

\textbf{GROUPORDER=}\text{DATA} \mid \text{REVERSEDATA} \mid \text{ASCENDING} \mid \text{DESCENDING} \\
\text{specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.}

\textbf{Label options} \\
\textbf{DATALABEL} \langle\textit{variable}\rangle \\
\text{displays a label for each bar.}

\textbf{DATALABELATTRS=}\textit{style-element} \langle\textit{options}\rangle \mid \langle\textit{options}\rangle \\
\text{specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL=} \textit{option}. 

\textbf{DATALABELFITPOLICY=}\textit{policy-value} \\
\text{specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed.}

\textbf{DATALABELPOS=}\text{DATA} \mid \text{BOTTOM} \mid \text{TOP} \\
\text{specifies the location of the data label.}
LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
            specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

SEGLABEL
            displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
            specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
            specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
            specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

SPLITCHAR="character-list”
            splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
            specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
            specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend labels.

Limit options

LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
            specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
            specifies which limit lines to display.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
            specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
            specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
            specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
            specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
            specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
            for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

URL=character-variable
            specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
            specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string”
            assigns a name to a plot statement.
Statistics options

COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN
specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

Required Argument

category-variable
specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

Optional Arguments

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8 1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are
drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=**numeric-value

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

**Default**

0

**Interactions**

If **GROUPDISPLAY=STACKED** is specified, this option is ignored.

When a logarithmic response axis is used and **BASELINE=** specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set **BASELINE=** to a positive value.

**Tips**

The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the **BASELINEATTRS=** option.

To suppress the baseline, use the **BASELINEATTRS=** option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

The **GraphAxisLines** style element in the current style.

**Notes**

The baseline is always drawn by default.

When **style-element** is specified, only the style element’s **COLOR**, **LINESTYLE**, and **LINETHICKNESS** attributes are used.

**Tip**

To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

**CATEGORYORDER=**RESPASC | RESPDESC

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

**RESPASC**

sorts by the response values in ascending order.

**RESPDESC**

sorts by the response values in descending order.

**Default**

By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

**Restrictions**

This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.
Uniform scaling and response sorting cannot occur on the same axis. If the UNIFORM= option is used in the SGPLOT statement, the UNIFORM option is ignored for the sorted response axis and a note is generated in the log. The UNIFORM= option is applied to the other axes and groups if requested. Note that the UNIFORM= option can selectively apply scaling to only the X or Y axis.

Interactions

When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

Notes

When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER= is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=** numeric-value

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default 0.8

Interactions

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**COLORMODEL=** style-element | (color-list)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
Example `colormodel=TwoColorRamp`

**(color-list)**

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as `GraphData3:Color`. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see "Color-Naming Schemes" on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement** The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example** `colormodel=(blue yellow green)`

**Default** The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction** For this option to take effect, the `COLORRESPONSE=` option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=** `numeric-column`

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction** If the `GROUP=` option is also specified, then the `GROUP=` option is ignored.

**Tip** The color ramp is specified by the `COLORMODEL=` option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See** "GRADLEGEND Statement" on page 683

"Using Gradient Color Legends" on page 1262

**COLORSTAT=** `FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN`

specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

When `COLORRESPONSE=` is not specified, the following values are valid:

- **FREQ** frequency count
- **PCT** percentages between 0 and 100

When the `COLORRESPONSE=` option is specified, the following values are valid:

- **SUM** sum values for the color response
- **MEAN** mean values for the color response

**Defaults** `SUM` when you also specify the `COLORRESPONSE=` option.

**FREQ** when do not specify the `COLORRESPONSE=` option.

**Note** This option is independent of the `STAT=` and `RESPONSE=` options.

**DATALABEL <=** `variable`

displays a label for each bar. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.
Interaction  This option has no effect if you also specify the GROUPDISPLAY=STACK option.

**DATALABELATR**RS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1…GraphData text elements.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**
DATALABELATR=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATR=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELFITPOLICY**=policy-value
specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**
does not rotate the bar labels. Labels that are too long overlap.

**ROTATE**
rotates the text 90 degrees, but only if collisions occur.

**SPLIT**
splits the labels at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Tips**
Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**SPLITNODROP**
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.
**Tips**

Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**Defaults**

ROTATE if the column is numeric.

SPLIT if the column is character.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | BOTTOM | TOP**

specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

- **DATA**
  places the label on the data primitives (at the upper boundary of the bars).

- **BOTTOM**
  places the label below the bars.

- **TOP**
  places the label above the bars.

**Default**

DATA

**Interactions**

This option displays limit information when limits are specified. When limits are specified, the default data label position is BOTTOM.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.30  DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction
If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

Interaction
If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Interaction
Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.
If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction
This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.
SOLID
   each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

GRADIENT
   a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default SOLID

Interaction This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

FREQ=numeric-variable
   specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

   If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
   specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

   When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.
Tip: ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how to display grouped bars.

**STACK**
- groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData style elements in the current style.

**CLUSTER**
- displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

*Note:* CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

**Default:** STACK

**Interaction:** This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**Tip:** The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**
- orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
- orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
- orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
- orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

**Default:** ASCENDING

**Interaction:** The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

*This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.*

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.
The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**Note**
The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**“text-string”
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”.

**Interaction**
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITS=**BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
specifies which limit lines to display. Limits are displayed as heavier line segments with a serif at the end extending from each bar. By default, no limits are displayed unless you specify either the LIMITS= or LIMITSTAT= option. If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then LIMITS=BOTH is the default. Specify one of the following values:

- BOTH
  adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

- LOWER
  adds lower limit lines to the plot.

- UPPER
  adds upper limit lines to the plot.

By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

**Interactions**
Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITS= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.
LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

CLM
confidence limits

STDDEV
standard deviation

STDERR
standard error

Default CLM

Interactions If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option only, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

Limits lines are displayed only when you specify STAT=MEAN.

If you use the GROUP= option in the plot statement, the LIMITSTAT= option has no effect unless you also specify GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME=“text-string”
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="NOZEROBARS Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.
NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

Default GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the vertical axis.

SEGLABEL
displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.
Tips
For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

The label width must not exceed the bar width, and the text height must not exceed the segment height.

Default THIN
**SEGLABELFORMAT=**format

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Default**

The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

**SPLITCHAR=**"character-list"

splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**

The default split character is a space.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM**

specifies the statistic for the vertical axis. Specify one of the following:
FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

- If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.
- If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the response variable. This is the default value when you specify the RESPONSE= option.

Interaction For this value to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.
Restriction  If you do not also specify the RESPONSE= option, then only the 
FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you 
specify RESPONSE=, then you can use any of the statistics.

Interaction  When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable 
name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a 
label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the 
axis label and legend instead of the statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL  specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and legend 
labels. STATLABEL forces the statistic to be displayed. NOSTATLABEL removes 
the statistic from the axis and legend labels.

Normally, the procedure displays the statistic along with the name of the response 
variable. However, when a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the 
procedure does not display the statistic. In each case, you can control whether the 
statistic is displayed.

Defaults  The statistic is displayed for the response variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the response variable, the statistic 
is not displayed.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless the RESPONSE= option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the 
LABEL= option in an AXIS statement.

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over 
the graphics element.

(variable-list)  a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are 
displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE  suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement  You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS 
GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, 
add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction  This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by 
default.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and 
labels to the list of variables.

Example  tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option 
provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.
A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Default | The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column |
| Requirement | A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

| Requirement | A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable. |
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

| Default | 0.0 |
| Range | 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent) |

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable* specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Default**

By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

**Requirement**

The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

**Interaction**

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**X2AXIS**

assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**VBARBASIC Statement**

Creates a vertical bar chart that is compatible with other categorization charts as well as basic plots, such as scatter and series plots, and box plots.

**Note:**

When using the VBARBASIC statement with a procedure that uses the BY statement, axes are not guaranteed to be uniform across BY groups.

**See:**

Basic plot types on page 1258

**Example:**

“About Bar Charts” on page 44

---

**Syntax**

```
VBARBASIC category-variable </option(s)>;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

```
ATTRID=character-value
```

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

```
BARWIDTH=numeric-value
```

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

```
BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
```

specifies the appearance of the baseline.
COLORMODEL=\textit{style-element | (color-list)} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the \textit{COLORRESPONSE=} option.

\textit{COLORRESPONSE=}\textit{numeric-column} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

\textit{DATASKIN=}\textit{NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

\textit{DISCRETEOFFSET=}\textit{numeric-value} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

\textit{FILL | NOFILL} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies whether the bars are filled.

\textit{FILLATTRS=}\textit{style-element <(options)> | (options)} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the fill color and transparency.

\textit{FILLTYPE=}\textit{SOLID | GRADIENT} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

\textit{NOZEROBARS} 
\hspace{1cm} suppresses zero-length bars.

\textit{OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies whether the bars have outlines.

\textit{OUTLINEATTRS=}\textit{style-element <(options)> | (options)} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

\textit{RATTRID=}\textit{character-value} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

\textit{TRANSPARENCY=}\textit{value} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

\textbf{Axis options}

\textit{BASELINE=}\textit{numeric-value} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

\textit{X2AXIS} 
\hspace{1cm} assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

\textit{Y2AXIS} 
\hspace{1cm} assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

\textbf{Data tip options}

\textit{TIP=}\textit{(role-list) | NONE} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

\textit{TIPFORMAT=}\textit{(format-list)} 
\hspace{1cm} applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

\textit{TIPLABEL=}\textit{(label-list)} 
\hspace{1cm} applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

\textbf{Group options}

\textit{CLUSTERWIDTH=}\textit{numeric-value} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

\textit{GROUP=}\textit{variable} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

\textit{GROUPDISPLAY=}\textit{STACK | CLUSTER} 
\hspace{1cm} specifies how to display grouped bars.

\textit{GROUPORDER=}\textit{DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING}
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**Label options**

- **DATALABEL**
  displays the bar statistic value for each bar.

- **DATALABELATTRS=** *style-element* <*(options)*> | *(options)*
  specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

- **DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE**
  specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels.

- **DATALABELFORMAT=** *format*
  specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

- **LEGENDLABEL=** *"text-string"*
  specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

- **SEGLABEL**
  displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

- **SEGLABELATTRS=** *style-element* <*(options)*> | *(options)*
  specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

- **SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN**
  specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

- **SEGLABELFORMAT=** *format*
  specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

**Plot options**

- **MISSING**
  for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

- **RESPONSE=** *response-variable*
  specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

- **URL=** *character-variable*
  specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

- **NAME=** *"text-string"*
  assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Statistics options**

- **COLORSTAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN**
  specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

- **STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION**
  specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

**Required Argument**

- **category-variable**
  specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the bars. The variable generates the midpoints to which each observation in the data set contributes.
## Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults .8

1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=numeric-value**

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interaction When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.

To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes
The baseline is always drawn by default.

When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip
To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default
0.8

Interactions
This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

style-element
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

STARTCOLOR
specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR
specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR
specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example
colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list)
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

Requirement
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.
Example

\texttt{colormodel=\{blue yellow green\}}

Default

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction

For this option to take effect, the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option must also be specified.

\textbf{COLORRESPONSE=} \texttt{numeric-column}

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

Interactions

If the \texttt{GROUP=} option is also specified, then the \texttt{GROUP=} option is ignored.

This option is ignored if \texttt{COLORSTAT=FREQ} or \texttt{COLORSTAT=PCT}.

Tip

The color ramp is specified by the \texttt{COLORMODEL=} option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See

“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

\textbf{COLORSTAT=} \texttt{FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN}

specifies the statistic to use for computing the response colors.

When \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} is not specified, the following values are valid:

\texttt{FREQ} \hspace{1em} frequency count
\texttt{PCT} \hspace{1em} percentages between 0 and 100

When the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option is specified, the following values are valid:

\texttt{SUM} \hspace{1em} sum values for the color response
\texttt{MEAN} \hspace{1em} mean values for the color response

Defaults

SUM when you also specify the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option.

FREQ when do not specify the \texttt{COLORRESPONSE=} option.

Note

This option is independent of the \texttt{STAT=} and \texttt{RESPONSE=} options.

\textbf{DATALABEL}

displays the bar statistic value for each bar. For grouped clustered bars, each bar is labeled with the summarized value of the bar. For grouped stacked bars, the segmented bar is labeled with the accumulated, summarized value of all the bar segments.

Default

No label is shown

Tip

The font and color attributes for the label are specified by the \texttt{DATALABELATTRS=} option. The text format is specified by the \texttt{DATALABELFORMAT=} option.

\textbf{DATALABELATTRS=} \texttt{style-element <\{options\}> | \{options\}}

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the \texttt{DATALABEL=} option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying
specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE specifies that no fit policy is implemented for the bar labels. By default, the fit policy is to show the labels unless they collide. As a result, the labels might not be visible. To show the labels regardless of how they fit, specify DATALABELFITPOLICY=NONE.

Default

Show the labels unless they collide.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATALABELFORMAT=**format specifies the text format used to display the bar label.

Default

The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN** specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>![NONE]</td>
<td>![CRISP]</td>
<td>![GLOSS]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

Default 0.0 (no offset)
Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

Interaction If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Default FILL
Interactions Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

SOLID each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.
GRADIENT

a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

Interaction Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

Tip Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

Default SOLID

Interaction This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

GROUP=variable

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Note For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER

specifies how to display grouped bars.

STACK
groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphDatann style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER
displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.
Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>STACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**DATA**
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

**REVERSEDATA**
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

*Note:* This value is not supported with CAS data.

**ASCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

**DESCENDING**
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>ASCENDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGENDLABEL="text-string"**
specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) is used. If the RESPONSE= option is not used, the legend label is “Frequency”. 
Interaction

The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

MISSING

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS

suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>NOZEROBARS Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="chart1.png" alt="Default" /></td>
<td><img src="chart2.png" alt="NOZEROBARS Specified" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE

specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

- line color
- line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.

**Default**

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

RATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

RESPONSE=response-variable

specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed for each value on the horizontal axis.

SEGLABEL

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

**Tips**

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.
SEGLABELATTRS=\textit{style-element <(\textit{options})> | (\textit{options})}

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default The GraphDataText style element.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN

specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE

no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP

does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN

drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.

Default THIN

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

SEGLABELFORMAT=\textit{format}

specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SEGLABEL is also specified.

STAT=FREQ | PCT | SUM | MEAN | PROPORTION

specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.

For bar charts with no RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

- FREQ frequency count
- PCT | PERCENT percentages between 0 and 100
- PROPORTION proportions between 0 and 1

For bar charts with a RESPONSE= variable, the following values are valid:

- SUM sum values for the response
- MEAN mean values for the response

Defaults SUM when you also specify the RESPONSE= option.

FREQ when do not specify the RESPONSE= option.
Interaction  When this option is used with the GROUP=group option, the specified statistic is computed for each segment that is created for the unique group values.

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(role-list)
a space-separated list of unique chart roles enclosed in parentheses. The available roles for TIP are CATEGORY, GROUP, and RESPONSE. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

*Note:* You must specify the GROUP and RESPONSE roles for the chart in order to use those roles for data tips.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**
tip=(category response)

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the role-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the role-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

- **Default:** 0.0
- **Range:** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

- **character-variable**
specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

- **Example**

- **Default:** By default, no HTML links are created.

- **Interactions**
  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

 ColorMap
  This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

  ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;

**X2AXIS**
assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
Requirement: The data must contain only one response value per unique category variable. If more than one value is found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the graph might produce unpredictable results.

Interaction: The HBARPARM statement can be combined only with other basic plot statements in the SGPANEL procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

Note: An important distinction between VBARPARM and VBAR is that the response variable is required for VBARPARM. In addition, the response variable should contain pre-summarized computed values such as a sum or a mean.

Example: “About Bar Charts” on page 44

Syntax

VBARPARM CATEGORY=category-variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable <\option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
 specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
 specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the baseline.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
 specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
 specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
 specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
 specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

FILL | NOFILL
 specifies whether the bars are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the fill color and transparency.

FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT
 specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

NOZEROBARS
 suppresses zero-length bars.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
 specifies whether the bars have outlines.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
 specifies the appearance of the bar outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
 specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
 specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.
Axis options

BASELINE=numeric-value
  specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline.

X2AXIS
  assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
  assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
  specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
  applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
  applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
  specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width.

GROUP=variable
  specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
  specifies how to display grouped bars.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
  specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
  displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
  specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELFITPOLICY=policy-value
  specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed.

DATALABELPOS=DATA | BOTTOM | TOP
  specifies the location of the data label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
  specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend.

SEGLABEL
  displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar.

SEGLABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
  specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text.

SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
  specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
  specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Limit options**

**LIMITATTRS=style-element *(options)* | *(options)***
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

**LIMITLOWER=numeric-variable**
specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines.

**LIMITUPPER=numeric-variable**
specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines.

**Plot options**

**MISSING**
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.

**URL=character-variable**
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**Plot reference options**

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Arguments**

**CATEGORY=category-variable**
specifies the variable that categorizes the data. All values are treated as discrete values. The input data for this variable should contain unique values. When the category values are not unique, a warning is logged, and multiple bars are superimposed at the duplicated category values. The CATEGORY axis is always discrete.

Interval bar charts are supported when the category axis is set to TYPE=LINEAR.

**RESPONSE=numeric-variable**
specifies a numeric response variable. The input data is expected to be pre-summarized computed values (sum, mean, and so on).

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**
specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars.
For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

If this option is not specified, the bar width automatically adjusts based on the number of bars to be displayed and the wall width.

Defaults 

- .8
- 1.0 when the GROUP option is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER

Range

- 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest)

Interaction

When the GROUP option is specified, the bar width is determined by the maximum number of bars in any one group cluster. All bars are drawn with the same width. The cluster is positioned symmetrically around the midpoint.

**BASELINE=numeric-value**

specifies the response axis intercept for the baseline. The baseline is always displayed in the chart, even when this option is not specified. In that case, the default value is used. When this option is specified, the axis range is adjusted to include the baseline, and the baseline is placed at the specified value on the response axis.

Default 0

Interaction

- When a logarithmic response axis is used and BASELINE= specifies 0 or a negative value, the response axis reverts to a linear axis. To restore the log axis in that case, set BASELINE= to a positive value.

Tips

- The appearance of the baseline is controlled by the BASELINEATTRS= option.
- To suppress the baseline, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default

- The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes

- The baseline is always drawn by default.
- When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip

- To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:
  
  baselineattrs=(thickness=0)

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the maximum width. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).
CLUSTERWIDTH is the fraction of the midpoint spacing used by all bars that are clustered around a midpoint (category value). The bar width is applied to the maximum bar spacing divided by the maximum number of bars in any one cluster.

Default: 0.8

Interactions: This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified and when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

\[
\text{COLORMODEL} = \text{style-element} \mid (\text{color-list})
\]

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

\*style-element*

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR**: specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR**: specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR**: specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**

\[
\text{colormodel=TwoColorRamp}
\]

\*(color-list)*

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “**Color-Naming Schemes**” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

\[
\text{colormodel=(blue yellow green)}
\]

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

\[
\text{COLORRESPONSE} = \text{numeric-column}
\]

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.
Tip

The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See

“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL <=variable>**

displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabel1Text

**DATALABELFITPOLICY=policy-value**

specifies a policy for avoiding collisions among the bar labels, when displayed. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**

does not rotate the bar labels. Labels that are too long overlap.

**ROTATE**

rotates the text 90 degrees, but only if collisions occur.

**SPLIT**

splits the labels at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**

The default split character is a space.

**Tips**

Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.
The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**SPLITALWAYS**

always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Tips**
Use the SPLITCHAR= option to specify a split character.

The split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

**Defaults**
ROTATE if the column is numeric.

SPLIT if the column is character.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | BOTTOM | TOP**

specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

**DATA**
places the label on the data primitives (at the upper boundary of the bars).

**BOTTOM**
places the label below the bars.

**TOP**
places the label above the bars.

**Default**
DATA

**Interactions**
This option displays limit information when limits are specified. When limits are specified, the default data label position is BOTTOM.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:
### Table 5.32 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Default option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISP</td>
<td>Represents a crisp appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLOSS</td>
<td>Indicates a glossy appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>Displays a matte appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>Shows a pressed appearance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td>Displays a sheen appearance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default**

- NONE

**Restriction**

The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

**Interaction**

- If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

---

### DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset all bars from the category midpoints.

**Default**

- 0.0 (no offset)

**Range**

- -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset), where 0.5 represents half the distance between category ticks.

**Interaction**

- If you specify the REVERSE option in the axis statement, then the offset direction is also reversed.

---

### FILL | NOFILL

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

**Default**

- FILL

**Interactions**

- Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.

  - If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

---

### FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defaults</th>
<th>0.0 transparency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FILLTYPE=SOLID | GRADIENT**

specifies the fill type that is applied to the chart.

**SOLID**

each bar is filled with the color that is assigned to the bar fill area.

**GRADIENT**

a gradient is used to determine the fill color. Each bar is filled with a color and transparency gradient. By default, the gradient transitions from the user-specified transparency at the end of the bar to fully transparent at the baseline.

**Interaction**

Data skin SHEEN cannot be used when FILLTYPE=GRADIENT is in effect. You can use one of the other data skins in that case.

**Tip**

Use the TRANSPARENCY= chart option, or the TRANSPARENCY= suboption in FILLATTRS=, to set the initial transparency in the gradients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>SOLID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if NOFILL is also specified.

**GROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

**Interaction**

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**Note**

For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip**

ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**

specifies how to display grouped bars.
STACK

groups are overlaid without any clustering. All data elements for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate, on top of one another. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData style elements in the current style.

CLUSTER

displays group values as separate adjacent bars that replace the single category bar. Each set of group values is centered at the midpoint tick mark for the category.

Note: CLUSTER is supported only when the category axis is discrete.

Default: STACK

Interaction: This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

Tip: The distance between the group elements in a cluster is controlled by CLUSTERWIDTH=.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING

specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA

orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA

orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING

orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING

orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default: ASCENDING

Interaction: The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note: The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric
data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

**LEGENDLABEL=**"text-string"

specifies the label that identifies the bar chart in the legend. By default, the label of the RESPONSE= variable is used. If there is no response variable label, the name of the response variable is used.

**Interaction** The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

**LIMITATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**LIMITLOWER=**numeric-variable

specifies values for the lower endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.

**Default** The lower segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

**Interaction** If LIMITUPPER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.

**LIMITUPPER=**numeric-variable

specifies values for the upper endpoints on the limit lines. Limit lines are displayed as line segments with a serif at the end.

**Default** The upper segments of the limit lines are not displayed. (Limit lines are displayed only if either LIMITLOWER= or LIMITUPPER= is specified.)

**Interaction** If LIMITLOWER= is also specified, then the plot displays the lower and upper segments of the limit lines.

This option is ignored if GROUP= is specified and GROUPDISPLAY=STACK.

The appearance of the limit lines can be controlled by the LIMITATTRS= option.
MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOZEROBARS
suppresses zero-length bars. A zero-length bar has a bar length of 0. When this option is specified, zero-length bars are not drawn. The following figure shows a simple example. In the figure, the graph border, axis line, and bar-chart baseline are suppressed for clarity.

Default | NOZEROBARS Specified
--- | ---
0 A 10 B | 0 A 10 B

Note If BASELINE= is specified, a zero-length bar value equals the baseline.

Tip This option is useful when the bar chart baseline is suppressed.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

Default OUTLINE

Interactions Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

OUTLINEATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the bar outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272. Note, however, that you cannot specify a line pattern for the bar outline.
Default

GraphOutlines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataₙ style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction

This option has no effect if NOOUTLINE is also specified.

**RATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SEGLABEL**

displays a label inside each segment of a stacked bar. For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, this option displays a label inside each bar segment. Each segment label displays the statistic for that bar segment, as shown in the following fragment that summarizes miles-per-gallon for different makes of vehicles.

![Bar chart image]

**Tips**

For a grouped bar chart when GROUPDISPLAY=STACK, to display a label for each bar segment and a label for the entire bar, specify both SEGLABEL and DATALABEL.

Use the SEGLABELATTRS= option to modify the appearance of the label text.

Use the SEGLABELFORMAT= option to modify the format of the segment labels.

Use the SEGLABELFITPOLICY= option to specify how the labels fit in the segments.

**SEGLABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the text properties of the bar segment label text. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Default**

The GraphDataText style element.
SEGLABELFITPOLICY=NONE | NOCLIP | THIN
specifies a policy for fitting the bar segment labels within the bar segments.

NONE
no attempt is made to fit each segment label within its bar. Long bar segment labels might overlap other graphical elements. The segment labels are not considered when the axis ranges are computed. As a result, segment labels that extend beyond the plot area are clipped.

NOCLIP
does not clip bar segment labels that extend beyond the plot area. Labels that do not fit within the plot area extend into the graph axis area and might overlap axis elements.

THIN
drops any bar segment label that does not fit within its segment.
The label width must not exceed the bar width, and the text height must not exceed the segment height.

Default THIN

SEGLABELFORMAT=format
specifies the text format used to display the bar segment labels.

Default The column format assigned to the RESPONSE= column, or BEST6 if no format is assigned.

Default

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.
You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.
The split characters are case sensitive.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list)
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.
| Interaction | This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified. |
| Tip | Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables. |
| See | SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference |
| Example | tipformat=(auto F5.2) |

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**

A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**

tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**

0.0

**Range**

0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

**character-variable**

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

**Example**


**Default**

By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics on / imagemap=on;```
V2AXIS assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**VBOX Statement**

Creates a vertical box plot that shows the distribution of your data.

**Restriction:** This plot has plot compatibility restrictions. See Table 7.2 on page 1259.

**Interaction:** Box plots can be overlaid with other box plots. However, overlaid box plots must have the same category variables.

**See:** “Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries” on page 1043

**Example:** “About Box Plots” on page 39

---

**Syntax**

```
VBOX numeric-analysis-variable <option(s)>;
```

---

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

- **ATTRID=**character-value
  - specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

- **BOXWIDTH=**numeric-value
  - specifies the width of the box.

- **CAPSHAPE=**BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE
  - specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines.

- **CONNECT=**MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX
  - specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

- **CONNECTATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
  - specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes.

- **DATASKIN=**NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
  - specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

- **DISCRETEOFFSET=**numeric-value
  - specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

- **EXTREME**
  - specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified.

- **FILL | NOFILL**
  - specifies whether the boxes are filled with color.

- **FILLATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
  - specifies the fill color and transparency.

- **INTBOXWIDTH=**numeric-value
  - specifies the box width when an interval category (X) variable is specified.

- **LINEATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
  - specifies the appearance of the box outlines.

- **MEANATTRS=**style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box.

**MEDIANATTRS=**<br>style-element <(options)> | (options)<br>specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median.

**NOCAPS**<br>hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

**NOMEAN**<br>hides the mean marker.

**NOMEDIAN**<br>hides the median line.

**NOOUTLIERS**<br>hides the outliers from the plot.

**NOTCHES**<br>specifies that the boxes be notched.

**OUTLIERATTRS=**<br>style-element <(options)> | (options)<br>specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers.

**TRANSPARENCY=**<br>value<br>specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**WHISKERATTRS=**<br>style-element <(options)> | (options)<br>specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines.

**WHISKERPCT=**<br>number<br>specifies the whisker length, in percentile units.

**Axis options**

**X2AXIS**<br>assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**<br>assigns the analysis variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

**TIP=(role-list) | NONE**<br>specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**<br>applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**<br>applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

**CLUSTERWIDTH=**numeric-value<br>specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing.

**GROUP=**variable<br>specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**GROUPDISPLAY=**CLUSTER | OVERLAY<br>specifies how to display grouped boxes.

**GROUPORDER=**DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING<br>specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

**Label options**

**DATALABEL <=**variable><br>adds data labels for the outlier markers.

**DATALABELATTRS=**<br>style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.

LABELFAR
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

CATEGORY=category-variable
specifies the category variable for the plot.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it.

PERCENTILE=1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Argument

numeric-analysis-variable
specifies the analysis variable for the plot. If you do not specify the CATEGORY= option, then one box is created for the analysis variable.

Optional Arguments

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315
BOXWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the box. Specify a value between 0.0 (0% of the available
width) and 1.0 (100% of the available width).

Defaults 0.4
When GROUP is specified, the default box width is 0.6.

CAPSHAPE=BRACKET | LINE | SERIF | NONE
specifies the shape of the whisker cap lines. Specify one of the following values:

BRACKET
displays a straight line with brackets.

LINE
displays a straight line.

SERIF
displays a short straight line.

NONE
does not display a cap.

Default SERIF

CATEGORY=category-variable
specifies the category variable for the plot. A box plot is created for each distinct
value of the category variable.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category
variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete.

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the cluster width as a ratio of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from
0.1 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

Default 0.7
Interaction This option is applicable only when a GROUP is in effect and the
category axis is discrete.

CONNECT=MEAN | MEDIAN | Q1 | Q3 | MIN | MAX
specifies that a connect line joins a statistic from box to box.

Interaction This option applies only when the CATEGORY option is used to
generate multiple boxes.

Tip You can use the CONNECTATTRS option to specify attributes for the
connect line.

CONNECTATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the lines that connect multiple boxes. You can specify the
appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify
a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance
attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default GraphConnectLine style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped
data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**Interactions**

This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

**Examples**

CONNECTATTRS=(Color="light green" Pattern=MediumDash Thickness=4)

This example specifies a style element:

CONNECTATTRS=GraphData3

**DATALABEL `<variable>`**

adds data labels for the outlier markers. If you specified a variable, then the values for that variable are used for the data labels. If you did not specify a variable, then the values of the analysis variable are used.

**Note**

This option has no effect unless the plot contains outlier points.

**DATALABELATTRS=`style-element `<(options)`>` | `(options)`**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled boxes. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.33  DATASKIN Options for Box Plots**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATASKIN</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image of skin options" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image of skin options" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Image of skin options" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MATTE  PRESSSED  SHEEN

Though the figure shows horizontal boxes, the data skin for vertical boxes is identical.

Default  NONE

Restriction  The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction  If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all boxes from the discrete tick marks.

Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset). If you specify a value outside of this range, an error message appears in the SAS log and the graph is not produced.

Default  0.0 (no offset)

EXTREME
specifies that the whiskers can extend to the maximum and minimum values for the analysis variable, and that outliers are not identified. When you do not specify the EXTREME option, the whiskers cannot be longer than 1.5 times the length of the box.

FILL | NOFILL
specifies whether the boxes are filled with color. The FILL option shows the fill color. The NOFILL option hides the fill color.

Default  FILL

FILLATTRS=style-element <(options)>
specifies the fill color and transparency. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Defaults  Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

0.0 transparency

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.
FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.

Restrictions
If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.

If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.

Interaction
If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped boxes.

CLUSTER
the boxes are drawn adjacent to each other.

OVERLAY
all the boxes for a given group value are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1... GraphData\( n \) style elements in the current style.

Defaults
CLUSTER for a discrete category axis

OVERLAY for a linear axis

Restriction
GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete.

Interaction
This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.
GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

DATA
orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default
DATA. If using CAS data, the default is ASCENDING.

Interactions
The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note
The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

INTBOXWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the box width when an interval category (X) variable is specified.

Restriction
The axis type for the category axis must be LINEAR, and the variable must be numeric.

Example
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  vbox weight / category=height intboxwidth=20 ;
  xaxis type=linear;
run;

LABELFAR
specifies that only the far outliers have data labels. Far outliers are points whose distance from the box is more than three times the length of the box.
Note: This option has no effect if you do not specify the DATALABEL option, or if there are no far outliers.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"

specifies a label that identifies the box plot in the legend. By default, the label of the analysis variable is used.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the box outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{\textsubscript{n}} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interactions: This option takes effect only if the CONNECT= option is also specified.

This option is ignored if the GROUP= option is also specified.

MEANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the mean in the box. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default: GraphBoxMean style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{\textsubscript{n}} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

MEDIANATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the line that represents the median. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphBoxMedian style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{\textsubscript{n}} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

Interaction: This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

MISSING

for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a box for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.
NAME="text-string"
   assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

   Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

   Tip   This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOCAPS
   hides the cap lines for the whiskers.

   Interaction Using several options that hide box features can cause the NOCAPS option to be ignored. For example, if you use NOCAPS, NOFILL, NOMEAN, NOMEDIAN, and NOOOUTLIERS in the same statement, the NOCAPS option might be ignored.

NOMEAN
   hides the mean marker.

NOMEDIAN
   hides the median line.

NOOOUTLIERS
   hides the outliers from the plot.

NOTCHES
   specifies that the boxes be notched. The endpoints of the notches are at the following computed locations:
   
   \[ \text{median} \pm 1.58 \left( \frac{IQR}{\sqrt{N}} \right) \]

   For a visual description of the parts of a box plot, see “Details” on page 1043.

OUTLIERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the marker that represents the outliers. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

   For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

   Default  GraphOutlier style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
            GraphData1 ... GraphData\text{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

PERCENTILE=1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5
   specifies a method for computing the percentiles for the plot.

   Default  5 (empirical distribution function with averaging)

   See  “Calculating Percentiles” on page 1044

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
   splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.
“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default
Values are not split.

Interactions
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default
LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPREAD
relocates outlier points that have identical values to prevent overlapping.

Note
This option has no effect if your data does not contain two or more outliers with identical values for the analysis variable.

TIP=(role-list) | NONE
specifies the information to display when the cursor is positioned over a box or whisker in the box plot.
(role-list)
a space-separated list of unique box plot roles enclosed in parentheses. The box plot roles for TIP include X, N, STD, MIN, MAX, MEAN, MEDIAN, Q1, and Q3. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified roles.

NONE
suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```sas
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

Interaction
This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
tip=(mean median)

**TIPFORMAT=**(*format-list*)
Applies formats to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *format-list* and the *role-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each role, using the same order as the *role-list*. If you do not want to apply a format to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip
Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of roles.

See
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=**(*label-list*)
Applies labels to the list of data tip roles that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the data that appears in data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *role-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each role, using the same order as the *role-list*. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a role, use the AUTO keyword instead.
### Requirement
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each role that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

### Interaction
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

### Tip
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of roles.

### Example
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

---

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specaifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default** 0.0

**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

---

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

### Requirement
The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

---

**WHISKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the whisker and cap lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default** GraphBoxWhisker style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

### Interaction
This option is ignored if the NOMEDIAN option is also specified.

---

**WHISKERPCT=number**
specifies the whisker length, in percentile units. When this option is specified, \textit{number} is used as the low percentile, and 100–\textit{number} is used as the high percentile.

Here are some examples of values and their effect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>specifies the high and low extremes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>specifies the 10\textsuperscript{th} percentile low and the 90\textsuperscript{th} percentile high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>specifies the 25\textsuperscript{th} percentile low and the 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile high</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default** The whiskers are drawn from the box to the most extreme point that is less than or equal to 1.5 times the IQR

**Range** 0–25
Notes
When this option is specified, fences and far outliers are not drawn.

When this option is set to 25, no whiskers are drawn because the box extends from the 25\textsuperscript{th} to the 75\textsuperscript{th} percentile.

\textbf{X2AXIS}
assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

\textbf{Y2AXIS}
assigns the analysis variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

\textbf{Details}

\textit{Statement Summary}

The plot displays a single box if only the analysis variable is provided. The plot displays multiple boxes if a category variable is also provided and that variable has more than one unique value.

The ANALYSIS variable is displayed on the vertical axis. The axis for the analysis column is always LINEAR.

By default for numeric or character columns, the CATEGORY= axis is TYPE=DISCRETE. You can override the default and set TYPE=LINEAR in the axis statement, provided that the category column is numeric.

If you explicitly set the category axis type to LINEAR and use a numeric category variable, the box plot becomes an interval plot. Otherwise, the box plot is discrete. For the interval case, you can use the INTBOXWIDTH= option to specify the box width.

Two basic box plot representations can be drawn: a schematic (Tukey) box plot and a skeletal box plot. See the EXTREME option for details.

\textit{Visual Description of Box Plot Percentile Boundaries}

Box plots display the distribution of data by using a rectangular box and whiskers. Whiskers are lines that indicate a data range outside of the box.
In the previous figure, the bottom and top edges of the box indicate the intra-quartile range (IQR). That is the range of values between the first and third quartiles (the 25th and 75th percentiles). The marker inside the box indicates the mean value. The line inside the box indicates the median value.

The elements that are outside the box are dependent on your options. By default, the whiskers that extend from each box indicate the range of values that are outside of the intra-quartile range. However, they are close enough not to be considered outliers (a distance less than or equal to 1.5*IQR). If you specify the EXTREME option, then the whiskers indicate the entire range of values, including outliers.

Outliers are observations that are more extreme than the upper and lower fences (± 1.5 IQR). Outliers that are beyond upper and lower far fences (± 3 IQR) are called FAR OUTLIERS. By default, outliers are indicated by markers. If you specify the DATALABEL= option, then the outlier points have data labels. If you also specify the LABELFAR option, then only outliers that are 3*IQR from the box have data labels.

**Calculating Percentiles**

You can specify one of five definitions for computing the percentiles with the PERCENTILE= option. Let $n$ be the number of nonmissing values for a variable, and let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n$ represent the ordered values of the variable. $X_1$ is the smallest value, $X_2$ is the next smallest, and $X_n$ is the largest value. Let the $r$th percentile be $y$, set:

$$p = \frac{r}{100}$$

and let:

$$np = j + g$$

when PERCENTILE=1, 2, 3, or 5, or let:

$$(n + 1)p = j + g$$
when PERCENTILE=4, where \( j \) is the integer part of \( np \), and \( g \) is the fractional part of \( np \). Then the PERCENTILE= option defines the \( t \)th percentile, \( y \), as described in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentile</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Equation</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Weighted average at ( X_{np} )</td>
<td>( y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1} + 1 )</td>
<td>( x_0 ) is taken to be ( x_1 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Observation numbered closest to ( np )</td>
<td>( y = x_j )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &lt; \frac{1}{2} ) or when ( g = \frac{1}{2} ) and ( j ) is even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = \frac{1}{2} ) and ( j ) is odd or when ( g &gt; \frac{1}{2} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Empirical distribution function</td>
<td>( y = x_j )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &gt; 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Weighted average aimed at ( X_{(n+1)p} )</td>
<td>( y = (1 - g)x_j + gx_{j+1} + 1 )</td>
<td>( x_{n+1} ) is taken to be ( x_n )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Empirical distribution function with averaging</td>
<td>( y = \frac{1}{2}(x_j + x_{j+1}) )</td>
<td>Used when ( g = 0 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( y = x_j + 1 )</td>
<td>Used when ( g &gt; 0 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VECTOR Statement**

Creates a vector plot that draws arrows from a point of origin to each data point.

**Example:**  “About Vector Plots” on page 34

**Syntax**

VECTOR X=numeric-variable Y=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

**ARROWDIRECTION**=IN | OUT | BOTH  
  specifies the location of the arrowheads for the vectors.

**ARROWHEADSHAPE**=shape  
  specifies the shape of the arrowheads for the vectors.

**ATTRID**=character-value  
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

**COLORMODEL**=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

**LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the vector line.

**NOARROWHEADS**
removes the arrowheads from the vectors.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

**THICKMAX=dimension**
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness.

**THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value**
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

**THICKRESP=numeric-variable**
specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

**X2AXIS**
assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**Group options**

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

**NOMISSINGGROUP**
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

**Label options**

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the vector plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not
enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options

XORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the X coordinate of the origin for the vectors.

YORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the Y coordinate of the origin for the vectors.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Required Arguments

X=numeric-variable
specifies a numeric variable for the x axis.

Y=numeric-variable
specifies numeric variable for the y axis.

Optional Arguments

ARROWDIRECTION=IN | OUT | BOTH
specifies the location of the arrowheads for the vectors. Specify one of the following:

IN
places the arrowheads at the origin of the vector.

OUT
places the arrowheads at the ending point of the vector.

BOTH
places arrowheads at both the origin and ending point of the vector.

Default OUT

ARROWHEADSHAPE=shape
specifies the shape of the arrowheads for the vectors. Specify one of the following:

OPEN
resembles the letter "V".

CLOSED
an outline of a triangle.
FILLED
  a solid triangle.

BARBED
  a solid triangle with an indent at the base.

Default OPEN

ATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify
  this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the
  graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317
  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
  specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

  style-element
    specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these
    style attributes:

      STARTCOLOR     specifies the color for the smallest data value of the
                      COLORRESPONSE= column.

      NEUTRALCOLOR   specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the
                      COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not
                      required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

      ENDCOLOR       specifies the color for the highest data value of the
                      COLORRESPONSE= column.

  Example  colormodel=TwoColorRamp

  (color-list)
    specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use
    style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using
    a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-
    Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute
    references, color names, and color codes.

    Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

    Example     colormodel=(blue yellow green)

  Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

  Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must
              also be specified.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
  specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill
  colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.
Interaction
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

Tip
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

See
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683
“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the Y variable are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples
DATALABELATTRS={(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottom</th>
<th>BottomLeft</th>
<th>BottomRight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>TopLeft</td>
<td>TopRight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.
DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines.
Specify one of the following:

Table 5.34  DATASKIN Options for Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td>PRESSED</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default  NONE

Restriction
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interaction
When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, such as a box plot overlaid with a scatter plot, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Note
For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

Tip
ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies a label that identifies the vector plot in the legend. By default, the label of the Y variable or the group value for each plot element is used.

Interaction
The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.
LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the vector line. You can specify the appearance by using
a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
               GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped
data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and
              LineThickness.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.

Note  The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a
       unique name within the procedure.

Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use
      of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

NOARROWHEADS
removes the arrowheads from the vectors.

NOMISSINGGROUP
specifies that missing values of the group variable are not included in the plot.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
the graph.

See  Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
    “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough
room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR= "abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THICKMAX=dimension
specifies the maximum line thickness when a response variable is used to determine the line thickness. By default, this option determines the thickness of the line that represents the maximum response column value.

Default Ten times the thickness that is specified by the GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

Interactions The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The THICKMAXRESP= option specifies the response value at which this maximum line thickness is reached. The line thickness for response values that exceed the THICKMAXRESP= value are set to the value that is specified by this option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

THICKMAXRESP=numeric-value
specifies the response value that corresponds to the maximum line thickness.

Default The maximum value in the response column that is specified in the THICKRESP= option.
The THICKRESP= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

The thickness for all lines that exceed the maximum response value is set to the value specified in the THICKMAX= option.

If the line thickness that is calculated from the THICKMAX= and THICKMAXRESP= option values is less than 0.5 for a line, that line is not drawn.

**THICKRESP=numeric-variable**

specifies a response variable that is used to map a line thickness to each group value.

**Default**

The GraphDataDefault style element LineThickness attribute.

**Restriction**

The THICKRESP= values are assumed to be constant for each group value. If the THICKRESP column has multiple values for a single GROUP value, only one of the THICKRESP= values is used for that group.

**Requirement**

The GROUP= option must be specified with the THICKRESP= option. Otherwise, the THICKRESP= option is ignored.

**Interactions**

When the column values are all zero, all negative, or all missing, this option is ignored. In that case, the default line thickness is used for all of the lines.

The THICKNESS= suboption of the LINEATTRS= option overrides this option for the line thickness attribute.

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

(variable-list) a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE suppresses the data tips from this plot.

**Requirement**

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**Interaction**

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

**Tip**

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

**Example**

```
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**See**
*SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

**Example**
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
Applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=value**
Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

**Default**
0.0

**Range**
0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**X2AXIS**
Assigns the X variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**XORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable**
Specifies the X coordinate of the origin for the vectors. You can specify either a numeric value or a numeric variable.

**Default**
0
Y2AXIS
assigns the Y variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

YORIGIN=numeric-value | numeric-variable
specifies the Y coordinate of the origin for the vectors. You can specify either a numeric value or a numeric variable.

Default 0

**VLINE Statement**

Creates a vertical line chart (the line is horizontal). You can use the VLINE statement with the VBAR statement to create a bar-line chart.

**Interaction:**
The VLINE statement can be combined only with other categorization plot statements in the SGPLOT procedure. See “Plot Type Compatibility” on page 1258.

**Examples:**
“About Line Charts” on page 50
“Example 10: Creating a Bar-Line Chart” on page 1197

**Syntax**

VLINE category-variable <(option(s))>;

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BREAK
breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete category values.

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot.

TRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

**Axis options**

X2AXIS
assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Y2AXIS
assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

**Data tip options**

TIP=(variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options

CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing.

GROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to group the data.

GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY
specifies how to display grouped lines.

GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

NOERRORCAPS
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

Label options

CURVELABEL <“text-string”>
adds a label for the line plot.

CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
CURVELABEL= option.

CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or
outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START
specifies the location of the curve label.

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the
DATALABEL= option.

DATALABELPOS=DATA | BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the location of the data label.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data
labels into multiple lines.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the response variable statistic is displayed in the axis and
legend labels.

Limit options
LIMITATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
adds limit lines to the plot.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines.

NUMSTD=n
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify LIMITSTAT=STDDEV or LIMITSTAT=STDERR.

Marker options

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

MARKERS
adds markers to the plot.

Plot options

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC
specifies the order in which the categories are arranged.

FREQ=numeric-variable
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a line for it.

RESPONSE=response-variable
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot.

URL=character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

WEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Statistics options

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis.
**Required Argument**

category-variable

specifies the variable whose values determine the categories of data represented by the lines.

**Optional Arguments**

ALPHA=numeric-value

specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interactions This option has no effect if you do not specify LIMITSTAT=CLM.

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first ALPHA value that you specify is used for all of the plots.

ATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317 “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

BREAK

breaks the line whenever the computed statistic for a category value is missing. For example, if a response variable is used and it has all missing values for a certain category value, the SUM or MEAN for this category value will be missing. By default in such cases, the response value for the previous category is joined to the response value for the next category value by a line segment. If BREAK is specified, this segment is not drawn.

Note The observation is excluded from the graph when there is a missing value for the FREQ variable.

CATEGORYORDER=RESPASC | RESPDESC

specifies the order in which the categories are arranged. Specify one of the following values:

RESPASC

sorts by the response values in ascending order.

RESPDESC

sorts by the response values in descending order.

Default By default, the plot is sorted in ascending order based on the category values.

Restrictions This option takes effect only when the plot statement specifies a response variable and the axis for that variable is numeric. If the axis is not numeric, an error is generated and a message is written to the SAS log.

Uniform scaling and response sorting cannot occur on the same axis. If the UNIFORM= option is used in the SGPLOT statement, the
UNIFORM option is ignored for the sorted response axis and a note is generated in the log. The UNIFORM= option is applied to the other axes and groups if requested. Note that the UNIFORM= option can selectively apply scaling to only the X or Y axis.

**Interactions**

When a group variable is used with the CATEGORYORDER= option, the category order is not affected by the value of the groups. The categories are always sorted by the response statistic at a category level.

When this option and the GROUPORDER= option are both specified, the GROUPORDER= option is ignored.

**Notes**

When two or more observations have the same response values, there is no guarantee that the tied values will be sub-sorted.

CATEGORYORDER= can be specified when a group variable is used.

If CATEGORYORDER= is specified in multiple statements, the procedure sorts by the last statement in which it is specified.

**CLUSTERWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the group clusters as a fraction of the midpoint spacing. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

**Default**

0.8

**Interactions**

This option is applicable only when the GROUP option is specified, when GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER, and when the category axis is discrete.

The default cluster widths can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default cluster width for the primary plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the cluster width for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

**CURVELABEL <="text-string" >**

adds a label for the line plot. You can also specify the label text. If you do not specify a label, the label from the response variable is used.

**Interaction**

If you specify VALUES=, MAX=, or MIN= in an axis statement, the points used to determine the position of the curve label might fall outside the graph area. In this case, the curve label might not be displayed, or its position might not be correct.

**CURVELABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the CURVELABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontWeight, and FontStyle.
Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

CURVELABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

CURVELABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE | INSIDE**
specifies whether the curve label is placed inside the plot axes (INSIDE) or outside of the plot axes (OUTSIDE).

**Default**
INSIDE

**CURVELABELPOS=AUTO | END | MAX | MIN | START**
specifies the location of the curve label. Specify one of the following values:

**AUTO**
places the curve label outside the plot area near the end of the curve along unused axes whenever possible (typically Y2 or X2).

**Interaction**
This value takes effect only when CURVELABELLOC=OUTSIDE.

**END**
places the curve label at the last point on the curve.

**MAX**
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the maximum X axis value.

**MIN**
places the label at the part of the curve closest to the minimum X axis value.

**START**
places the curve label at the first point on the curve.

**Default**
END

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless the CURVELABEL option is also specified.

The START and END suboptions take effect only when CURVELABELLOC=INSIDE.

**DATALABEL <=variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, then the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, then the values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphDataText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

**Examples**

DATALABELATTRA TS= {Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

DATALABELATTRA TS= GraphLabelText

**DATALABELPOS=DATA | BOTTOM | TOP**

specifies the location of the data label. Specify one of the following values:

- **DATA**
  places the label at the data points of the lines.

- **BOTTOM**
  places the label below the lines.

- **TOP**
  places the label above the lines.

**Default**

**DATA**

**Interactions**

This option displays limit information when limits are specified. When limits are specified, the default data label position is BOTTOM.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option displays response values for each overlaid chart.

This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all plot lines. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.35**

**DATASKIN Options for Lines**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matte</td>
<td>Pressed</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you specify markers with the plot, then the data skin affects the markers as well.

Table 5.36  DATASKIN Options for Markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTE</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default: NONE  
Restriction: The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value  
specifies an amount to offset all lines from discrete category values. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).  
Default: 0.0 (no offset)  
Requirement: This option is applicable only when the category axis is discrete.

FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS  
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.  
Requirement: The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.  
Interactions: This option has no effect unless MARKERS is also specified.  
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.  
See: For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

FREQ=numeric-variable  
specifies a variable for the frequency count for each observation in the input data. Each observation is repeated \( n \) times for computational purposes, where \( n \) is the value of the numeric variable.  
Restrictions: If the value of FREQ= for a given observation is missing or is less than 1, that observation is not used in the analysis.  
If the value is not an integer, only the integer portion is used.
Interaction If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots, then the first FREQ variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a variable that is used to group the data. The plot elements for each group value are automatically distinguished by different visual attributes.

Interactions If you specify a group variable in a categorization chart, and the procedure contains more than one categorization chart statement, all of the charts must specify the same GROUP variable. If you do not specify the same GROUP= option for all of the categorization plots, then an error is generated.

When the procedure contains both computed and non-computed plot statements, the assignment of group attributes does not always align between the plots. If you need to control the group attribute assignment for these types of plots, consider using an attribute map. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

**Note** For SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the group values are mapped in ascending order of the group values. By default for non-CAS data, the group values are mapped in data order. Appearance attributes are assigned sequentially to group values after they have been ordered. This means that the visual attributes assigned to the group values might differ in the graphs that result from reading CAS and non-CAS data.

**Tip** ODS Graphics limits the number of groups to 1000. Use the GROUPMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to change the maximum number of groups that can be processed.

**GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER | OVERLAY**
specifies how to display grouped lines.

- **CLUSTER** grouped items are drawn adjacent to each other.
- **OVERLAY** grouped items are drawn at the exact coordinate and might overlap. Each group is represented by unique visual attributes derived from the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements in the current style.

**Default** OVERLAY

**Restriction** GROUPDISPLAY=CLUSTER can take effect only when the category axis is discrete. If necessary, use a TYPE=DISCRETE option on the axis statement.

**Interaction** This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

**GROUPORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the ordering of the groups within a category.

- **DATA** orders the groups within a category in data order of the group variable.

  **Note:** This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.
REVERSEDATA
orders the groups within a category in the reverse data order of the group variable. This option is useful when you want to reverse the category axis.

Note: This value is not supported with CAS data.

ASCENDING
orders the groups within a category in ascending order of the group variable.

DESCENDING
orders the groups within a category in descending order of the group variable.

Default ASCENDING

Interactions The DATA and REVERSEDATA values have no effect when you are using SAS Cloud Analytic Services data.

This option is ignored unless GROUP= is specified.

By default, the groups in the legend are shown in the order that is specified in GROUPORDER=. The order in the legend can be changed using the SORTORDER= option in the KEYLEGEND statement.

The default group order can vary for different types of plots. If your graph contains plot overlays, the default group order for the first plot statement is applied to all the other overlaid plots that use default values. If you specify the group order for a plot, then your specified value is honored.

Note The ASCENDING and DESCENDING settings sort the group values within each category for display position purposes only. For numeric data, the order is based on the unformatted values. For character data, the order is based on the formatted values. The data order of the observations and the visual attributes that are assigned to the group values remain unchanged.

LEGENDLABEL="text-string"
specifies the label that identifies the line plot in the legend. By default, the label of the response variable is used. If there is no response variable label, then the name of the response variable and the computed statistic (SUM or MEAN) are used. If you do not specify a response variable, then the legend label is “Frequency”.

Interaction The LEGENDLABEL= option has no effect if you also specify the GROUP= option in the same plot statement.

LIMITATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the limit lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphError style element in the current style. The affected attributes are ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

LIMITS=BOTH | LOWER | UPPER
adds limit lines to the plot. Specify one of the following values:
BOTH
  adds lower and upper limit lines to the plot.

LOWER
  adds lower limit lines to the plot.

UPPER
  adds upper limit lines to the plot.

By default, no limit lines are displayed. However, if you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default is BOTH.

Interaction  Limit lines are displayed only when you specify STAT= MEAN.

LIMITSTAT=CLM | STDDEV | STDERR
specifies the statistic for the limit lines. Specify one of the following statistics:

CLM
  confidence limits

STDDEV
  standard deviation

STDERR
  standard error

Default  CLM

Interaction  If you specify the LIMITSTAT= option, then the default value for the LIMITS= option is BOTH.

LINEATTRS=style-element < (options) > | (options)
specifies the appearance of the lines in the line plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
     GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

MARKERATTRS=style-element < (options) > | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default  GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
     GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the MARKERS option.
MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of
different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming
Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  
Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current
style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData{n} style elements in
the current style for grouped data.

Interactions  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is
also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the
MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip  
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify
attributes for the marker outline.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and
Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData{n} style elements in the current style for
grouped data. The affected attributes are ContrastColor and
LineThickness

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is
also specified.

Tip  
You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify
attributes for the fill.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and
Outlines” on page 1267.

MARKERS
adds markers to the plot.

MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a line
for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option
affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other
statements.
Note  The *text-string* is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

Tip  This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOERRORCAPS**
suppresses the serif cap on error bars, if error bars are displayed.

**NUMSTD=**\textit{n}
specifies the number of standard units for the limit lines, when you specify \texttt{LIMITSTAT=STDDEV} or \texttt{LIMITSTAT=STDERR}. You can specify any positive number, including decimals.

Default 1

**RESPONSE=**\texttt{response-variable}
specifies a numeric response variable for the plot. The summarized values of the response variable are displayed on the vertical axis.

**SPLITCHAR=**\texttt{"character-list"}
specifies one or more characters used to split the text used for curve and data labels into multiple lines. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

\texttt{"character-list"} is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

\texttt{SPLITCHAR="abc"}

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default Values are not split.

Interactions This option has no effect unless either \texttt{CURVELABEL} or \texttt{DATALABEL} is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify \texttt{SPLITCHARNODROP}.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the \texttt{SPLITJUSTIFY=} option.

Notes When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.
Tip
If you specify data labels and curve labels, this option affects both types of labels. If you do not want to split both types with the same split character, consider using an overlaid plot in your graph. You can then split data labels in one plot and curve labels in the other.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default
LEFT

Interaction
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the vertical axis. Specify one of the following:

FREQ
the frequencies, which are calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the response variable.

• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, FREQ calculates the frequency of the category variable.

MEAN
the mean of the response variable.

Interaction
For STAT=MEAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

MEDIAN
the median of the response variable.

Interaction
For STAT=MEDIAN to take effect, you must also specify the RESPONSE= option.

PERCENT
the percentage, which is calculated as follows:

• If you specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the sum of the response variable.

• If you do not specify the RESPONSE= option, PERCENT calculates the percentage of the frequency of the category variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.
The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the `PCTLEVEL=` option in the PROC SG PLOT statement.

You can use the `PCTNDEC=` option in the SG PLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values.

If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

For this value to take effect, you must also specify the `RESPONSE=` option.

When a custom label is assigned to the variable, the statistic is not displayed. In each case, you can control whether the statistic is displayed.

This option has no effect unless the `RESPONSE=` option is specified.

This option has no effect if you specify the axis label using the `LABEL=` option in an AXIS statement.

specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

If you do not also specify the `RESPONSE=` option, then only the FREQ or PERCENT statistic is calculated (FREQ is the default). If you specify `RESPONSE=`, then you can use any of the statistics.

When the graph is generated, the statistic is appended to the variable name in the axis label and the legend (if it is created). However, if a label has been assigned to the variable, then the label appears in the axis label and legend instead of the statistic.
(variable-list)
   a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

NONE
   suppresses the data tips from this plot.

Requirement
   You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

   ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction
   This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Tip
   Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example
   tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
   applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

   Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

   A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

   Default
      The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

   Requirement
      A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

   Interaction
      This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

   Tip
      Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

   See
      SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference

   Example
      tipformat=(auto F5.2)

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
   applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

   Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

   A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

Example

```plaintext
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")
```

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

Example

```plaintext
```

Default

By default, no HTML links are created.

Interaction

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

**WEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies a variable that contains values to be used as weights for the calculations. Each observation is weighted by the value of the specified numeric variable.

Requirement

The values of the weight variable must be greater than zero. If an observation’s weight is zero, negative, or missing, the observation is deleted from the analysis.

Interaction

If your plot is overlaid with other categorization plots that also specify WEIGHT=, then the first WEIGHT variable that you specified is used for all of the plots.

**X2AXIS**

assigns the category variable to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

assigns the response variable to the secondary (right) vertical axis.
WATERFALL Statement

Creates a waterfall chart computed from input data. In the chart, bars represent an initial value of Y and a series of intermediate values identified by X leading to a final value of Y.

Note: A waterfall chart accumulates response values in the data order of the observations. Based on the response values, the chart generates a final bar value. If the waterfall chart is used with other overlay plots or with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data, the order of the X axis values might change, and the change might adversely affect the waterfall chart.

Example: “About Waterfall Charts” on page 52

Syntax

WATERFALL CATEGORY=variable RESPONSE=numeric-variable <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

BARWIDTH=numeric-value
    specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width.

BASELINEATTRS=style-element (<options>) | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the baseline.

COLORGROUP=variable
    specifies a variable that is used to discretely color the bars.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
    specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
    specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend.

DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN
    specifies a special effect to be used on the plot.

FILL | NOFILL
    specifies whether the bars are filled.

FILLATTRS=style-element | (COLOR=color)
    specifies the color of the fill for the bars.

OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE
    specifies whether the bars have outlines.

RATTRID=character-value
    specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

TRANSPARENCY=value
    specifies the degree of transparency for the plot.

Axis options

X2AXIS
    assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.
Y2AXIS
assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

Data tip options
TIP= (variable-list) | NONE
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.
TIPFORMAT= (format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.
TIPLABEL= (label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Final bar options
FINALBARATTRS= style-element | (COLOR= color)
specifies the appearance of the final bar.
FINALBARTICKVALUE= "text-string"
specifies the tick value used on the X axis for the final bar, if displayed.

Initial bar options
INITIALBARATTRS = style-element | (COLOR= color)
specifies the appearance of the initial bar, if displayed.
INITIALBARTICKVALUE= "text-string"
specifies the tick value used on the X axis for the initial bar, if displayed.
INITIALBARVALUE= number
specifies the value of the initial bar.

Label options
DATALABEL
displays a label for each data point.
DATALABELATTRS= style-element < (options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option.
SPLITCHAR= "character-list"
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.
SPLITJUSTIFY= LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Plot options
MISSING
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it.
STAT= MEAN | SUM
specifies the statistic for the response axis.
URL= character-variable
specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.
Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Required Arguments**

**CATEGORY=variable**

specifies the variable for the category values. Duplicated category values are summarized into a unique value. All values are treated as discrete.

**RESPONSE=numeric-variable**

specifies the variable for the response values.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=character-value**

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**BARWIDTH=numeric-value**

specifies the width of the bars as a ratio of the maximum possible width. The maximum width is equal to the distance between the center of each bar and the centers of the adjacent bars. Specify a value from 0.0 (narrowest) to 1.0 (widest).

For example, if you specify a width of 1, then there is no space between the bars. If you specify a width of .5, then the width of the bars is equal to the space between the bars.

Default .8

**BASELINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the baseline. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default The GraphAxisLines style element in the current style.

Notes The baseline is always drawn by default.

When style-element is specified, only the style element’s COLOR, LINESTYLE, and LINETHICKNESS attributes are used.

Tip To suppress the baseline, set the line thickness to 0 as follows:

```
baselineattrs=(thickness=0)
```

**COLORGROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to discretely color the bars. Once the variable values are found, the transaction bar colors are taken from the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style. If the transaction bars are filled, then the COLOR
attribute is used for the fill. The CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the transaction bar outlines.

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

*style-element*
specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

**Example**
```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

*(color-list)*
specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

**Requirement**
The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**
```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**
The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**
For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a gradient legend. The fill colors are assigned according to the legend gradient.

**Interaction**
If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**
“GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL**
displays a label for each data point. The values of the calculated response are used for the data labels.

**DATALABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the labels in the plot when you use the DATALABEL= option. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying
specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Default
GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless the DATALABEL option is also specified.

Examples
DATALABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
DATALABELATTRS=GraphLabelText

**DATASKIN=NONE | CRISP | GLOSS | MATTE | PRESSED | SHEEN**

specifies a special effect to be used on the plot. The data skin affects all filled bars. The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, the graph style, and the color of the skinned element. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Specify one of the following:

**Table 5.37 DATASKIN Options for Filled Areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>CRISP</th>
<th>GLOSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="NONE" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="CRISP" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="GLOSS" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MATTE</th>
<th>PRESSED</th>
<th>SHEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="MATTE" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="PRESSED" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="SHEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default
NONE

Restriction
The ODS GRAPHICS option DATASKINMAX= controls the maximum number of graphics elements that are skinned in a plot statement. The maximum number is 200 by default. When this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied. Use the DATASKINMAX= option to increase or decrease the maximum limit.

Interaction
If you also specify NOFILL, then the data skin is applied to the outlines.

**FILL | NOFILL**

specifies whether the bars are filled. The FILL option shows the fill color for the bars. The NOFILL option hides the fill color for the bars.

Default
FILL

Interactions
Specifying FILL also hides the outlines.
If NOFILL and NOOUTLINE are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**FILLATTRS=**

Specify the color of the fill for the bars.

You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Here is an example that specifies a style element: **FILLATTRS=GraphData3**

Here is an example that specifies a color name: **FILLATTRS=(COLOR= "Very light red")**

**Default**

For ungrouped data, the default color is specified by the Color attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style. For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you also specify the NOFILL option.

**FINALBARATTRS=**

Specify the appearance of the final bar. You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**

The default color is specified by the Color attribute of the GraphFinal style element in the current style.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect if you specify the NOFILL option.

**FINALBARTICKVALUE=**

Specify the tick value used on the X axis for the final bar, if displayed.

**Default**

"Final"

**INITIALBARATTRS=**

Specify the appearance of the initial bar, if displayed. You can specify the color of the fill by using a style element or by using the COLOR= suboption. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**

The default color is specified by the Color attribute of the GraphInitial style element in the current style.

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless INITIALBARVALUE is also specified.

**INITIALBARTICKVALUE=**

Specify the tick value used on the X axis for the initial bar, if displayed.

**Default**

"Initial"
**Interaction** This option has no effect unless INITIALBARVALUE is also specified.

**INITIALBARVALUE=number**
specifies the value of the initial bar. When specified, the first transaction bar to be drawn starts at that initial value instead of zero.

**Default** If the INITIALBARVALUE option is not specified, the initial bar is not included in the chart and the first transaction bar is drawn from zero.

**MISSING**
for group data, processes missing values as a valid category value and creates a bar for it. If more than one chart is specified in the procedure, the MISSING option affects the group calculations for all of the charts.

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note** The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip** This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**OUTLINE | NOOUTLINE**
specifies whether the bars have outlines. The OUTLINE option shows the outlines. The NOOUTLINE option hides the outlines.

**Default** OUTLINE

**Interactions** Specifying OUTLINE also hides the fill color.

If NOOUTLINE and NOFILL are both specified, then both options are ignored.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**See** Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**
plits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.
If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
Values are not split.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**Notes**
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

**Default**
LEFT

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

**See**
“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**STAT=MEAN | SUM**
specifies the statistic for the response axis. Specify one of the following statistics:

**MEAN**
the mean of the response variable.

**SUM**
the sum of the response variable.

**Default**
SUM

**TIP=(variable-list) | NONE**
specifies the data tip information to be displayed when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element.

**(variable-list)**
a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses. Data tips are displayed using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**NONE**
suppresses the data tips from this plot.
### REQUIREMENT

You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```plaintext
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

### Interaction

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

### Tip

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

### Example

```plaintext
tip=(age weight)
```

#### TIPFORMAT=(format-list)

Applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

- **Default**: The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column.

- **Requirement**: A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

- **Interaction**: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

- **Tip**: Use the TIPLABEL= option to assign labels to the list of variables.

- **See**: [SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference](#)

- **Example**: `tipformat=(auto F5.2)`

#### TIPLABEL=(label-list)

Applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a custom label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

- **Requirement**: A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option. When AUTO is used, the label is obtained from the variable.

- **Interaction**: This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

- **Tip**: Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.
Example: \texttt{tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")}

**TRANSPARENCY=value**

Specifies the degree of transparency for the plot. The transparency that you specify applies to all aspects of the plot statement.

Default: 0.0

Range: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=character-variable**

Specifies an HTML page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected.

*character-variable*

Specifies a variable that contains a valid HTML page reference (HREF) for each plot element that is to have an active link.

Example: \texttt{http://www.sas.com/en_us/home.html}

Default: By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

\texttt{ODS GRAPHICS ON / IMAGEMAP=ON;}

**X2AXIS**

Assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (bottom) horizontal axis to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Y2AXIS**

Assigns the variables that are assigned to the primary (left) vertical axis to the secondary (right) vertical axis.

---

**XAXIS Statement**

Specifies the axis options for the X axis. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

**Syntax**

\texttt{XAXIS option(s);}

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

Appearance options

\texttt{COLORBANDATTRS=style-element \langle(options)\rangle | \langle(options)\rangle}

Specifies the fill appearance of the color band.
COLORBANDS = NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the
discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY = ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed.

GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS = style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS = style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

TICKSTYLE = OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN
specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line.

Axis options

DISCRETEORDER = DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This
option affects any plot with a discrete axis.

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.

INTERVAL = time-interval
specifies the tick interval for a time axis.

LOGBASE = 2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

LOGSTYLE = LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for
logarithmic axes.

LOGVTYPE = EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES
option and the MIN and MAX options.

MAX = numeric-value
specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might
be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MIN = numeric-value
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might
be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

MINORCOUNT = numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.

MINORINTERVAL = time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two
rows.

OFFSETMAX = numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.

OFFSETMIN = numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.
RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN ...>)
specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

REFTICKS <=(options)>  
adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis.

REVERSE  
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value  
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value  
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME  
specifies the type of axis.

Text options

FITPOLICY=policy-value  
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

LABEL="text-string"  
specifies a label for the axis.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)  
specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

LABELPOS=CENTER | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT  
specifies the position of the axis label.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"  
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP  
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT  
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)  
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

VALUES=(values-list) | ("string-list")  
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

VALUESDISPLAY=  
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format  
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

VALUESHINT  
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

VALUESROTATE=DIAGONAL | VERTICAL  
specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.
Optional Arguments

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLORBANDS=ODD</th>
<th>COLORBANDS=EVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas - 80 - Alice - 100</td>
<td>Thomas - 80 - James - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alice - 60 - James - 90</td>
<td>Alice - 60 - Joyce - 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce - 60</td>
<td>Joyce - 60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Weight (Sum)

Default: NONE

Restriction: This option applies to discrete axes only.

Interaction: Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

Note: The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

Tip: Use the COLORBANDATTRS= option to customize the color bands.

COLORBANDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

DATA
places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

FORMATTED
sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.
sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

Default UNFORMATTED

**DISPLAY=**ALL | NONE | *(options)*
specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed. You can also hide specific features. *options* can be one or more of the following:

**NOLABEL**

hides the axis label

**NOLINE**

hides the axis line

**NOTICKS**

hides the tick marks on the axis

**NOVALUES**

hides the tick mark values on the axis

Default ALL

**Example**

```plaintext
DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)
```

**FITPOLICY=**policy-value

specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

**NONE**

does not split the values.

**ROTATE**

rotates the value text 45 degrees.

**TIP**

Use VALUESROTATE= to specify how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

*Note:* With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

**ROTATETHIN**

attempts to use ROTATE, and then THIN to fit the values.

*Note:* With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

**SPLIT**

splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.
No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

SPLITALWAYS always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

SPLITROTATE attempts to use SPLIT, and then ROTATE to fit the values. This is the default for discrete axes.

Note: This option has no effect on time axes.

STAGGER shifts the values up and down.

STAGGERROTATE attempts to use STAGGER, and then ROTATE to fit the values.

Interaction When used with a time axis, this option has no effect unless you also specify NOTIMESPLIT in the axis statement.

STAGGERTHIN attempts to use STAGGER, and then THIN to fit the values.

THIN removes some of the values from the axis. This is the default for linear and time axes.

Defaults SPLITROTATE for discrete axes.

THIN for linear and time axes.

Restriction This option does not affect logarithmic axes.

See “Fit Policies for Axes” on page 1266

GRID creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

Interaction Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines.

Tip You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.
GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\n style elements in the current style for
grouped data.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

Examples  GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only
linear axes.

INTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be
consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND,
MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:

Table 5.38  Time Intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Tick interval</td>
<td>Default tick value format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATETIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATETIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATETIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DATETIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default AUTO

**LABEL=“text-string”**

specifies a label for the axis.

**LABELATRIS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults** GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Examples**

LABELATRIS={(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

LABELATRIS=GraphTitleText

**LABELPOS=**CENTER | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT

specifies the position of the axis label.

**CENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values for the X axis or above axis values for the X2 axis.

**DATACENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values for the X axis or above the axis values for the X2 axis.
LEFT
positions the label to the left of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in the axis area.

RIGHT
positions the label to the right of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in the axis area.

The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red X axis label “Weight (Mean).” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER. CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset. DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include the offset.

The next figure shows the LEFT and RIGHT positions for the same axis labels.

Default CENTER

LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default 10

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.
LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT

specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:

LOGEXPAND

places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=2, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 5.8 on page 1090.

Figure 5.8 Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND

LOGEXPONENT

places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by the exponent. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=10, the tick marks might be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 5.9 on page 1090.

Figure 5.9 An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

LINEAR

places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically. In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second marks.

For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200. See Figure 5.10 on page 1090.

Figure 5.10 An Axis with LINEAR

Default LOGEXPAND

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT

specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.

Specify one of the following values:

EXPANDED

the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

EXPONENT

the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.
**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG. You must also specify values for the VALUES= option or the MIN= and MAX= options or all of them.

**Tip**

This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is EXPONENT.

**Examples**

The following example specifies MIN= and MAX= as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```plaintext
yaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand
  logvtype=exponent
  min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies VALUES= as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```plaintext
xaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent
  logvtype=expanded
  values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

**MAX=numeric-value**

specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMAX= value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**

The maximum axis tick value might differ from the MAX= value. The MAX= and MIN= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MAX= value as the maximum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MIN=numeric-value**

specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMIN= value is used to determine the minimum tick value.
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**
The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MINOR**
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.

**Tip**
Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.

**MINORCOUNT=numeric-value**
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

**Restriction**
This option applies to linear and log axes only.

**Note**
This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

**MINORGRID**
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

**MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

**Tip**
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

**Examples**
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

**MINORINTERVAL=time-interval**
specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 5.38 on page 1087.

**Default** AUTO

**Restriction** This option applies to time axes only.

**Note** This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

**NOTIMESPLIT**

prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

**Restriction** This option applies to time axes only.

**OFFSETMAX=** numeric-value

specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the origin.

**Default** The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

**OFFSETMIN=** numeric-value

specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the origin.

**Default** The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

**RANGES=(** start-end <start2-end2 startN-endN ...)**

specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

**start**

specifies the start of a range. start can be one of the following:

- a number (linear axis only).
- the keyword MIN specifies the minimum data value.
- a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).

**end**

specifies the end of a range. end can be one of the following:

- a number (linear axis only).
- the keyword MAX specifies the maximum data value.
- a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).
The following figure shows a linear axis, broken into ranges 0–30 and 195–220. Although the figure shows the split range on a vertical axis, the same concept applies to a horizontal axis.

As shown in the figure, break lines are drawn to indicate the break in the axis.

**Restrictions**

This option is valid for linear and time axes only.

Only one axis can be broken. If this option is specified for both axes, then it is honored for the vertical axis and ignored for the horizontal axis.

If this option is specified for both axes in the same direction (X and X2 or Y and Y2), then only the primary axis is broken.

When plots are associated with both the X and X2 axes or with both the Y and Y2 axes, neither axis can be broken.

**Requirements**

All of the ranges must be enclosed in parenthesis.

You must specify each range as a starting value, a hyphen, and an ending value. You must separate adjacent ranges with a space.

**Interactions**

When this option is specified, axis options THRESHOLDMIN=, THRESHOLDMAX=, MIN=, and MAX= are ignored.

When this option is specified, the plot statement TIP= and URL= options are ignored.

When data labels are used in the graph, the data label font size might be reduced in order to avoid overlapping labels and markers. When a range is specified, the data label font size is not scaled during label placement.

**Notes**

When this option is specified, data-clipping might occur for the following graphics elements: plot markers and marker characters, box plot outlier markers, fixed-position data labels, needle fringe plots,
reference lines and drop lines on the broken axis, axis tables, and relative bubble plots.

Curve label positions are based on the non-broken axis data range. When curve labels are specified with a broken axis, the curve label positions might not be ideal.

**Tip**
To control the axis break symbol, use the AXISBREAK= option in the STYLEATTR statement.

**Examples**

```plaintext
ranges=(10-500 1000-5000 10000-50000)
ranges=('01Jan2001'd-'01May2003'd '01Jan2005'd-'01Oct2005'd)
```

**REFTICKS <-(options)>**
adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

- **LABEL**
in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

- **VALUES**
in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

**Note**
This option has no effect if the target axis already contains data.

**REVERSE**
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```plaintext
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
Values are not split.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT, SPLITALWAYS, or SPLITROTATE. SPLITROTATE is the default for discrete X axes.
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value**

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.

Tips If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value**

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.
Tips

If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying `THRESHOLDMIN=0` and `THRESHOLDMAX=0` prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying `THRESHOLDMIN=1` and `THRESHOLDMAX=1` ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the `THRESHOLDMIN=` option and the `THRESHOLDMAX=` option to 0.

**TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN**

specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line. The figure shows the tick display for each value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTSIDE</th>
<th>INSIDE</th>
<th>ACROSS</th>
<th>INBETWEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="OUTSIDE" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="INSIDE" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="ACROSS" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="INBETWEEN" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OUTSIDE

displays tick marks outside of the axis frame.

INSIDE

displays tick marks inside the axis frame.

ACROSS

displays tick marks across the axis line.

INBETWEEN

displays tick marks between the discrete data values and outside of the axis frame.

Interaction

This value is available only with discrete axes. The option is ignored if specified with other axis types.

Default

OUTSIDE

Interaction

This option has effect only if the `DISPLAY=` option setting includes tick marks, which it does by default.

Supports

Major and minor tick marks

Note

This option has no effect on the placement of the tick values, which are always outside the axis frame.

**TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME**

specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:
DISCRETE
specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

Note: Bar charts support a linear category axis.

LINEAR
specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.

LOG
specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

Restriction
A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

Interactions
Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.

Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

TIME
specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Examples
VALUEATTRS={Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUES=(values-list ) | (“string-list”)
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

• VALUES=(values-list ) specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.
• VALUES=(“string-list” ) specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.
VALUES=(values-list)
specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this
option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For
example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only
the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted
values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:

value <...value-n>
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=(0 50 100) places
tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by
value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value
specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=(0 to 100
by 50) creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

Note: If you omit the increment-value, the procedure generates the first tick
value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be
unpredictable output.

[value ... value-n] value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value [value ... value-n]
creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values.
The start of the value range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is
specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the
ticks.

For example, VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75) creates tick marks at
–5, 10, 30, 50, and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the
increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a
value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple n values can be separated by
blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

• values=(2 4 6)
• values=(6,4,2)
• values=(2 to 10 by 2)
• values=(50 to 10 by -5)

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest
value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value
for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:

values=(0 to 10 by 3)

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

value <...value-n>
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=("25MAY08"d
"04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d) places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08,
and 23AUG08.

value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by
value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value
specifies the interval between the ticks. For example,
VALUES=("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month) creates tick
marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.
For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the INTERVAL= option.

Restrictions
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

If your VALUES= option creates more than 1000 values, then the option has no effect.

Interactions
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when plotting your data using log base e.

If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted first and then formatted.

Tip
Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

VALUES=(“string-list”)

For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.

Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

The following example specifies the values for an X axis. Similar values can be provided for the Y axis.

Table 5.39 Axis with Specified Character Values

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
  xaxis values=("GMC" "Honda" "Hyundai")
    offsetmin=0.2 offsetmax=0.2;
  scatter x=make y=mpg_city;
  run;
```

Restrictions
This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.
Notes

If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.

The axis data can be character or numeric.

Tip

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

Examples

The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:
values=("Sedan" "Sports" "Wagon" "SUV")

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:
values=("10" "20" "30" "40")

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
values=("14" "15") valuesdisplay=("fourteen" "fifteen")

Tip

Along the axis, numeric tick values are arranged in ascending order while character values are arranged in the order in which they are used in the graph. In some cases, the resulting tick-value order might not be desirable, especially if the graph consists of multiple plots or if the data contains missing values. This option is useful in that case. You can use this option to set the order of the axis tick values.

VALUESDISPLAY=

specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option. The list of values must be enclosed in parentheses. Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

Restriction

This option applies only to discrete axes. Linear, date, and time axes are not supported.

Interaction

This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the list for the VALUES= option.

Example

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
values=("14" "15") valuesdisplay=("fourteen" "fifteen")

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | .SAS-format

specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

Note: This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

DATA

uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the major tick values.

.SAS-format

specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.
Restriction  This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

Note  If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then, because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-value format with a higher precision.

Restriction  For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

Interactions  This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXponent.

When LOGSTYLE =LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E scale.

When LOGSTYLE =LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10, base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

VALUESHINT
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

VALUESROtaTe=DIAGONAL | VERTicaL
specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

DIAGONAL
rotates the tick values to a 45-degree diagonal position.

VERTICAL
rotates the tick values to a 90-degree vertical position. The values are always drawn from bottom to top.

Default  DIAGONAL

Interactions  This option works through the axis fit policy. If there are no tick collisions, no rotation occurs.

With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

---

**X2AXIS Statement**

Specifies the axis options for the X2 axis. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

**Syntax**

```
X2AXIS option(s);
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

COLORBANDATTRS=\texttt{style-element (options)} | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band.

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the
discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed.

GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS=\texttt{style-element (options)} | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS=\texttt{style-element (options)} | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN
specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line.

Axis options

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This
option affects any plot with a discrete axis.

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.

INTERVAL=\texttt{time-interval}
specifies the tick interval for a time axis.

LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for
logarithmic axes.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES
option and the MIN and MAX options.

MAX=\texttt{numeric-value}
specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might
be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MIN=\texttt{numeric-value}
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might
be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

MINORCOUNT=\texttt{numeric-value}
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.

MINORINTERVAL=\texttt{time-interval}
specifies the time interval between minor ticks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
   specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
   specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.

RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN …>)
   specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

REFTICKS <=(options)>
   adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis.

REVERSE
   specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value
   Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value
   Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME
   specifies the type of axis.

Text options

FITPOLICY=policy-value
   specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

LABEL="text-string"
   specifies a label for the axis.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

LABELPOS=CENTER | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT
   specifies the position of the axis label.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"
   splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
   specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
   specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
   specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

VALUES=(values-list) | ("string-list")
   specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

VALUESDISPLAY=
   specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
   specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

VALUESHINT
   specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

VALUESROTATE=DIAGONAL | VERTICAL
specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

**Optional Arguments**

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD

specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLORBANDS=ODD</th>
<th>COLORBANDS=EVEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Color Bands Odd Example" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Color Bands Even Example" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default

NONE

Restriction

This option applies to discrete axes only.

Interaction

Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

Note

The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

Tip

Use the COLORBANDATTRS= option to customize the color bands.

COLORBANDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED

specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

DATA

places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

*Note:* This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

FORMATTED

sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.
UNFORMATTED
sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

Default: UNFORMATTED

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of
the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed. You can
also hide specific features. options can be one or more of the following:

NOLABEL
hides the axis label

NOLINE
hides the axis line

Tips
This value hides the axis line, but has no effect on the graph border. To
hide the border, specify NOBORDER in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

This value has no effect on baselines. For plots that support a baseline,
such as bar charts and needle plots, you might need to suppress the
baseline. In the plot statement, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set
the line thickness to 0.

NOTICKS
hides the tick marks on the axis

NOVALUES
hides the tick mark values on the axis

Default: ALL

Example: DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)

FITPOLICY=policy-value
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a horizontal axis when
there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

NONE
does not split the values.

ROTATE
rotates the value text 45 degrees.

Tip: Use VALUESROTATE= to specify how the tick values are rotated on the
axis.

Note: With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have
any effect.

ROTATETHIN
attempts to use ROTATE, and then THIN to fit the values.

Note: With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have
any effect.

SPLIT
splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.
No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

**Tip**
You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

**SPLITALWAYS**
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

**Tip**
You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

**SPLITROTATE**

attempts to use SPLIT, and then ROTATE to fit the values. This is the default for discrete axes.

*Note:* This option has no effect on time axes.

**STAGGER**

shifts the values up and down.

**STAGGERROTATE**

attempts to use STAGGER, and then ROTATE to fit the values.

**Interaction**
When used with a time axis, this option has no effect unless you also specify NOTIMESPLIT in the axis statement.

**STAGGERTHIN**

attempts to use STAGGER, and then THIN to fit the values.

**THIN**

removes some of the values from the axis. This is the default for linear and time axes.

**Defaults**

SPLITROTATE for discrete axes.

THIN for linear and time axes.

**Restriction**
This option does not affect logarithmic axes.

**See**

“Fit Policies for Axes” on page 1266

**GRID**

creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

**Interaction**

Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines.

**Tip**

You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.
GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a
style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you
can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default
GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for
grouped data.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

Examples
GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only
linear axes.

INTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be
consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME. For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:

Table 5.40 Time Intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Tick interval</td>
<td>Default tick value format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each month</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default** AUTO

**LABEL=“text-string”**
specifies a label for the axis.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults** GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData...GraphData style elements.

**Examples**

LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**LABELPOS=CENTRE | DATACENTER | LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the position of the axis label.

**CENTRE**
centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values for the X axis or above axis values for the X2 axis.

**DATACENTER**
centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is positioned below the tick values for the X axis or above the axis values for the X2 axis.
LEFT
positions the label to the left of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in
the axis area.

RIGHT
positions the label to the right of the axis area. The label is centered vertically in
the axis area.

The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red
X axis label “Weight (Mean).” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the
axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER.
CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset.
DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include
the offset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTER</th>
<th>DATACENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="LEFT" alt="CENTER Left Label" /></td>
<td><img src="RIGHT" alt="DATACENTER Left Label" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next figure shows the LEFT and RIGHT positions for the same axis labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="LEFT" alt="LEFT Left Label" /></td>
<td><img src="RIGHT" alt="RIGHT Left Label" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Default CENTER**

**LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e**

specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default 10

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.
LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:

LOGEXPAND
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=2, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 5.11 on page 1111.

Figure 5.11  Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND

LOGEXPONENT
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by the exponent. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=10, the tick marks might be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 5.12 on page 1111.

Figure 5.12  An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

LINEAR
places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically. In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second marks.

For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200. See Figure 5.13 on page 1111.

Figure 5.13  An Axis with LINEAR

Default LOGEXPAND

Interaction This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.

Specify one of the following values:

EXPANDED
the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

EXPONENT
the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.
### Interaction

This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG. You must also specify values for the VALUES= option or the MIN= and MAX= options or all of them.

### Tip

This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is EXPONENT.

### Examples

The following example specifies MIN= and MAX= as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```plaintext
yaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand
logvtype=exponent
    min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies VALUES= as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```plaintext
xaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent
    logvtype=expanded
    values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

### MAX=numeric-value

specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

#### Restriction

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

#### Interactions

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMAX= value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

#### Tip

The maximum axis tick value might differ from the MAX= value. The MAX= and MIN= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MAX= value as the maximum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

### MIN=numeric-value

specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

#### Restriction

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

#### Interactions

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMIN= value is used to determine the minimum tick value.
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**
The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MINOR**
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.

**Tip**
Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.

**MINORCOUNT=numeric-value**
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

**Restriction**
This option applies to linear and log axes only.

**Note**
This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

**MINORGRID**
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

**MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

**Tip**
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

**Examples**
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

**MINORINTERVAL=time-interval**
specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 5.40 on page 1108.

**Default** AUTO

**Restriction** This option applies to time axes only.

**Note** This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

---

**NOTIMESPLIT**

prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

**Restriction** This option applies to time axes only.

---

**OFFSETMAX=numeric-value**

specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the origin.

**Default** The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

---

**OFFSETMIN=numeric-value**

specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the origin.

**Default** The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

---

**RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN ...>)**

specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

**start** specifies the start of a range. *start* can be one of the following:

- a number (linear axis only).
- the keyword MIN specifies the minimum data value.
- a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).

**end** specifies the end of a range. *end* can be one of the following:

- a number (linear axis only).
- the keyword MAX specifies the maximum data value.
- a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).
The following figure shows a linear axis, broken into ranges 0–30 and 195–220. Although the figure shows the split range on a vertical axis, the same concept applies to a horizontal axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGES Not Specified</th>
<th>RANGES Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Graph 1" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Graph 2" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the figure, break lines are drawn to indicate the break in the axis.

**Restrictions**

This option is valid for linear and time axes only.

- Only one axis can be broken. If this option is specified for both axes, then it is honored for the vertical axis and ignored for the horizontal axis.

- If this option is specified for both axes in the same direction (X and X2 or Y and Y2), then only the primary axis is broken.

- When plots are associated with both the X and X2 axes or with both the Y and Y2 axes, neither axis can be broken.

**Requirements**

All of the ranges must be enclosed in parenthesis.

- You must specify each range as a starting value, a hyphen, and an ending value. You must separate adjacent ranges with a space.

**Interactions**

When this option is specified, axis options THRESHOLDMIN=, THRESHOLDMAX=, MIN=, and MAX= are ignored.

When this option is specified, the plot statement TIP= and URL= options are ignored.

When data labels are used in the graph, the data label font size might be reduced in order to avoid overlapping labels and markers. When a range is specified, the data label font size is not scaled during label placement.

**Notes**

When this option is specified, data-clipping might occur for the following graphics elements: plot markers and marker characters, box plot outlier markers, fixed-position data labels, needle fringe plots,
reference lines and drop lines on the broken axis, axis tables, and relative bubble plots.

Curve label positions are based on the non-broken axis data range. When curve labels are specified with a broken axis, the curve label positions might not be ideal.

Tip  
To control the axis break symbol, use the AXISBREAK= option in the STYLEATTR statement.

Examples

```plaintext
ranges=(10-500 1000-5000 10000-50000)
ranges=('01Jan2001'd-'01May2003'd '01Jan2005'd-'01Oct2005'd)
```

**REFTICKS <=(options)>**

adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

- **LABEL**
  - in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

- **VALUES**
  - in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

Note  
This option has no effect if the target axis already contains data.

**REVERSE**

specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**

splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```plaintext
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  
Values are not split.

Restriction  
This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Interactions  
This option has no effect unless FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT, SPLITALWAYS, or SPLITROTATE. SPLITROTATE is the default for discrete X axes.
When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.

Tips

If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.
Tips

If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN

specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line. The figure shows the tick display for each value.

Note: Although the figure shows tick displays for the primary axes, the same placement in relation to the axis applies when secondary axes are used.

OUTSIDE

displays tick marks outside of the axis frame.

INSIDE

displays tick marks inside the axis frame.

ACROSS

displays tick marks across the axis line.

INBETWEEN

displays tick marks between the discrete data values and outside of the axis frame.

Interaction

This value is available only with discrete axes. The option is ignored if specified with other axis types.

Default

OUTSIDE

Interaction

This option has effect only if the DISPLAY= option setting includes tick marks, which it does by default.

Supports

Major and minor tick marks

Note

This option has no effect on the placement of the tick values, which are always outside the axis frame.

TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME

specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:
DISCRETE
specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

*Note:* Bar charts support a linear category axis.

LINEAR
specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.

LOG
specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

**Restriction**
A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

**Interactions**
Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.

Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

TIME
specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.

**VALUEATTRS=**
style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**
GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Examples**
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

**VALUES=(values-list ) | (“string-list”)**
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

- **VALUES=(values-list )** specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.
- **VALUES=(“string-list”)** specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.
VALUES=(values-list)

specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:

\textit{value <...value-n>}

creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=(0 50 100) places tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

\textit{value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value}

creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \textit{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \textit{value-2}. The \textit{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=(0 to 100 by 50) creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

\textit{Note:} If you omit the \textit{increment-value}, the procedure generates the first tick value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be unpredictable output.

\textit{<value ... value-n> value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value <value ... value-n>}

creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \textit{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \textit{value-2}. The \textit{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks.

For example, VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75) creates tick marks at –5, 10, 30, 50, and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple \textit{n} values can be separated by blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

- values=(2 4 6)
- values=(6,4,2)
- values=(2 to 10 by 2)
- values=(50 to 10 by -5)

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:

VALUES=(0 to 10 by 3)

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

\textit{value <...value-n>}

creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=("25MAY08"d "04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d) places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08, and 23AUG08.

\textit{value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value}

creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by \textit{value-1} and the end of the range is specified by \textit{value-2}. The \textit{increment-value} specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month) creates tick marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.
For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the INTERVAL= option.

Restrictions

This option has no effect on discrete axes.

If your VALUES= option creates more than 1000 values, then the option has no effect.

Interactions

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when plotting your data using log base e.

If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted first and then formatted.

Tip

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

VALUES=(“string-list”)

For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.

Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

The following example specifies the values for an X axis. Similar values can be provided for the Y axis.

**Table 5.41  Axis with Specified Character Values**

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
    xaxis values=("GMC" "Honda" "Hyundai") offsetmin=0.2 offsetmax=0.2;
    scatter x=make y=mpg_city;
run;
```

Restrictions

This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.
If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.

The axis data can be character or numeric.

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:
```
values=(*Sedan* *Sports* *Wagon* *SUV*)
```

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:
```
values=(*10* *20* *30* *40*)
```

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
```
values=(*14* *15*) valuesdisplay=(*fourteen* *fifteen*)
```

Along the axis, numeric tick values are arranged in ascending order while character values are arranged in the order in which they are used in the graph. In some cases, the resulting tick-value order might not be desirable, especially if the graph consists of multiple plots or if the data contains missing values. This option is useful in that case. You can use this option to set the order of the axis tick values.

VALUESDISPLAY=

specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option. The list of values must be enclosed in parentheses. Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

This option applies only to discrete axes. Linear, date, and time axes are not supported.

This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the list for the VALUES= option.

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
```
values=(*14* *15*) valuesdisplay=(*fourteen* *fifteen*)
```

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format

specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the major tick values.

specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.
Restriction  This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

Note  If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then, because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-value format with a higher precision.

Restriction  For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

Interactions  This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXPONENT.

When LOGSTYLE =LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E scale.

When LOGSTYLE =LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10, base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

VALUESHINT
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

VALUESROTATE=DIAGONAL | VERTICAL
specifies how the tick values are rotated on the axis.

DIAGONAL
rotates the tick values to a 45-degree diagonal position.

VERTICAL
rotates the tick values to a 90-degree vertical position. The values are always drawn from bottom to top.

Default  DIAGONAL

Interactions  This option works through the axis fit policy. If there are no tick collisions, no rotation occurs.

With a time axis, you must specify NOTIMESPLIT for this option to have any effect.

XAXISTABLE Statement

Creates an event plot of input data along the axis, placing data values at specific locations inside or outside of the axis. The SGPLOT procedure can contain multiple XAXISTABLE statements.

Interactions:  When used with bar charts, line charts, and dot plots, all axis tables must align with the category axis of the chart. If a statement uses the wrong orientation, the statement is rejected with a message in the SAS log. For example, if your procedure has an HBAR statement along with an XAXISTABLE statement, the XAXISTABLE statement is rejected with a message.
Axis tables are separate plots and are unaware of the options specified in the accompanying plots. Axis tables cannot be used with the following plot types: BAND, BLOCK, FRINGE, REG, LOESS, and PBSPLINE. In these cases, the axis table is not created and an error is written to the log.

Syntax

XAXISTABLE variable <…variable-n> <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORGROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values.

DROPONMISSING
specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing.

INDENT=dimension <unit>
specifies a value to be used with the INDENTWEIGHT= option to determine the indentation for each text value.

INDENTWEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies the indentation weight (multiplier) for each observation.

LOCATION=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the axis table is placed outside or inside the axis area.

NOMISSINGCHAR
suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values.

PAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

POSITION=BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the axis table at the bottom or top of the graph.

SEPARATOR
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation.

TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis table values.

Axis options

X2AXIS
assigns the table to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

Class options

CLASS=variable
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable.
CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how the class values are displayed.

CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

NOMISSINGCLASS
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

Label options

LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden.

LABELATTRS=style-element <options> | (options)
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label.

LABELPOS=LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the labels at the left or right side of the axis table.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

Plot options

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table.

X=variable
 Specifies the X variable to use to align the table values to the X or X2 axis.

Plot reference options

NAME="text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement.

Title options

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <options> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table.

Required Argument

variable <…variable-n>
specifies one or more variables for the axis table.

When multiple variables are specified, the axis tables are stacked one on the other.
Any options that you add to the statement apply to all the variables that are specified in that statement.

Note When the variable specified is a character variable, the first value of each category is displayed in the axis table. When the variable is numeric, the axis table displays the sum statistic. You can modify the statistic using the STAT= option.
Optional Arguments

**ATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**CLASS=variable**
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable. This option acts as a classification variable for the axis table. Each axis table is labeled by the class value.

Restriction The CLASS option is ignored when the axis table is used with bar, line, or dot charts. If the GROUP= option is specified in the chart, that group variable is used as the CLASS variable for all axis tables.

Interaction If NOLABEL is also specified, then the class labels are removed.

Tips Use the CLASSDISPLAY= option to control whether the class values are clustered or stacked.

Use the CLASSORDER= option to control the order in which the class values are displayed.

**CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**
specifies how the class values are displayed.

STACK displays the class values vertically at each midpoint value on the X axis.

CLUSTER displays the class values horizontally at each midpoint value on the X axis.

Default STACK

Interaction For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**
specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

DATA displays the class values in the order in which they occur in the data.

REVERSEDATA displays the class values in the reverse order from which they occur in the data.

Tip This option is useful when the plot axis is reversed.

ASCENDING displays the class values in ascending order.

DESCENDING displays the class values in descending order.

Default DATA
Restriction  This option is ignored when the axis table is used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements. If the GROUPORDER= option is specified in the chart, then that group order variable is used as the class order variable for all axis tables.

Interaction  For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

COLORGROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values. Once the variable values are found, the value colors are taken from the GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style. The CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the value text.

Interaction  When used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements, this option has no effect unless the accompanying chart specifies the same GROUP variable.

Note  This option is used only to color the table values. If you want to set additional text attributes, used the TEXTGROUP= option instead.

DROPONMISSING
specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing. Consider using this option if the SAS log indicates that the specified data column used for the axis table is missing all values.

INDENT=dimension <unit>
specifies a value to be used with the INDENTWEIGHT= option to determine the indentation for each text value. The default units for dimension are inches. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default  1/8 inch

Restriction  Axis table indentation is not supported when DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, or VLINE statements are used. As an alternative, you can use one of the following: HBARBASIC, VBARBASIC, HBARPARM, VBARPARM, SERIES, or SCATTER.

Interaction  The INDENTWEIGHT= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

INDENTWEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies the indentation weight (multiplier) for each observation.

Restriction  Axis table indentation is not supported when DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, or VLINE statements are used. As an alternative, you can use one of the following: HBARBASIC, VBARBASIC, HBARPARM, VBARPARM, SERIES, or SCATTER.

Interaction  For each observation, the INDENT= option value is multiplied by the value of the column specified by this option to determine the indentation for that observation's value.
**LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"**
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden. If you specify LABEL=, then you can also specify a text string for the label.

 Defaults LABEL

 If you do not specify a text string, then the variable name is used for the label. Or, if CLASS= is also specified, then the unique values of the specified class variable are used for the table labels.

 Tip Use the LABELATTRS= option to modify the label text attributes. Use the LABELPOS= option to move the label.

**LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

 For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

 Defaults For non-grouped data, the GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

 For grouped data, the label color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

 Restriction Group behavior occurs only when the CLASS= and COLORGROUP= option values are the same.

 Interactions This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

 If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphValueText style element.

**LABELPOS=LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the position of the labels at the left or right side of the axis table.

 Default LEFT

**LOCATION=OUTSIDE | INSIDE**
specifies whether the axis table is placed outside or inside the axis area.

 Default OUTSIDE

**NAME="text-string"**
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

 Note The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

 Tip This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.
NOMISSINGCHAR
suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values. Missing numeric values are displayed as blanks.

NOMISSINGCLASS
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

Interaction For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

PAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

dimension
specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the table border.

(pad-options)
a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

TOP=dimension
specifies the amount of extra space added to the top.

Default 0 px

BOTTOM=dimension
specifies the amount of extra space added to the bottom.

Default 0 px

Note Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount of space.

Tip Use pad-options to create non-uniform padding.

Note The default units for dimension are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

POSITION=BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the axis table at the bottom or top of the graph.

Defaults BOTTOM when the primary horizontal axis is used for the plot.

TOP when the secondary (X2AXIS) horizontal axis is specified for the plot.

SEPARATOR
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

Interaction This option has no effect unless LOCATION=INSIDE is also specified.

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table. The statistic is applied only to numeric variables. For non-categorical plots, only the SUM and MEAN statistics are available.

Specify one of the following:
FREQ
the frequency of the axis table variable.

Interaction For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

MEAN
the mean of the axis table variable.

MEDIAN
the median of the axis table variable.

Interaction For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

PERCENT
the percentage of the sum of the axis table variable.

When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.

Alias PCT

Interactions For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values. The default value is 1.

Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.

SUM
the sum of the axis table variable.

Default SUM

Restrictions Only SUM and MEAN are supported for non-categorical plots.

The STAT= option is applied only to numeric variables.

Interaction Any STAT= value specified in the chart has no effect on the axis table statistic.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

STATLABEL
forces the statistic to be displayed in the label.

NOSTATLABEL
removes the statistic from the label.
Defaults The statistic is displayed for the variable.

When a custom label is assigned to the variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the STAT= option is also specified in the axis table statement.

**TEXTGROUP=**`attribute-map-group-variable`
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. The variable’s values must correspond to the values in the VALUE variable in the attribute map data set. For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

**TEXTGROUPID=**`attribute-map-id`
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

Default If neither TEXTGROUPID= nor ATTRID= is specified, the TEXTGROUP= option is ignored.

See “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

**TITLE=**"text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table. If the axis table statement specifies more than one variable, the title is displayed for each variable.

Tip Use the TITLEATTRS= option to modify the title text attributes.

**TITLEATTRS=**`style-element <(options)> | (options)`
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying text options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify text options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TITLE= is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the
properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.

**Examples**

```
TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

**VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the axis table values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

**Interaction**

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText style element.

**Examples**

```
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

**X=variable**

Specifies the X variable to use to align the table values to the X or X2 axis.

**Default**

X variable of the primary plot

**Interaction**

This option is ignored when the axis table is used with a categorical chart (bar, line, or dot). The category variable from the chart is used instead.

**X2AXIS**

assigns the table to the secondary (top) horizontal axis.

**Example: XAXISTABLE Statements**

This example shows a table of values along the X axis of a scatter plot that plots student weight.
Here are the noteworthy features:

- The first axis table statement displays the age (in red) of each student above the X axis. The LOCATION=INSIDE option locates the axis table within the plot axes. The ages appear on different rows because the CLASS=AGE option is used.
- The second axis table statement specifies two variables, height and weight, and is located below the X axis.

Here is the SAS code for this example.

```sas
ods graphics / reset=all;
odsgraphics / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class (where=(age < 13));
sscatter x=height y=weight;
xaxistable age / class=age title="Student Age" location=inside
valueattrs=(color=red)
labelattrs=(color=red)
titleattrs=(color=red);
xaxistable weight height / valueattrs=(color=blue);
run;
```

For an example that shows vertical axis tables, see “Example: YAXISTABLE Statements” on page 1185.

---

**YAXIS Statement**

Specifies the axis options for the Y axis. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

**Syntax**

```
YAXIS option(s);
```
Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

COLORBANDATTRS=\texttt{style-element <\textit{options}>} | \textit{options}

specifies the fill appearance of the color band.

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD

specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | \textit{options}

specifies which features of the axis are displayed.

GRID

creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS=\texttt{style-element <\textit{options}>} | \textit{options}

specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

MINORGRID

creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS=\texttt{style-element <\textit{options}>} | \textit{options}

specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN

specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line.

Axis options

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED

specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis.

INTEGER

specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.

INTERVAL=\texttt{time-interval}

specifies the tick interval for a time axis.

LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e

specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT

specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT

specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options.

MAX=\textit{numeric-value}

specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MIN=\textit{numeric-value}

specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MINOR

adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

MINORCOUNT=\textit{numeric-value}

specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.

MINORINTERVAL=\texttt{time-interval}

specifies the time interval between minor ticks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.

RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN …>)
specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

REFTICKS <=(options)>
adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis.

REVERSE
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME
specifies the type of axis.

Text options

FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

LABEL="text-string"
specifies a label for the axis.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

LABELPOS=BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP
specifies the position of the axis label.

SPLITCHAR="character-list”
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

VALUES=(values-list) | ("string-list"")
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

VALUESDISPLAY=
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

VALUESALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the axis.

VALUESHINT
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

Optional Arguments

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

COLORBANDS=ODD
COLORBANDS=EVEN

Default
NONE

Restriction
This option applies to discrete axes only.

Interaction
Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

Note
The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

Tip
Use the COLORBANDATTRS= option to customize the color bands.

COLORBANDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

DATA
places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.
FORMATTED
sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.

UNFORMATTED
sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

Default UNFORMATTED

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed. You can also hide specific features. options can be one or more of the following:

NOLABEL
hides the axis label

NOLINE
hides the axis line

Tips
This value hides the axis line, but has no effect on the graph border. To hide the border, specify NOBORDER in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

This value has no effect on baselines. For plots that support a baseline, such as bar charts and needle plots, you might need to suppress the baseline. In the plot statement, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

NOTICKS
hides the tick marks on the axis

NOVALUES
hides the tick mark values on the axis

Default ALL

Example DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)

FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

NONE
does not split the values.

SPLIT
splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default The default split character is a space.

Restriction This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.
SPLITALWAYS
always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

**Default**
The default split character is a space.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

**Tip**
You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

THIN
removes some of the values from the axis.

**Default**
THIN

**See**
“Fit Policies for Axes” on page 1266

GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

**Interaction**
Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines.

**Tip**
You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

**GRIDATTRS=**<style-element (options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

**Examples**
GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only linear axes.

**INTERVAL=**<time-interval>
specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME. For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:
Table 5.42  Time Intervals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each month</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default AUTO

LABEL=“text-string”
specifies a label for the axis.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.
Defaults

GraphLabelText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphLabelText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Examples

LABELATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
LABELATTRS=GraphTitleText

**LABELPOS=**BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP

specifies the position of the axis label.

**BOTTOM**

positions the label at the bottom of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area for the Y axis and left-justified for the Y2 axis. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label grows to the right for the Y axis and to the left for the Y2 axis.

**CENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values for the Y axis or to the right of the axis values for the Y2 axis.

**DATACENTER**

centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values for the Y axis or to the right of the axis values for the Y2 axis.

**TOP**

positions the label at the top of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area for the Y axis and left-justified for the Y2 axis. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label grows to the right for the Y axis and to the left for the Y2 axis.

The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red Y axis label “Age Group.” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER. (For HBAR plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default. The offset is created at the bottom end of the Y axis.)

In the example, CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset. DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include the offset.
The next figure shows the TOP and BOTTOM positions for the same axis labels.

Default  CENTER

**LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e**

specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default  10

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

**LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXponent**

specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:

**LOGEXPAND**

places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified **LOGBASE=2**, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 5.14 on page 1142.
LOGEXPONENT
places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by the exponent. For example, if you specified LOGBASE=10, the tick marks might be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 5.15 on page 1142.

Figure 5.15  An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

LINEAR
places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically. In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second marks.

For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200. See Figure 5.16 on page 1142.

Figure 5.16  An Axis with LINEAR

Default  LOGEXPAND

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.

Specify one of the following values:

EXPANDED
the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

EXPONENT
the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.

Default  EXPANDED

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG. You must also specify values for the VALUES= option or the MIN= and MAX= options or all of them.
Tip This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is EXPONENT.

Examples The following example specifies MIN= and MAX= as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```
yaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand
   logvtype=exponent
   min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies VALUES= as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```
xaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent
   logvtype=expanded
   values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

MAX=numeric-value specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

Restriction This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

Interactions This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES=option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMAX= value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

Tip The maximum axis tick value might differ from the MAX= value. The MAX= and MIN= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MAX= value as the maximum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

MIN=numeric-value specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

Restriction This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

Interactions This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMIN= value is used to determine the minimum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

Tip The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds
and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to
determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the
minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

Restriction This option has no effect on discrete axes.

Interaction This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.

Tip Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.

MINORCOUNT=numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the
number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

Restriction This option applies to linear and log axes only.

Note This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis.
Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped
data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\nstyle elements in the current style for
grouped data.

Interaction This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

Tip You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid
lines.

Examples MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

MINORINTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be
consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME.
For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND,
MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 5.42 on page 1139.

Default AUTO
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>This option applies to time axes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTIMESPLIT</strong></td>
<td>Prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>This option applies to time axes only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFFSETMAX=numeric-value</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1. The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the axis origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFFSETMIN=numeric-value</strong></td>
<td>Specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1. The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the axis origin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interaction</td>
<td>For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RANGES=(start–end &lt;start2–end2 startN–endN ...&gt;)</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the ranges for a broken axis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start</td>
<td>Specifies the start of a range. start can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• a number (linear axis only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• the keyword MIN specifies the minimum data value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>end</td>
<td>Specifies the end of a range. end can be one of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• a number (linear axis only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• the keyword MAX specifies the maximum data value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>      </td>
<td>• a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following figure shows a linear axis, broken into ranges 0–30 and 195–220. Although the figure shows the split range on a vertical axis, the same concept applies to a horizontal axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGES Not Specified</th>
<th>RANGES Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in the figure, break lines are drawn to indicate the break in the axis.

**Restrictions**

This option is valid for linear and time axes only.

Only one axis can be broken. If this option is specified for both axes, then it is honored for the vertical axis and ignored for the horizontal axis.

If this option is specified for both axes in the same direction (X and X2 or Y and Y2), then only the primary axis is broken.

When plots are associated with both the X and X2 axes or with both the Y and Y2 axes, neither axis can be broken.

**Requirements**

All of the ranges must be enclosed in parenthesis.

You must specify each range as a starting value, a hyphen, and an ending value. You must separate adjacent ranges with a space.

**Interactions**

When this option is specified, axis options THRESHOLDMIN=, THRESHOLDMAX=, MIN=, and MAX= are ignored.

When this option is specified, the plot statement TIP= and URL= options are ignored.

When data labels are used in the graph, the data label font size might be reduced in order to avoid overlapping labels and markers. When a range is specified, the data label font size is not scaled during label placement.

**Notes**

When this option is specified, data-clipping might occur for the following graphics elements: plot markers and marker characters, box plot outlier markers, fixed-position data labels, needle fringe plots,
reference lines and drop lines on the broken axis, axis tables, and relative bubble plots.

Curve label positions are based on the non-broken axis data range. When curve labels are specified with a broken axis, the curve label positions might not be ideal.

Tip

To control the axis break symbol, use the AXISBREAK= option in the STYLEATTR statement.

Examples

```
ranges=(10-500 1000-5000 10000-50000)
ranges=('01Jan2001'd-'01May2003'd '01Jan2005'd-'01Oct2005'd)
```

REFTICKS <=(options)>

adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

- **LABEL**
  in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

- **VALUES**
  in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

Note

This option has no effect if the target axis already contains data.

REVERSE

specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

SPLITCHAR="character-list"

splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.

"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default

Values are not split.

Restriction

This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.
You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes
When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.

Tips If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

Default 0.30

Range 0 to 1

Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.

Tips If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.
Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.

Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.

For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

**TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN**

specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line. The figure shows the tick display for each value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTSIDE</th>
<th>INSIDE</th>
<th>ACROSS</th>
<th>INBETWEEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Outside Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Inside Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Across Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Inbetween Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTSIDE**

displays tick marks outside of the axis frame.

**INSIDE**

displays tick marks inside the axis frame.

**ACROSS**

displays tick marks across the axis line.

**INBETWEEN**

displays tick marks between the discrete data values and outside of the axis frame.

**Interaction**

This value is available only with discrete axes. The option is ignored if specified with other axis types.

**Default**

OUTSIDE

**Interaction**

This option has effect only if the DISPLAY= option setting includes tick marks, which it does by default.

**Supports**

Major and minor tick marks

**Note**

This option has no effect on the placement of the tick values, which are always outside the axis frame.

**TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME**

specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:

**DISCRETE**

specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

**Note:** Bar charts support a linear category axis.
LINEAR specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.

LOG specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

Restriction A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

Interactions Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.

Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

TIME specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options) specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphDataN style elements.

Examples VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUES=(values-list ) | (“string-list”) specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

• VALUES=(values-list ) specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.

• VALUES=(“string-list”) specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.

VALUES=(values-list ) specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only
the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:

- **value <...value-n>**
  - creates ticks for specific values. For example, `VALUES=(0 50 100)` places tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

- **value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value**
  - creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by `value-1` and the end of the range is specified by `value-2`. The `increment-value` specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, `VALUES=(0 to 100 by 50)` creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

  **Note:** If you omit the `increment-value`, the procedure generates the first tick value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be unpredictable output.

- `<value ... value-n> value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value <value ... value-n>`
  - creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by `value-1` and the end of the range is specified by `value-2`. The `increment-value` specifies the interval between the ticks.

  For example, `VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75)` creates tick marks at –5, 10, 30, 50, and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple values can be separated by blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

- values=(2 4 6)
- values=(6,4,2)
- values=(2 to 10 by 2)
- values=(50 to 10 by -5)

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:

- `VALUES=(0 to 10 by 3)`

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

- **value <...value-n>**
  - creates ticks for specific values. For example, `VALUES=("25MAY08"d "04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d)` places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08, and 23AUG08.

- **value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value**
  - creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by `value-1` and the end of the range is specified by `value-2`. The `increment-value` specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, `VALUES=("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month)` creates tick marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.

For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the INTERVAL= option.
Restrictions: This option has no effect on discrete axes.

If your VALUES= option creates more than 1000 values, then the option has no effect.

Interactions:
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when plotting your data using log base e.

If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted first and then formatted.

Tip: Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

VALUES=("string-list")
For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.

Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

The following example specifies the values for an X axis. Similar values can be provided for the Y axis.

Table 5.43  Axis with Specified Character Values

Restrictions: This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.

Notes: If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.
The axis data can be character or numeric.

**Tip**

Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

**Examples**

The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:

```
values=(*Sedan* "Sports" "Wagon" "SUV")
```

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:

```
values=(*10* "20" *30* "40")
```

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:

```
values=(*14* "15") valuesdisplay=(*fourteen* "fifteen")
```

**Tip**

Along the axis, numeric tick values are arranged in ascending order while character values are arranged in the order in which they are used in the graph. In some cases, the resulting tick-value order might not be desirable, especially if the graph consists of multiple plots or if the data contains missing values. This option is useful in that case. You can use this option to set the order of the axis tick values.

**VALUESDISPLAY=**

specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option. The list of values must be enclosed in parentheses. Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

**Restriction**

This option applies only to discrete axes. Linear, date, and time axes are not supported.

**Interaction**

This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the list for the VALUES= option.

**Example**

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:

```
values=(*14* "15") valuesdisplay=(*fourteen* "fifteen")
```

**VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format**

specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

**Note:** This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

**DATA**

uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the major tick values.

**SAS-format**

specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.

**Restriction**

This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

**Note**

If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then, because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not
align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-value format with a higher precision.

**Restriction**
For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

**Interactions**
This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXPONENT.

When LOGSTYLE = LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E scale.

When LOGSTYLE = LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10, base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

**VALUESHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the axis.

**Default**
RIGHT

**Interaction**
This option is ignored when FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS. To align split tick mark values, use the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

**VALUESHINT**

specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

---

**Y2AXIS Statement**

Specifies the axis options for the Y2 axis. You can control the features of the axis (for example, the axis label, grid lines, and minor tick marks). You can also control the structure of the axis (for example, the data range, data type, and tick mark values).

**Syntax**

Y2AXIS option(s);

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

COLORBANDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the fill appearance of the color band.

COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD

specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)

specifies which features of the axis are displayed.
GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN
specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line.

Axis options

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis.

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values.

INTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the tick interval for a time axis.

LOGBASE=2 | 10 | e
specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

LOGSTYLE=LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT
specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes.

LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT
specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options.

MAX=numeric-value
specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MIN=numeric-value
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

MINOR
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

MINORCOUNT=numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis.

MINORINTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis.

OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis.

RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN …>)
specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

REFTICKS <=(options)>
adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis.

REVERSE
specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

\[ \text{THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value} \]
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.

\[ \text{THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value} \]
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

\[ \text{TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME} \]
specifies the type of axis.

**Text options**

\[ \text{FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN} \]
specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

\[ \text{LABEL="text-string"} \]
specifies a label for the axis.

\[ \text{LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)} \]
specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

\[ \text{LABELPOS=BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP} \]
specifies the position of the axis label.

\[ \text{SPLITCHAR="character-list"} \]
splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

\[ \text{SPLITCHARNODROP} \]
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

\[ \text{SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT} \]
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

\[ \text{VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)} \]
specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels.

\[ \text{VALUES=(values-list) | ("string-list")} \]
specifies the values for the ticks on an axis.

\[ \text{VALUESDISPLAY=} \]
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the VALUES= option.

\[ \text{VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format} \]
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

\[ \text{VALUESALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT} \]
specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the axis.

\[ \text{VALUESHINT} \]
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option.

**Optional Arguments**

\[ \text{COLORBANDS=NONE | EVEN | ODD} \]
specifies the display of alternating wall-color bands corresponding to the discrete axis bins.

The following images show the results of ODD and EVEN settings:

| COLORBANDS=ODD | COLORBANDS=EVEN |
Restriction
This option applies to discrete axes only.

Interaction
Specifying this option for more than one axis in the graph might have unexpected results. The order in which color bands are drawn might not match the order in which the axis options are specified.

Note
The full width of a color band is the distance between midpoints. When no axis offsets are specified, the first band begins at one-half of the midpoint distance, and the last band ends at one-half of the midpoint distance. When axis offsets are specified, the first and last color bands on the axis might extend into their adjacent offsets by as much as half the color-band width.

Tip
Use the COLORBANDATTRSS= option to customize the color bands.

COLORBANDATTRSS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the fill appearance of the color band. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of fill attributes, see “Fill Attributes” on page 1274.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless COLORBANDS= is also specified.

DISCRETEORDER=DATA | FORMATTED | UNFORMATTED
specifies the order in which discrete tick values are placed on the axis. This option affects any plot with a discrete axis. Specify one of the following values:

DATA
places the values in the order in which they appear in the data.

Note: This value is not supported with SAS Cloud Analytic Services (CAS) data.

FORMATTED
sorts the formatted values in ascending character order.

UNFORMATTED
sorts the unformatted values in ascending character order.

Default UNFORMATTED

DISPLAY=ALL | NONE | (options)
specifies which features of the axis are displayed. ALL displays all of the features of the axis. NONE specifies that none of the features of the axis are displayed. You can also hide specific features. options can be one or more of the following:
NOLABEL
  hides the axis label

NOLINE
  hides the axis line

  Tips  This value hides the axis line, but has no effect on the graph border. To hide the border, specify NOBORDER in the PROC SGLOT statement.

      This value has no effect on baselines. For plots that support a baseline, such as bar charts and needle plots, you might need to suppress the baseline. In the plot statement, use the BASELINEATTRS= option to set the line thickness to 0.

NOTICKS
  hides the tick marks on the axis

NOVALUES
  hides the tick mark values on the axis

Default  ALL

Example  DISPLAY=(NOTICKS NOVALUES)

FITPOLICY=NONE | SPLIT | SPLITALWAYS | THIN
  specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on a vertical axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally. Select one of the following values:

NONE
  does not split the values.

SPLIT
  splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option.

      No split occurs at split characters that occur where a split is not needed. In that case, the split character is displayed with the text value. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  The default split character is a space.

Restriction  This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip  You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

SPLITALWAYS
  always splits the values at the character or characters specified in the SPLITCHAR= option. If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default  The default split character is a space.

Restriction  This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.

Tip  You can specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option.

THIN
  removes some of the values from the axis.

Default  THIN
GRID
creates grid lines at each tick on the axis.

Interaction Grid lines are not displayed when you specify the COLORBANDS= option. The color bands take the place of grid lines.

Tip You can specify the MINORGRID option to create grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

Examples GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

INTEGER
specifies that only integers are used for tick mark values. This option affects only linear axes.

INTERVAL=\textit{time-interval}
specifies the tick interval for a time axis. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME. For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

Specify one of the following values:

\textit{Table 5.44 Time Intervals}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AUTO</td>
<td>DATE, TIME, or DATETIME</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
<td>automatically chosen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>second</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>TIME or DATETIME</td>
<td>hour</td>
<td>TIME8.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table below shows the tick intervals and default tick value formats for different intervals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERVAL</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Tick interval</th>
<th>Default tick value format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TENDAY</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEEK</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIMONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>1st and 16th of each month</td>
<td>DATE9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>month</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTER</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>YYQC6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEMIYEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>MONYY7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>DATE or DATETIME</td>
<td>year</td>
<td>YEAR4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The `LABEL=` option specifies a label for the axis.

```
LABEL=“text-string”
```

This specifies a label for the axis.

The `LABELATTRS=` option specifies the appearance of the axis labels.

```
LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
```

This specifies the appearance of the axis labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

The `LABELPOS=` option specifies the position of the axis label.

```
LABELPOS=BOTTOM | CENTER | DATACENTER | TOP
```

This specifies the position of the axis label.
BOTTOM  
positions the label at the bottom of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area for the Y axis and left-justified for the Y2 axis. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label grows to the right for the Y axis and to the left for the Y2 axis.

CENTER  
centers the axis label in the axis area (including any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values for the Y axis or to the right of the axis values for the Y2 axis.

DATACENTER  
centers the axis label in the axis tick display area (excluding any offsets). The label is oriented vertically (rotated).

The label is positioned to the left of the tick values for the Y axis or to the right of the axis values for the Y2 axis.

TOP  
positions the label at the top of the axis area. The label is oriented horizontally (unrotated).

The label is right-justified in the axis area for the Y axis and left-justified for the Y2 axis. If there is not sufficient room in the axis area to display the label, the label grows to the right for the Y axis and to the left for the Y2 axis.

The following figure shows the CENTER and DATACENTER positions for the red Y axis label “Age Group.” An axis offset is applied to the maximum end of the axis in order to demonstrate the difference between CENTER and DATACENTER. (For HBAR plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default. The offset is created at the bottom end of the Y axis.)

In the example, CENTER centers the labels on the entire axis area, including the offset. DATACENTER centers the labels on the tick display areas, which does not include the offset.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CENTER</th>
<th>DATACENTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Graph" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next figure shows the TOP and BOTTOM positions for the same axis labels.
Default  CENTER

**LOGBASE=**2 | 10 | e

specifies the base value for the logarithmic scale.

Default  10

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG.

**LOGSTYLE=**LINEAR | LOGEXPAND | LOGEXPONENT

specifies how to scale and format the values for the major tick marks for logarithmic axes. Specify one of the following values:

**LOGEXPAND**

places the tick marks at integer powers of the base. For example, if you specified **LOGBASE=**2, the tick marks might be at 1, 2, 4, 8, 16. See Figure 5.17 on page 1162.

Figure 5.17  Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND

![Graph Axes with LOGEXPAND](image)

**LOGEXPONENT**

places the tick marks at integer powers of the base, but identifies the values by the exponent. For example, if you specified **LOGBASE=**10, the tick marks might be at 1, 10, 100, 1000, but the tick values would read 0, 1, 2, 3. See Figure 5.18 on page 1162.

Figure 5.18  An Axis with LOGEXPONENT

![An Axis with LOGEXPONENT](image)

**LINEAR**

places the tick marks at uniform linear intervals, but spaces them logarithmically. In some cases an intermediate tick mark is placed between the first and second marks.
For example, if the data on this axis range from 14 to 1154, and you specify LOGBASE=10, then the tick marks might be at 10, 40, 200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200. See Figure 5.19 on page 1163.

**Figure 5.19** An Axis with LINEAR

---

**LOGVTYPE=EXPANDED | EXPONENT**

specifies the scale that is used when interpreting the values in the VALUES option and the MIN and MAX options. This option enables you to choose your preferred way of specifying log-axis values regardless of the LOGSTYLE= option value.

Specify one of the following values:

- **EXPANDED**
  - the values are interpreted as integer powers of the base (decimal numbers).

- **EXPONENT**
  - the values are interpreted as integer exponents of the base.

**Default** EXPANDED

**Interaction**

This option has no effect unless you also specify TYPE=LOG. You must also specify values for the VALUES= option or the MIN= and MAX= options or all of them.

**Tip**

This option is particularly useful when the log axis is an odd base (such as base E) or the axis log style is EXPONENT.

**Examples**

The following example specifies MIN= and MAX= as exponent values instead of expanded values on an expanded Base 10 log axis. This results in Y-axis tick values of 10, 100, 1000, 10000, and 100000.

```plaintext
yaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexpand logvtype=exponent
  min=1 max=5;
```

The following example specifies VALUES= as a list of expanded values instead of exponent values on an exponent Base 10 log axis. This results in X-axis tick values of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

```plaintext
xaxis type=log logbase=10 logstyle=logexponent logvtype=expanded
  values=(10 100 1000 10000 100000);
```

**MAX=numeric-value**

specifies the maximum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**

This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**

This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES=option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.
This option does not determine the maximum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMAX= value is used to determine the maximum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the maximum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**
The maximum axis tick value might differ from the MAX= value. The MAX= and MIN= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MAX= value as the maximum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MIN=** numeric-value
specifies the minimum data value to include in the display (the value might be adjusted by the threshold calculation).

**Restriction**
This option affects linear, log, and time axes only.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option and you do not also specify the VALUESHINT option.

This option does not determine the minimum axis tick value displayed. The THRESHOLDMIN= value is used to determine the minimum tick value.

For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the minimum value is expanded or interpreted as an exponent.

**Tip**
The minimum axis tick value might differ from the MIN= value. The MIN= and MAX= values, and additional factors such as thresholds and the tick values computed by the plot statement, are used to determine the axis tick values. To display the MIN= value as the minimum tick value, use the VALUES= option.

**MINOR**
adds minor tick marks to a linear, log, or time axis.

**Restriction**
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if you specify the VALUES= option.

**Tip**
Use MINORCOUNT= to specify the number of tick marks.

**MINORCOUNT=** numeric-value
specifies the number of minor tick marks for the axis. This value determines the number of minor tick marks for each interval on the axis.

**Restriction**
This option applies to linear and log axes only.

**Note**
This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

**MINORGRID**
creates grid lines at each minor tick on the axis.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.
MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData n style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

Tip
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

Examples
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

MINORINTERVAL=time-interval
specifies the time interval between minor ticks. The interval that you select must be consistent with the axis data duration units such as TIME, DATE, or DATETIME. For example, if the axis data is in TIME units, you must select AUTO, SECOND, MINUTE, or HOUR.

For information about the intervals that you can select, see Table 5.44 on page 1159.

Default
AUTO

Restriction
This option applies to time axes only.

Note
This option does not automatically add minor tick marks to the axis. Use the MINOR option to add tick marks.

NOTIMESPLIT
prevents a time axis from splitting the time, date, or datetime values into two rows.

Restriction
This option applies to time axes only.

OFFSETMAX=numeric-value
specifies an offset that follows the highest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset follows the highest data value or highest tick value, whichever is greater. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis farther from the axis origin.

Default
The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

Interaction
For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top.
OFFSETMIN=numeric-value
specifies an offset that precedes the lowest data value on the axis. Specify a value between 0 and 1.

The value represents the offset as a proportion to the total length of the axis. For a continuous axis, the offset precedes the lowest data value or lowest tick value, whichever is less. For a discrete axis, the offset is applied to the end of the axis nearer to the axis origin.

Default The offset space is determined automatically based on the data values, tick mark values, markers, and labels that are inside of the plot area.

Interaction For HBOX, HBAR, HLINE, and DOT plot statements, the Y axis is reversed by default, so the axis origin is at the top.

RANGES=(start–end <start2–end2 startN–endN …>)
specifies the ranges for a broken axis.

start
specifies the start of a range. start can be one of the following:

• a number (linear axis only).
• the keyword MIN specifies the minimum data value.
• a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).

dend
specifies the end of a range. end can be one of the following:

• a number (linear axis only).
• the keyword MAX specifies the maximum data value.
• a SAS time, date, or date-time constant (time axis only).

The following figure shows a linear axis, broken into ranges 0–30 and 195–220. Although the figure shows the split range on a vertical axis, the same concept applies to a horizontal axis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGES Not Specified</th>
<th>RANGES Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

As shown in the figure, break lines are drawn to indicate the break in the axis.
Restrictions

This option is valid for linear and time axes only.

Only one axis can be broken. If this option is specified for both axes, then it is honored for the vertical axis and ignored for the horizontal axis.

If this option is specified for both axes in the same direction (X and X2 or Y and Y2), then only the primary axis is broken.

When plots are associated with both the X and X2 axes or with both the Y and Y2 axes, neither axis can be broken.

Requirements

All of the ranges must be enclosed in parenthesis.

You must specify each range as a starting value, a hyphen, and an ending value. You must separate adjacent ranges with a space.

Interactions

When this option is specified, axis options THRESHOLDMIN=, THRESHOLDMAX=, MIN=, and MAX= are ignored.

When this option is specified, the plot statement TIP= and URL= options are ignored.

When data labels are used in the graph, the data label font size might be reduced in order to avoid overlapping labels and markers. When a range is specified, the data label font size is not scaled during label placement.

Notes

When this option is specified, data-clipping might occur for the following graphics elements: plot markers and marker characters, box plot outlier markers, fixed-position data labels, needle fringe plots, reference lines and drop lines on the broken axis, axis tables, and relative bubble plots.

Curve label positions are based on the non-broken axis data range. When curve labels are specified with a broken axis, the curve label positions might not be ideal.

Tip

To control the axis break symbol, use the AXISBREAK= option in the STYLEATTR statement.

Examples

ranges=(10-500 1000-5000 10000-50000)

ranges=(‘01Jan2001’d-‘01May2003’d ‘01Jan2005’d-‘01Oct2005’d)

REFTICKS <=(options)>  
adds tick marks to the axis that is opposite from the specified axis. You can also specify options:

LABEL  
in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

VALUES  
in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

Note  
This option has no effect if the target axis already contains data.
**REVERSE**

specifies that the tick values are displayed in reverse (descending) order.

**SPLITCHAR=“character-list”**

splits the text for tick mark values at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters, but only if necessary in order to fit the tick marks.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

*SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Values are not split.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless the axis is discrete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interactions</td>
<td>This option has no effect unless FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT or SPLITALWAYS. When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP. You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant. The split characters are case sensitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

| Interaction | This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified. |
| See | “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265 |

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

| Default | LEFT |
| See | “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265 |

**THRESHOLDMAX=numeric-value**

Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the high end of the axis.
Default 0.30
Range 0 to 1
Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.
Tips If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.
Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.
Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.
For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

THRESHOLDMIN=numeric-value
Specifies a threshold for displaying one more tick mark at the low end of the axis.

Default 0.30
Range 0 to 1
Restriction This option applies to linear axes only.
Tips If the threshold is set to 0, the potential tick mark is never displayed. If the threshold is set to 1, then the tick mark is always displayed.
Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=0 and THRESHOLDMAX=0 prevents the tick marks from extending beyond the data range.
Specifying THRESHOLDMIN=1 and THRESHOLDMAX=1 ensures that the data range is bounded by tick marks.
For the minimum axis length, set the THRESHOLDMIN= option and the THRESHOLDMAX= option to 0.

TICKSTYLE=OUTSIDE | INSIDE | ACROSS | INBETWEEN
specifies the placement of tick marks in relation to the axis line. The figure shows the tick display for each value.

*Note:* Although the figure shows tick displays for the primary axes, the same placement in relation to the axis applies when secondary axes are used.
OUTSIDE
    displays tick marks outside of the axis frame.

INSIDE
    displays tick marks inside the axis frame.

ACROSS
    displays tick marks across the axis line.

INBETWEEN
    displays tick marks between the discrete data values and outside of the axis frame.

Interaction
    This value is available only with discrete axes. The option is ignored if specified with other axis types.

Default
    OUTSIDE

Interaction
    This option has effect only if the DISPLAY= option setting includes tick marks, which it does by default.

Supports
    Major and minor tick marks

Note
    This option has no effect on the placement of the tick values, which are always outside the axis frame.

**TYPE=DISCRETE | LINEAR | LOG | TIME**

specifies the type of axis. Specify one of the following values:

**DISCRETE**
    specifies an axis with discrete values. If a character variable is assigned to an axis, then the default type for that axis is discrete. In addition, all categorization plots use a discrete axis for the category variable.

*Note:*  Bar charts support a linear category axis.

**LINEAR**
    specifies a linear scale for the axis. This is the default axis type for numeric variables, except when the data is discrete, or when the numeric variable has a date or time format.

**LOG**
    specifies a logarithmic scale for the axis. This axis type is never a default.

*Restriction*  A logarithmic scale cannot be used with linear regression plots (REG statement where DEGREE=1).

*Interactions*
    Use the LOGSTYLE= option to specify the scale and format for the tick values.

    Use the LOGBASE= option to specify the base value.

    Use the LOGVTYPE= option to specify how the values that are provided in the VALUES= option and the MIN= and MAX= options are interpreted.

**TIME**
    specifies a time scale for the axis. If the variable assigned to an axis has a time, date, or datetime format associated with it, then time is the default axis type.
**VALUEATTRS=style-element *(options)* | *(options)*

specifies the appearance of the axis tick value labels. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

**Defaults**

GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Color attribute of the GraphValueText style element in the current style (ungrouped data). For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData* n* style elements.

**Examples**

```
VALUEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
           Style=Italic Weight=Bold)
```

Here is an example that specifies a style element:

```
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText
```

**VALUES=(values-list) | (“string-list”)**

specifies the values for the ticks on an axis. The syntax for this option varies depending on the type of axis.

- **VALUES=(values-list)** specifies tick values for linear, time, and logarithmic axes.

- **VALUES=(“string-list”)** specifies tick values for discrete axes. The values can be character or numeric.

**VALUES=(values-list)** specifies a list or sequence of tick values for linear or time axes. Using this option to restrict the values displayed on the axis can result in clipping. For example, if the data range is 1 to 10 and you specify VALUES=(3 TO 5), only the data values from 3 to 5 appear on the plot or chart. For charts, the omitted values are still included in the statistic calculation.

For values on a linear axis, the values list can be one of the following:

```
value <...value-n>  
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=(0 50 100) places tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.
```

```
value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value  
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=(0 to 100 by 50) creates tick marks at 0, 50, and 100.

Note: If you omit the increment-value, the procedure generates the first tick value, but does not increment beyond that value. The result can be unpredictable output.
```

```
<value ... value-n> value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value <value ... value-n>
creates ticks for specific values, and also creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the ticks.
```
For example, VALUES=(-5 10 to 50 by 20 75) creates tick marks at -5, 10, 30, 50, and 75.

Values must be listed in either ascending or descending order. By default the increment value is 1. You can use a negative integer for increment to specify a value list in descending order. In all forms, multiple n values can be separated by blanks or commas. Here are some examples:

- values=(2 4 6)
- values=(6,4,2)
- values=(2 to 10 by 2)
- values=(50 to 10 by -5)

If the specified range is not evenly divisible by the increment value, the highest value displayed on the axis is the last incremental value below the ending value for the range. For example, this value list produces a maximum axis value of 9:

values=(0 to 10 by 3)

For values on a time axis, the values list can be one of the following:

value <...value-n>
creates ticks for specific values. For example, VALUES=("25MAY08"d "04JUL08"d "23AUG08"d) places tick marks at 25MAY08, 04JUL08, and 23AUG08.

value-1 TO value-2 BY increment-value
creates ticks for a range of values. The start of the value range is specified by value-1 and the end of the range is specified by value-2. The increment-value specifies the interval between the ticks. For example, VALUES=("01JAN08"d to "01MAY08"d by month) creates tick marks at 01JAN08, 01FEB08, 01MAR08, 01APR08, and 01MAY08.

For a list of the interval values that you can specify, see the INTERVAL= option.

Restrictions
This option has no effect on discrete axes.

If your VALUES= option creates more than 1000 values, then the option has no effect.

Interactions
For logarithmic axes, use the LOGVTYPE option to control whether the values in the VALUES option are treated as expanded values or as exponents. A typical case for using exponents is when plotting your data using log base e.

If a custom format is applied to the value, the raw value is plotted first and then formatted.

Tip
Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

VALUES=("string-list")
For values on a discrete axis, provide a space-separated list of string values enclosed in parentheses. Each value in the list must be enclosed in quotation marks. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

If a numeric variable has an associated format, the specified values must use the same format.
Only the tick values that are included in the string list are displayed on the axis. The values are displayed in the order in which they are listed. The data values that are not in the list are dropped. The list can be a subset of the data values. It can also contain values that are not included in the actual data. A tick value that is not included in the data appears on the axis, but no data is represented at its tick mark.

The following example specifies the values for an X axis. Similar values can be provided for the Y axis.

Table 5.45  Axis with Specified Character Values

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.cars;
xaxis values=('GMC' 'Honda' 'Hyundai')
   offsetmin=0.2 offsetmax=0.2;
scatter x=make y=mpg_city;
run;
```

Restrictions
This option has no effect on linear, time, or logarithmic axes.

Each value must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank space.

Notes
If the string list contains duplicate values, the first occurrence of the duplicated value in the list is honored while the remaining instances are ignored.

The axis data can be character or numeric.

Tip
Use the VALUESDISPLAY= option to specify string replacement text for the specified values.

Examples
The following example specifies the axis tick values Sedan, Sports, Wagon, and SUV:
```
values=('Sedan' 'Sports' 'Wagon' 'SUV')
```

The following example specifies the axis tick values 10, 20, 30, and 40:
```
values=('10' '20' '30' '40')
```

The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
```
values=('14' '15') valuesdisplay=('fourteen' 'fifteen')
```

TIP  Along the axis, numeric tick values are arranged in ascending order while character values are arranged in the order in which they are used in the graph. In some cases, the resulting tick-value order might not be desirable, especially if the graph consists of multiple plots or if the data contains missing values. This option is useful in that case. You can use this option to set the order of the axis tick values.
VALUESDISPLAY=
specifies the text that is to be displayed for the tick values that are defined in the
VALUES= option. The list of values must be enclosed in parentheses. Each value
must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated from adjacent values by a blank
space. Numeric values must also be enclosed in quotation marks.

Restriction This option applies only to discrete axes. Linear, date, and time axes
are not supported.

Interaction This option should be used with the VALUES= option. The number of
items in the list for this option should equal the number of items in the
list for the VALUES= option.

Example The following example specifies numeric values of 14 and 15, and then
displays them as fourteen and fifteen:
values=("14" "15") valuesdisplay=("fourteen" "fifteen")

VALUESFORMAT=DATA | SAS-format
specifies how to format the values for major tick marks.

Note: This option supports discrete and logarithmic axes.

DATA
uses the format that has been assigned to the column that is contributing to the
axis (or BEST6 if no format is assigned) in order to control the formatting of the
major tick values.

SAS-format
specifies a format to apply to the major tick values.

Restriction This option currently honors most, but not every, SAS format.

Restriction For discrete axes, only character formats are supported.

Note If you specify a format that significantly reduces precision, then,
because of tick-value rounding, the plot data elements might not
align properly with the axis tick values. In that case, specify a tick-
value format with a higher precision.

Interaction This option is ignored when LOGSTYLE=LOGEXPONENT.

When LOGSTYLE =LOGEXPAND, this option is honored for the base 10 and base 2 logarithmic scales, and is ignored for the base E scale.

When LOGSTYLE =LINEAR, this option is honored for the base 10, base 2, and base E logarithmic scales.

VALUESHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment for all of the tick values that are displayed on the
axis.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option is ignored when FITPOLICY= is specified as either SPLIT
or SPLITALWAYS. To align split tick mark values, use the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.
VALUESHINT
specifies that the minimum and maximum axis values are determined independently of the values that you specify in the VALUES= option. The values from the VALUES= option are displayed only if they are located between the minimum and maximum values.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless you also specify the VALUES= option.

YAXISTABLE Statement
Creates an event plot of input data along the axis, placing data values at specific locations inside or outside of the axis. The SGPLOT procedure can contain multiple YAXISTABLE statements.

Interactions: When used with bar charts, line charts, and dot plots, all axis tables must align with the category axis of the chart. If a statement uses the wrong orientation, the statement is rejected with a message in the SAS log. For example, if your procedure has a VBAR statement along with a YAXISTABLE statement, the YAXISTABLE statement is rejected with a message.

Axis tables are separate plots and are unaware of the options specified in the accompanying plots.

Axis tables cannot be used with the following plot types: BAND, BLOCK, FRINGE, REG, LOESS, and PBSPLINE. In these cases, the axis table is not created and an error is written to the log.

Syntax
YAXISTABLE variable <…variable-n> <option(s)>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set.

COLORGROUP=variable
specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values.

DROPONMISSING
specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing.

INDENT=dimension <unit>
specifies a value to be used with the INDENTWEIGHT= option to determine the indentation for each text value.

INDENTWEIGHT=numeric-variable
specifies the indentation weight (multiplier) for each observation.

LOCATION=OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the axis table is placed outside or inside the axis area.

NOMISSINGCHAR
suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values.

PAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.
POSITION=LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the axis table at the left or right side of the graph.

SEPARATOR
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map text attributes to values for each observation.

TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis table values.

VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the axis table values relative to the column width in the table.

VALUEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the axis table values relative to the column width in the table.

Axis options

Y2AXIS
assigns the table to the secondary vertical axis.

Class options

CLASS=variable
creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable.

CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER
specifies how the class values are displayed.

CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

NOMISSINGCLASS
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

Label options

LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"
specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden.

LABELATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label.

LABELALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column labels, when displayed.

LABELJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the labels.

LABELPOS=BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the labels at the bottom or top of the axis table.

STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

Plot options

STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM
specifies the statistic for the axis table.

Y=variable
Specifies the variable to use to align the table values to the Y or Y2 axis.

**Plot reference options**

NAME="text-string"

assigns a name to a plot statement.

**Title options**

TITLE="text-string"

specifies a title for the axis table.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)

specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table.

TITLEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the horizontal alignment of the column title, when displayed.

TITLEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

specifies the justification of the column title, when displayed.

**Required Argument**

variable <…variable-n>

specifies one or more variables for the axis table.

When multiple variables are specified, the axis tables are placed in columns. Any options that you add to the statement apply to all the variables that are specified in that statement.

**Note**

When the variable specified is a character variable, the first value of each category is displayed in the axis table. When the variable is numeric, the axis table displays the sum statistic. You can modify the statistic using the STAT= option.

**Optional Arguments**

ATTRID=character-value

specifies the value of the ID variable in a discrete attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

CLASS=variable

creates a separate axis table for each unique value of the specified variable. This option acts as a classification variable for the axis table. Each axis table is labeled by the class value.

**Restriction**

The CLASS option is ignored when the axis table is used with bar, line, or dot charts. If the GROUP= option is specified in the chart, that group variable is used as the CLASS variable for all axis tables.

**Interaction**

If NOLABEL is also specified, then the class labels are removed.

**Tips**

Use the CLASSDisplay= option to control whether the class values are clustered or stacked.
Use the CLASSORDER= option to control the order in which the class values are displayed.

**CLASSDISPLAY=STACK | CLUSTER**

specifies how the class values are displayed.

- **STACK**
  displays the class values horizontally at each midpoint value on the Y axis.

- **CLUSTER**
  displays the class values vertically at each midpoint value on the Y axis.

**Default:** STACK

**Interaction:** For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**CLASSORDER=DATA | REVERSEDATA | ASCENDING | DESCENDING**

specifies the order in which the class values are displayed.

- **DATA**
  displays the class values in the order in which they occur in the data.

- **REVERSEDATA**
  displays the class values in the reverse order from which they occur in the data.

  **Tip:** This option is useful when the plot axis is reversed.

- **ASCENDING**
  displays the class values in ascending order.

- **DESCENDING**
  displays the class values in descending order.

**Default:** DATA

**Restriction:** This option is ignored when the axis table is used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements. If the GROUPORDER= option is specified in the chart, then that group order variable is used as the class order variable for all axis tables.

**Interaction:** For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.

**COLORGROUP=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to determine the color of the table values. Once the variable values are found, the value colors are taken from the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style. The CONTRASTCOLOR attribute is used for the value text.

**Interaction:** When used with DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, and VLINE statements, this option has no effect unless the accompanying chart specifies the same GROUP variable.

**Note:** This option is used only to color the table values. If you want to set additional text attributes, used the TEXTGROUP= option instead.
**DROPONMISSING**

specifies that the entire axis table is dropped when all of the values are missing. Consider using this option if the SAS log indicates that the specified data column used for the axis table is missing all values.

**INDENT=dimension <unit>**

specifies a value to be used with the INDENTWEIGHT= option to determine the indentation for each text value. The default units for `dimension` are inches. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Default 1/8 inch

Restriction Axis table indentation is not supported when DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, or VLINE statements are used. As an alternative, you can use one of the following: HBARBASIC, VBARBASIC, HBAR Parm, VBAR Parm, SERIES, or SCATTER.

Interaction The INDENTWEIGHT= option must be specified for this option to have any effect.

**INDENTWEIGHT=numeric-variable**

specifies the indentation weight (multiplier) for each observation.

Restriction Axis table indentation is not supported when DOT, HBAR, VBAR, HLINE, or VLINE statements are used. As an alternative, you can use one of the following: HBARBASIC, VBARBASIC, HBAR Parm, VBAR Parm, SERIES, or SCATTER.

Interaction For each observation, the INDENT= option value is multiplied by the value of the column specified by this option to determine the indentation for that observation’s value.

**LABEL | NOLABEL | LABEL="text-string"**

specifies whether the table label is shown or hidden. If you specify LABEL=, then you can also specify a text string for the label.

Defaults LABEL

If you do not specify a text string, then the variable name is used for the label. Or, if CLASS= is also specified, then the unique values of the specified class variable are used for the table labels.

Tip Use the LABELATTR S= option to modify the label text attributes. Use the LABELPOS= option to move the label.

**LABELATTR S=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the color and font attributes of the axis table label. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults For non-grouped data, the GraphValueText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.
For grouped data, the label color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style elements.

**Restriction**
Group behavior occurs only when the CLASS= and COLORGROUP= option values are the same.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphValueText style element.

**LABELHALIGN=** LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column labels, when displayed.

**Default**
Uses the effective value of the LABELJUSTIFY= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

**LABELJUSTIFY=** LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the labels.

**Default**
Uses LEFT for text values or RIGHT for numeric values.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect if NOLABEL is also specified.

**LABELPOS=** BOTTOM | TOP
specifies the position of the labels at the bottom or top of the axis table.

**Default**
TOP

**LOCATION=** OUTSIDE | INSIDE
specifies whether the axis table is placed outside or inside the axis area.

**Default**
OUTSIDE

**NAME=** "text-string"
assigns a name to a plot statement. You can use the name to refer to this plot in other statements.

**Note**
The text-string is case-sensitive, cannot contain spaces, and must define a unique name within the procedure.

**Tip**
This option is often used with legend statements in order to coordinate the use of colors and line patterns between the graph and the legend.

**NOMISSINGCHAR**
suppresses the display of the MISSING character (.) for missing numeric values. Missing numeric values are displayed as blanks.

**NOMISSINGCLASS**
specifies that missing values of the class variable are not included in the table.

**Interaction**
For this option to have any effect, the CLASS= option must be specified.
PAD=dimension | (pad-options)
specifies the amount of extra space that is added inside the table border.

*dimension*
specifies a dimension to use for the extra space at the table border.

*(pad-options)*
a space-separated list of one or more of the following name-value-pair options, enclosed in parentheses:

**LEFT=dimension**
specifies the amount of extra space added to the left side.

Default 4 px

**RIGHT=dimension**
specifies the amount of extra space added to the right side.

Default 4 px

*Note* Sides that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount of space.

*Tip* Use *pad-options* to create non-uniform padding.

*Note* The default units for *dimension* are pixels. If you want to specify values in other units, then you must specify the desired units with the value. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

**POSITION=LEFT | RIGHT**
specifies the position of the axis table at the left or right side of the graph.

*Defaults* RIGHT when the primary vertical axis is used for the plot.

LEFT when the secondary (Y2AXIS) vertical axis is specified for the plot.

**SEPARATOR**
creates a separating line between the axis table or axis tables and the plot.

*Interaction* This option has no effect unless LOCATION=INSIDE is also specified.

**STAT=FREQ | MEAN | MEDIAN | PERCENT | SUM**
specifies the statistic for the axis table. The statistic is applied only to numeric variables. For non-categorical plots, only the SUM and MEAN statistics are available.

Specify one of the following:

**FREQ**
the frequency of the axis table variable.

*Interaction* For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).

**MEAN**
the mean of the axis table variable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stat</strong></th>
<th><strong>Description</strong></th>
<th><strong>Interaction</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MEDIAN</strong></td>
<td>the median of the axis table variable.</td>
<td>For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERCENT</strong></td>
<td>the percentage of the sum of the axis table variable. When calculating the percentage of the sum, it is possible to have negative percentage values. However, the procedure calculates the absolute value of these percentages. Therefore, the percentages add up to 100% at the requested level.</td>
<td>Alias PCT Interactions For this value to take effect, the graph must use a categorical plot (bar chart, line chart, or dot plot). The PERCENT calculation can be performed at different levels in the graph. The level can be specified with the PCTLEVEL= option in the PROC SGPLOT statement. You can use the PCTNDEC= option in the SGPLOT procedure statement to control the number of decimals to be used when calculating the percent values. The default value is 1. Note If all of the frequencies or sums for a specified level are zero, all of the percentages for that level will be zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUM</strong></td>
<td>the sum of the axis table variable.</td>
<td>Default SUM Restrictions Only SUM and MEAN are supported for non-categorical plots. The STAT= option is applied only to numeric variables. Interaction Any STAT= value specified in the chart has no effect on the axis table statistic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATLABEL | NOSTATLABEL**
specifies whether the variable statistic is displayed in the table’s label.

**STATLABEL**
forces the statistic to be displayed in the label.

**NOSTATLABEL**
removes the statistic from the label.

Defaults The statistic is displayed for the variable. When a custom label is assigned to the variable, the statistic is not displayed.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the STAT= option is also specified in the axis table statement.
TEXTGROUP=attribute-map-group-variable
specifies the group variable that is used in a discrete attribute map data set to map
text attributes to values for each observation. You specify this option only if you are
using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. The variable’s values
must correspond to the values in the VALUE variable in the attribute map data set.
For more information, see Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317.

Interactions  The TEXTGROUPID= option specifies the attribute ID to use for the
attribute mapping. If TEXTGROUPID= is not specified, then the
ATTRID= option is used. If the ATTRID= option is also not specified,
then the TEXTGROUP= option is ignored.

When this option is specified, the COLORGROUP= option is ignored.

See  “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TEXTGROUPID=attribute-map-id
specifies an attribute ID for the TEXTGROUP= option.

Default  If neither TEXTGROUPID= nor ATTRID= is specified, the
TEXTGROUP= option is ignored.

See  “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TITLE="text-string"
specifies a title for the axis table. It the axis table statement specifies more than one
variable, the title is displayed for each variable.

Tip  Use the TITLEATTRS= option to modify the title text attributes.

TITLEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the title for the axis table. You can specify the appearance
by using a style element or by specifying text options. If you specify a style element,
you can also specify text options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected
attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived
from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData n style
elements.

Interactions  This option has no effect unless TITLE= is also specified.

If one or more text options are specified and they do not include all the
font properties such as color, family, size, weight, and style, then the
properties that are not specified are derived from the GraphDataText
style element.

Examples  TITLEATTRS=(Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8
Style=Italic Weight=Bold)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
TITLEATTRS=GraphTitleText
TITLEHALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the column title, when displayed. By default, the title can be clipped if the width of the title exceeds the width of the axis table. The TITLEHALIGN= option specifies the alignment and also helps avoid clipping.

Default  LEFT
Interaction  This option takes effect only when TITLE= is also specified.
Tip  Use the TITLEJUSTIFY= option to specify justification for the title.

TITLEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the column title, when displayed. By default, the title can be clipped if the width of the title exceeds the width of the axis table. The TITLEJUSTIFY= option specifies the justification and also helps avoid clipping.

Default  LEFT
Interaction  This option takes effect only when TITLE= is also specified.
Tip  Use the TITLEHALIGN= option to specify title alignment.

VALUEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the axis table values. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the text options, see “Text Attributes” on page 1276.

Defaults  GraphDataText style element in the current style. The affected attributes are Color, FontFamily, FontSize, FontStyle, and FontWeight.

Interaction  For grouped data, the color changes to match the group color derived from the ContrastColor attribute of the GraphData1...GraphData\texti{n} style elements.

Examples  VALUEATTRS=\{Color=Green Family=Arial Size=8 Style=Italic Weight=Bold\}

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
VALUEATTRS=GraphTitleText

VALUEALIGN=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the axis table values relative to the column width in the table. This option aligns the text within the column based on the longest string.

Default  Uses the effective value of the VALUEJUSTIFY= option.

VALUEJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the justification of the axis table values relative to the column width in the table. This option horizontally aligns the table values center, left, or right relative to the column width.
Default LEFT for text values or RIGHT for numeric values.

**Y=variable**  
Specifies the variable to use to align the table values to the Y or Y2 axis.  
**Default** Y variable of the primary plot  
**Interaction** This option is ignored when the axis table is used with a categorical chart (bar, line, or dot). The category variable from the chart is used instead.

**Y2AXIS**  
assigns the table to the secondary vertical axis.

**Example: YAXISTABLE Statements**

This example shows a table of values along the Y axis of a scatter plot that plots student weight.

Here are the noteworthy features:

- The first axis table statement displays the age (in red) of each student. The LOCATION=INSIDE option locates the axis table within the plot axes.

- The second axis table statement specifies two variables, height and weight, and is located to the right of the Y axis.

Here is the SAS code for this example.

```sas
ods graphics / reset=all;  
ods graphics / width=4.5in;  
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class (where=(age > 13));  
scatter y=name x=height;  
yaxistable age / location=inside position=right  
valueattrs=(color=red)  
labelattrs=(color=red);  
yaxistable weight height / valueattrs=(color=blue)
```
Examples: SGPLOT Procedure

Example 1: Grouping a Scatter Plot

Features: SCATTER statement
Sample library member: SGPLSCT
Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a simple scatter plot with grouped data.

Output

Program

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  scatter x=height y=weight / group=sex;
run;
```
Program Description

Create the scatter plot. In the SCATTER statement, the GROUP= option groups the data by the SEX variable.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
   scatter x=height y=weight / group=sex;
run;
```

Example 2: Clustering a Grouped Scatter Plot

Features:
- SCATTER statement
- GROUPDISPLAY option
- CLUSTERWIDTH option

Sample library member: SGPLCLU

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a simple scatter plot with grouped data that is clustered.

Output

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.revhub2;
   scatter x=hub y=revenue / group=type groupdisplay=cluster clusterwidth=0.5;
   xaxis type=discrete;
run;
```

Program Description

Create the scatter plot. In the SCATTER statement, the GROUP= option groups the data by the TYPE variable. The GROUPDISPLAY option specifies that the grouped markers are clustered. The CLUSTERWIDTH option specifies the width of the group clusters.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.revhub2;
scatter x=hub y=revenue /
    group=type groupdisplay=cluster clusterwidth=0.5;
xaxis type=discrete;
run;
```

Example 3: Plotting Three Series

Features: SERIES statement
Sample library member: SGPLSER

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see "About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library" on page 11.

This example shows a series plot with three series on the Y axis.

Output

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
    (where=(date >= "01jan2000"d and stock = "IBM"));
title "Stock Trend";
series x=date y=close;
```
series x=date y=low;
series x=date y=high;
run;
title;

Program Description

Specify the data set and the title.

proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
(where=(date >= "01jan2000"d and stock = "IBM"));
title "Stock Trend";

Create the series plots.

series x=date y=close;
series x=date y=low;
series x=date y=high;
run;

Cancel the title.

title;

Example 4: Adding Prediction and Confidence Bands to a Regression Plot

Features:
- REG statement

Sample library member:
- SGPLREG

Note:
For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a regression plot with prediction and confidence limits.
Program

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  reg x=height y=weight / CLM CLI;
run;

Program Description

Create the regression plot. The CLM option adds confidence limits for the mean predicted values. The CLI option adds confidence limits for the individual predicted values.

Example 5: Adding a Prediction Ellipse to a Scatter Plot

Features:
- SCATTER statement
- ELLIPSE statement
- KEYLEGEND statement

Sample library member:
- SGPLELI

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a scatter plot with a prediction ellipse.
Program

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Iris Petal Dimensions";
  scatter x=petallength y=petalwidth;
  ellipse x=petallength y=petalwidth;
  keylegend / location=inside position=bottomright;
run;
title;
```

Program Description

**Set the title and create the scatter plot.**

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Iris Petal Dimensions";
  scatter x=petallength y=petalwidth;
```

**Create the ellipse.**

```sas
ellipse x=petallength y=petalwidth;
```

**Position the Legend.** The LOCATION= option places the legend inside the plot area. The POSITION= option places the legend at the bottom right.

```sas
keylegend / location=inside position=bottomright;
run;
```

**Cancel the title.**

```sas
title;
```
Example 6: Creating Lines and Bands from Pre-Computed Data

Features:
- BAND statement
- KEYLEGEND statement
- SCATTER statement
- SERIES statement

Sample library member: SGPLBND

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows how to use pre-computed data to create a scatter plot, fit line, and confidence bands. The data set was created by the REG procedure. This technique is useful for more complex fit models.

Output

Program

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.classfit;
  title "Fit and Confidence Band from Precomputed Data";
  band x=height lower=lower upper=upper /
    legendlabel="95% CLI" name="band1";

  band x=height lower=lowermean upper=uppermean /
    fillattrs=GraphConfidence2
    legendlabel="95% CLM" name="band2";
  scatter x=height y=weight;
  series x=height y=predict / lineattrs=GraphPrediction
    legendlabel="Predicted Fit" name="series";
```

**Example 7: Adding Statistical Limits to a Dot Plot**

**Features:**
- DOT statement

**Sample library member:**
- SGPLDOT

**Note:**
For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.
This example shows a dot plot with a response variable and statistical limits. Each dot represents the mean for each value of the category variable, and bands represent the standard deviation.

Output

![Dot Plot Example](image)

Program

```sql
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class(where=(age<16));
  dot age / response=height stat=mean limitstat=stddev numstd=1;
run;
```

Program Description

Create the dot plot. The RESPONSE= option specifies the response variable. The STAT= option specifies that the mean statistic is used to analyze the graph. The LIMITSTAT= option specifies that the limit statistic is the standard deviation. The NUMSTD= option specifies that one standard deviation is used.

```sql
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class(where=(age<16));
  dot age / response=height stat=mean limitstat=stddev numstd=1;
run;
```

Example 8: Combining Histograms with Density Plots

Features:
- HISTOGRAM statement
- DENSITY statement
- KEYLEGEND statement

Sample library member: SGPLHST
Example 8: Combining Histograms with Density Plots

**Note:** For information about the SAS Sample Library, see "About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library" on page 11.

This example shows a histogram combined with two density plots. One density plot uses a normal density estimate and the other density plot uses a kernel density estimate.

**Output**

![Cholesterol Distribution](image)

**Program**

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution*;";
  histogram cholesterol;
  density cholesterol;
  density cholesterol / type=kernel;
  keylegend / location=inside position=topright; run;
  title;
```

**Program Description**

**Set the title, set a label for the X axis, and create the histogram.**

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution*;";
  histogram cholesterol;
```

**Create the density plots.** The TYPE= option specifies which density equation is used.

```sas
density cholesterol;
density cholesterol / type=kernel;
```

**Position the Legend** The LOCATION= option places the legend inside the plot area. The POSITION= option places the legend at the top right.
Example 9: Creating a Horizontal Box Plot

Features:
- HBOX statement

Sample library member:
- SGPLBOX

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a horizontal box plot.

Output

Program

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution by Weight Class";
  hbox cholesterol / category=weight_status;
run;
title;
```

Program Description

Create the box plot. The CATEGORY= option specifies the category variable.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  title "Cholesterol Distribution by Weight Class";
```
Example 10: Creating a Bar-Line Chart

Features:
- VBAR statement
- VLINE statement

Sample library member:
- SGPLBAR

Notes:
For information about the SAS Sample Library, see "About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library" on page 11.
You can also combine the HBAR and HLINE statements to create a horizontal bar-line chart.

This example creates a bar-line chart.

Output

Program

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks (where=(date >= "01jan2000"d and date <= "01jan2001"d and stock = "IBM");
title "Stock Volume vs. Close";
vbar date / response=volume;
vline date / response=close y2axis;
run;
title;
```
Program Description

Create the Bar-line Chart. The Y2AXIS option assigns the line plot to the Y2 axis.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks (where=(date >= "01jan2000"d and date <= "01jan2001"d and stock = "IBM");
   title "Stock Volume vs. Close";
   vbar date / response=volume;
   vline date / response=close y2axis;
run;
title;
```

Example 11: Creating a High-Low Chart

Features:
- HIGHLOW statement

Sample library member:
- SGPLHILO

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see "About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library" on page 11.

This example shows the high, low, and closing stock prices for a company during the year 2005.

Output

![Stock High, Low, and Close](chart)

Program

```
title "Stock High, Low, and Close";
```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks;
  where Date >= '01JAN2005'd and stock='IBM';
  highlow x=date high=high low=low
    / close=close;
run;
title;

Program Description

Create the high-low chart. The HIGH, LOW, and CLOSE variables are used in the HIGHLOW statement. In addition, the plot subsets the data by year and by company.

proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks;
  where Date >= '01JAN2005'd and stock='IBM';
  highlow x=date high=high low=low
    / close=close;
run;
title;
Chapter 6
SGSCATTER Procedure

Overview: SGSCATTER Procedure
The SGSCATTER procedure creates a paneled graph of scatter plots for multiple combinations of variables, depending on the plot statement that you use. You can use options to overlay fit plots and ellipses on your scatter plots.
Here are examples of some types of graphs that the SGSCATTER procedure can create.

### Table 6.1 Examples of Graphs That Can Be Generated by the SGSCATTER Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Paneled graph of scatter plots | `
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.cars;
plot mpg_highway*weight msrp*horsepower
   / group=type;
run;` |
| Paneled graph of scatter plots with shared axes | `
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.cars;
compare y=mpg_highway
   x=(weight engine_size horsepower)
   / group=type;
run;` |
| Scatter plot matrix with prediction ellipses and a diagonal with histograms and density plots | `
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris
   (where=(species eq "Virginica"));
matrix petallength petalwidth sepallength
   / ellipse=(type=mean)
   diagonal=(histogram kernel);
run;` |

**Note:** The graphs that you create with the SGSCATTER procedure can have many individual graph cells. As the number of cells increases, the overall graph size does not automatically increase. To increase the graph size, use the `HEIGHT=` and `WIDTH=` options of the ODS GRAPHICS statement.
About Creating Panels

The SGSCATTER procedure contains three statements that you can use to create a paneled graph of scatter plots:

- PLOT
- COMPARE
- MATRIX

Each of the statements is specialized for creating a different type of paneled graph.

PLOT Statement

The PLOT statement is used to create a paneled graph of scatter plots where each graph cell has its own independent set of axes. Each variable pair that you specify in the PLOT statement creates an independent graph cell. You can also overlay fit plots and ellipses on each cell by using options.

For example, Figure 6.1 on page 1203 shows a graph that contains two independent cells. Each cell contains a scatter plot and a loess curve.

Figure 6.1  Example Graph from the PLOT Statement

By default, the axis ranges of each cell are independent from the other cells. However, you can use the UNISCALE= option to specify that all of the cells use the same axis ranges for the X axis, the Y axis, or both axes.
Note: It is possible to create a single scatter cell with the PLOT statement, but the SGPLOT procedure is better suited to creating a single-celled graph.

**COMPARE Statement**

The COMPARE statement is used to create a shared axis panel, also called an MxN matrix. The list of X and Y variables are crossed to create each cell in the graph. All cells in a row share the same row axis range. All cells in a column share the same column axis range.

When using the COMPARE statement, you can add fit plots and confidence ellipses to each cell in the panel by using options.

The COMPARE statement can also be used to do simple X or Y axis sharing by specifying only one X or Y variable, as in the following example:

*Figure 6.2  Example Graph from the COMPARE Statement*

![](image)

**MATRIX Statement**

The MATRIX statement is used to create a scatter plot matrix. Each of the variables that you specify are graphed against each other to create the graph. You can use the ELLIPSE option to overlay a confidence ellipse on each cell in the panel.

The MATRIX statement also has an option called DIAGONAL= that enables you to display the distribution of your variables in the diagonal cells of the matrix. You can place histograms in the diagonal cells, and overlay those histograms with normal density curves or kernel density estimates.
For example, the following example shows a graph with histograms and normal density curves in the diagonal cells.

*Figure 6.3 Example Graph from the MATRIX Statement*

**Legends in the SGSCATTER Procedure**

The SGSCATTER procedure creates a legend automatically when you specify a GROUP= variable. You can use the NOLEGEND option to disable the legend.

For all of the graph creation statements, you can use the LEGEND= option to specify the attributes of the legend.

You can also generate a continuous color legend, which maps the data range of a response variable to a range of colors. For more information, see “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262.

---

**Syntax: SGSCATTER Procedure**

**Restriction:** This procedure is not supported by the CAS engine. However, the procedure can use data that has been processed in CAS. For more information, see “Using Data That Is Processed In CAS” on page 5.

**Requirement:** One COMPARE, MATRIX, or PLOT statement is required.

**Global statements:** BY, FORMAT, LABEL, ODS GRAPHICS, TITLE and FOOTNOTE, WHERE
PROC SGSCATTER <options>;

COMPARE X=variable | (variable-1… variable-n)
Y=variable | (variable-1 …variable-n) <options>;

MATRIX variable-1 variable-2 < …variable-n > <options>;

PLOT plot-request(s) </options>;

PROC SGSCATTER Statement

Identifies the data set that contains the plot variables. The statement also gives you the option to specify a description and write template code to a file.

Requirement: An input data set is required.

Syntax

PROC SGSCATTER <options>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

BACKCOLOR=color
  specifies the background color of the graph area.

DATA=input-data-set
  specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process.

DATACOLORS=(color-list)
  specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements, such as CLM bands and filled markers.

DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)
  specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers.

DATALINEPATTERNS=(line-pattern-list)
  specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines.

DATASYMBOLS=(marker-symbol-list)
  specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data.

DATATRMAP=discrete-attribute-map-data-set
  specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the SGSCATTER procedure.

DESCRIPTION="text-string"
  specifies a description for the output image.

NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL
  specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering curved lines.

OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE
  specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.

PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)
  specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.

RATTRMAP=range-attribute-map-data-set
  specifies the range attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure.
**PROC SGSCATTER Statement** 1207

`SGANNO=annotation-data-set`

specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use.

`TMPLOUT="filename"`

specifies a file destination for the template code that is generated by the SGSCATTER procedure.

`WALLCOLOR=color`

specifies the color of the plot wall area.

### Optional Arguments

**BACKCOLOR=color**

specifies the background color of the graph area. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

- **Default**
  - The Color attribute of the GraphBackground style element

- **Examples**
  - `backcolor=CXFF0000`
  - `backcolor=light_blue`

**DATA=input-data-set**

specifies the SAS data set that contains the variables to process. By default, the procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set.

**DATACOLORS=(color-list)**

specifies the fill colors for the graphics elements, such as CLM bands and filled markers. Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

- **Default**
  - The colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style are used.

- **Requirements**
  - The input data must be ordered by the group variable for this option to take effect. If otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

  - The plot statement that is used in the procedure must specify the `GROUP=` option.

- **Note**
  - When this option is specified, the colors cycle through `color-list` rather than the line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements. When the colors in `color-list` are exhausted, the colors repeat.

- **Example**
  - `datacolors=(CXFF0000 green blue)`

**DATACONTRASTCOLORS=(color-list)**

specifies the contrast colors for the graphics elements, such as lines and markers. Provide a space-separated list of colors enclosed in parentheses. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

- **Default**
  - The colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style are used.
### Requirements
The input data must be ordered by the group variable for this option to take effect. If otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

The plot statement that is used in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

### Interaction
Where applicable, the COLOR= suboption of any plot option related to a marker or line color overrides the DATACONTRASTCOLORS= option.

### Note
When this option is specified, the colors cycle through `color-list` rather than the colors that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements. When the colors in `color-list` are exhausted, the colors repeat.

### Example
datacontrastcolors=(orange cyan #FF0000)

**DATALINEPATTERNS=**(line-pattern-list)**

specifies the list of line patterns for the graph data lines. Provide a space-separated list of line patterns enclosed in parentheses. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

**Default**
The line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style are used.

**Requirements**
The input data must be ordered by the group variable for this option to take effect. If otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

The plot statement that is used in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

**Interaction**
Where applicable, the PATTERN= suboption of any plot option related to line attributes overrides the DATALINEPATTERNS= option.

**Note**
When this option is specified, the line patterns cycle through `line-pattern-list` rather than the line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements. When the patterns in `line-pattern-list` are exhausted, the patterns repeat.

**Example**
datalinepatterns=(dot solid longdash 26)

**DATASYMBOLS=**(marker-symbol-list)**

specifies the list of marker symbol for the graph data. Provide a space-separated list of symbols enclosed in parentheses. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

**Default**
The line patterns that are defined in the GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style are used.

**Requirements**
The input data must be ordered by the group variable for this option to take effect. If otherwise, the results are unpredictable.

The plot statement that is used in the procedure must specify the GROUP= option.

**Interaction**
Where applicable, the SYMBOL= suboption of the MARKERATTRS= option overrides the DATASYMBOLS= option.
When this option is specified, the symbols cycle through `marker-symbol-list` rather than the line patterns that are defined in the `GraphData1 ... GraphDataN` style elements. When the patterns in `marker-symbol-list` are exhausted, the patterns repeat.

**Example**

\[
\text{datasymbols=(circle square triangle star)}
\]

**DATTRMAP=** `discrete-attribute-map-data-set`

specifies the discrete attribute map data set that you want to use with the `SGSCATTER` procedure. You specify this option only if you are using a discrete attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

**Requirement**

The values in the DATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they are not, only the first value is found.

**See**

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

**DESCRIPTION=** `text-string`

specifies a description for the output image. The description identifies the image in the following locations:

- the Results window
- the alternate text for the image in HTML output
- the table of contents that is created by the CONTENTS option in an ODS statement

The default description is “The SGSCATTER Procedure”.

**Alias** DES

**Notes**

You can disable the alternate text in HTML output by specifying an empty string. That is, `DESCRIPTION=""`.

The name of the output image is specified by the `IMAGENAME=` option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**NOSUBPIXEL | SUBPIXEL**

specifies whether subpixel rendering should be used for rendering curved lines. Subpixel rendering produces smoother curves.

**NOSUBPIXEL**

never uses subpixel rendering for rendering curved lines.

**SUBPIXEL**

always uses subpixel rendering, when applicable, for rendering curved lines.

**Defaults**

When this option is not specified, the system applies SUBPIXEL when it makes sense for the graph.

Subpixel rendering is always enabled for vector-graphics output.

**Restriction**

When this option is in effect, only the line-based plots use subpixel rendering. The affected plots are ELLIPSE, LOESS, REG, and PBSPLINE.
Requirement  Antialiasing must be enabled for this option to have any effect. Antialiasing is enabled by default. To re-enable antialiasing, use the ANTIALIAS=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

Interaction  If the SUBPIXEL option is explicitly set in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, that setting is used.

Tip  For a large amount of data, antialiasing is disabled when the number of observations exceeds the default maximum of 4000 observations. In that case, subpixel rendering is also disabled. To increase the maximum, use the ANTIALIASMAX= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

See  “Subpixel Rendering” on page 1294
     “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61

**OPAQUE | NOOPAQUE**
specifies whether the graph background is opaque or transparent.

Default  OPAQUE

Restriction  The following output formats support transparent background (NOOPAQUE): EMF, PDF, PNG, PS, and SVG, with the following exception. The PS format does not support transparent background when your output format is not vector graphics (that is, your output renders as an image due to some graph feature or you used an OUTPUTFMT= override to an image format, including PNG).

Interaction  When NOOPAQUE is specified, the background color is not used.

**PAD=dimension <units> | (pad-options)**
specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved inside the border of an annotated graph.

You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

This option creates margins around the graph for company logos, annotated notes, and so on. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Use pad options to create non-uniform padding. Edges that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

*pad-options* can be one or more of the following:

**LEFT= dimension <units>**
specifies the amount of extra space to add to the left edge.

**RIGHT= dimension <units>**
specifies the amount of extra space to add to the right edge.

**TOP= dimension <units>**
specifies the amount of extra space to add to the top edge.

**BOTTOM= dimension <units>**
specifies the amount of extra space to add to the bottom edge.
RATTRMAP=range-attribute-map-data-set
specifies the range attribute map data set that you want to use with the procedure. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

Requirement The values in the RATTRMAP data set must be sorted by ID. If they are not, only the first value is found.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SGANNO=annotation-data-set
specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use. You specify this option only if you are using the SG annotation feature to annotate your graph. For more information, see Chapter 14, “Annotating ODS Graphics,” on page 1343.

TMPLOUT="filename"
specifies a file destination for the template code that is generated by the SGSCATTER procedure.

WALLCOLOR=color
specifies the color of the plot wall area. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default The Color attribute of the GraphWalls style element

Examples
wallcolor=CXFF0000
wallcolor=light_blue

COMPARE Statement
Creates a comparative panel of scatter plots with shared axes.

Examples: “Example 3: Creating a Simple Comparative Panel” on page 1253
“Example 4: Creating a Comparative Panel with Regression Fits and Confidence Ellipses” on page 1254

Syntax
COMPARE X=variable | (variable-1 … variable-n)
Y=variable | (variable-1 …variable-n) </options>;

Summary of Optional Arguments

Appearance options

ATTRID=variable
specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set.

GRID
creates grid lines for each tick on both axes.

GRIDATTRS=style-element<(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines.
MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on both axes.

MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

NOWALL
turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

SPACING =n
specifies the amount of spacing (in pixels) that is placed between the cells in
the graph.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components.

Axis options

REFTICKS <(options)>
duplicates the tick marks from the X and Y axes on the opposite sides of the
graph.

Data tip options

TIP=(variable-list)
displays data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables.

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

TIPLABEL=(label-list)
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

Group options

GROUP= variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

Label options

DATALABEL <=variable>
displays a label for each data point.

DATALABELPOS=position
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not
enough room to display the text normally.

SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE=
option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

**GRADLEGEND=(options)**

specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

**LEGEND=(options)**

specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot.

**NOGRADLEGEND**

turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

**NOLEGEND**

removes the legend from the plot.

**Marker options**

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**JITTER**

specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)**

specifies the color of the marker fill.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**

specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

**Plot options**

**ELLIPSE <=(options)>**

Adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to the scatter plot.

**JOIN <=(options)>**

specifies that line segments join all of the scatter points.

**LOESS <=(options)>**

Adds a loess fit to the scatter plot.

**PBSPLINE <=(options)>**

adds a fitted, penalized B-spline curve to the scatter plot.

**REG <=(options)>**

adds a regression fit to the scatter plot.

**Required Arguments**

**X=variable | (variable-1) ... (variable-n)**

specifies one or more variables for the X axis. To specify more than one variable, enclose the list of variables in parentheses.

**Y=variable | (variable-1) ... (variable-n)**

specifies the one or more variables for the Y axis. To specify more than one variable, enclose the list of variables in parentheses.

**Optional Arguments**

**ATTRID=variable**

specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.
For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

**COLORMODEL=**<style-element> | (<color-list>)

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the **COLORRESPONSE=** option.

*style-element* specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the **COLORRESPONSE=** column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the **COLORRESPONSE=** column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the **COLORRESPONSE=** column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

**(<color-list>)** specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color, color names, or RGB, CMYK, HLS, and HSV (HSB) color codes to specify a color. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Requirement**  The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**  The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**  For this option to take effect, the **COLORRESPONSE=** option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=**<numeric-column>

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

**Interactions**  If the **GROUP=** option is also specified, then the **GROUP=** option is ignored.

```
COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
```

The **GRADLEGEND=** option controls the title, position, and border of the legend. If you want only the colors and not the legend, then you can specify **NOGRADLEGEND**.

**Note**  This option is ignored when the **JOIN** option is also specified.

**Tip**  The color ramp is specified by the **COLORMODEL=** option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**  “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262
**DATALABEL <variable>**
displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, the value of the Y variable is used for the data label.

**DATALABELPOS=position**
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Label</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTER</td>
<td>LEFT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOP</td>
<td>TOPLEFT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**ELLIPSE <=(options)>**
Adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to the scatter plot. *options* can be one or more of the following:

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the ellipse. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default: .05

**CLIP**
specifies that X and Y values for the ellipse are ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

Clipping occurs if the X or Y value for an ellipse exceeds the axis range.

Default: The X and Y values for the ellipse contribute to the data ranges for the axes. If necessary, each axis is extended in order to display the entire ellipse.

**TYPE=MEAN | PREDICTED**
specifies the type of ellipse. MEAN specifies a confidence ellipse for the population mean. PREDICTED specifies a prediction ellipse for a new observation. Both ellipse types assume bivariate normal distribution.

Default: PREDICTED

**Restriction**
To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

**Interaction**
The GROUP option does not affect the creation of ellipses. The SGSCATTER procedure always uses all of the data points to calculate the confidence or prediction ellipse.
Tip
If your graph has a large number of data points, the data markers might obscure the ellipse. You can use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the COMPARE statement to make the markers more transparent.

**FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS**
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

**Requirement**
The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

**Interaction**
Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

**See**
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**GRADLEGEND=(options)**
specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

**options** can be one or more of the following:

- **BORDER**
  adds a border around the legend.

- **INTEGER**
  specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

- **NOTITLE**
  removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

- **POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT**
  specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

  **Default**
  RIGHT

- **TITLE="text-string"**
  specifies the label for the legend.

  **Default**
  If you do not specify this option, the name of the response variable is displayed as the title.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless the COLORRESPONSE= option is also specified.

**Tip**
The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**GRID**
creates grid lines for each tick on both axes.

**GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
**Default**
GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.

**Examples**
GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

**GROUP=** **variable**
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. If a fit line is requested, then the GROUP= variable is also applied to the fit plot unless you specify the NOGROUP suboption in the option for the fit plot.

**JITTER**
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Default Image]</td>
<td>![JITTER Specified Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**
Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on other graphics elements, such as a loess, spline, or regression curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

**JOIN <=(options)>>
specifies that line segments join all of the scatter points. The line segments connect the scatter points in increasing order along the X axis. The data order of the input data set has no effect on the order of the lines.

You can specify the following options:
LINEATTRS=\texttt{style-element <(options)> | (options)}

specifies the appearance of the join lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**

GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData\textsubscript{1} ... GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

SMOOTHCONNECT

specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices.

The following graphics fragments show the effect of using SMOOTHCONNECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Series</th>
<th>SMOOTHCONNECT Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Default Series Graphics" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="SMOOTHCONNECT Specified Graphics" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEGEND=\texttt{(options)}

specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot. \textit{options} can be one or more of the following:

ACROSS=\texttt{n}

specifies the number of columns in the legend.

AUTOITEMSIZE

specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend labels.

The following figures show a legend with fairly large labels. In the first figure, the markers are small compared to the labels. The second figure uses AUTOITEMSIZE to size the markers in proportion to the labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Marker Size</th>
<th>AUTOITEMSIZE Used in the Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Default Marker Size Graphics" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="AUTOITEMSIZE Used in the Statement Graphics" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOWN=\texttt{n}

specifies the number of rows in the legend.

Interaction If you specify both the ACROSS= and DOWN= suboptions, then the DOWN= suboption has no effect.

NOBORDER

removes the border from the legend.
NOTITLE
removes the label from the legend.

POSITION=position-value
specifies the position of the legend within the graph. The positions are as follows:

BOTTOM
places the legend at the bottom of the graph.

LEFT
places the legend at the left side of the graph.

RIGHT
places the legend at the right side of the graph.

TOP
places the legend at the top of the graph.

Default BOTTOM

Note
If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then all of your legends are placed at that position.

SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies the label for the legend. By default, the label of the group variable is used.

LOESS <=(options)>
Adds a loess fit to the scatter plot. You can specify the following options:

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interaction This option has no effect if you do not specify the CLM option.

CLM
creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

DEGREE=1 | 2
specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. 1 specifies a linear fit and 2 specifies a quadratic fit.

Default 1

INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR
specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

Default CUBIC

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)>) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NOGROUP**
specifies that the fit does not use the group variable from the scatter plot.

**SMOOTH=numeric-value**
specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify a value, the value is determined automatically.

**Restriction**
To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

**MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

**MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)**
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**
ContrastColor attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interactions**
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

**Tip**
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

**See**
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

**MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:
- line color
- line thickness
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUPLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

**Tip**
You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

**See**
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

### MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on both axes.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

### MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element (options) | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

**Tip**
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

**Examples**
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

### NOGRADLEGEND
turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used. This option might be useful when you map plot colors using a numeric column but do not want a continuous color legend.

### NOLEGEND
removes the legend from the plot.

### NOWALL
turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline. This option might be useful when your graph contains an annotation, and the wall color interferes with that annotation.

For most styles, the wall outline is the same as the axis lines, and it is impossible to see the difference. Also, the wall fill color is often the same as the graph background.
However, if this is not the case with the style that you use for a graph, then you might want to suppress the wall fill and outline.

**PBSPLINE <-(options)>**
adds a fitted, penalized B-spline curve to the scatter plot. *options* can be one or more of the following:

**ALPHA=numeric-value**
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default: \(0.05\)

Interaction: This option has no effect if you do not specify either the CLI option or the CLM option.

**CLI**
creates confidence limits for individual predicted values for each observation.

**CLM**
creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

**DEGREE=n**
specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

Default: 3

**LINEATTRS=style-element <-(options)> | (options)**
specifies the appearance of the curve line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default: GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**NKNOTS=n**
specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots.

Default: 100

**NOGROUP**
specifies that the curve does not use the group variable from the scatter plot.

**SMOOTH=numeric-value**
specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, then a smoothing value is determined automatically.

Restriction: To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

**RATTRID=character-value**
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

### REF TICKS <(options)>

Duplicates the tick marks from the X and Y axes on the opposite sides of the graph. You can also specify options:

- **LABEL**
  - in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

- **VALUES**
  - in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick marks.

### REG <(options)>

Adds a regression fit to the scatter plot. *options* can be one or more of the following:

- **ALPHA=**<numeric-value>
  - specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).
  - **Default**: .05
  - **Interaction**: This option has no effect if you do not specify either the CLI option or the CLM option.

- **CLI**
  - creates confidence limits for individual predicted values for each observation.

- **CLM**
  - creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

- **DEGREE=**<n>
  - specifies the degree of the polynomial fit. For example, 1 specifies a linear fit, 2 specifies a quadratic fit, and 3 specifies a cubic fit.
  - **Default**: 1

- **LINEATTRS=**<style-element <(options)>| (options)>
  - specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
  - For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.
  - **Default**: GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
  - GraphData1 ... GraphData<sub>n</sub> style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

- **NOGROUP**
  - specifies that the fit does not use the group variable from the scatter plot.
  - **Restriction**: To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

- **SPACING =**<n>
  - specifies the amount of spacing (in pixels) that is placed between the cells in the graph.
  - **Default**: 0
SPLITCHAR="character-list"

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

SPLITCHAR="abc"

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default

Values are not split.

Interactions

This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes

When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITCHARNODROP

SPLITCHARNODROP specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction

This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default

LEFT

Interaction

This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See

“Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list)

tip=display data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables. Data tips display information when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element. Provide a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses.
Requirement  You must specify the IMAGemap=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```ods graphics / imagemap=on;```

Interaction  This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Note  The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example  
```
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default  The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement  A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See  *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*

Example  
```
tipformat=(auto F5.2)
```

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the label-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Requirement  A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip  Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.
Example: tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default: 0.0

---

**MATRIX Statement**
Creates a scatter plot matrix.

**Example:** “Example 1: Creating a Scatter Plot Matrix” on page 1250

**Syntax**

```
MATRIX numeric-variable-1 numeric-variable-2 < ... numeric-variable-n> /options;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

```
ATTRID=variable
```
specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set.

```
RATTRID=character-value
```
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

```
TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
```
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components.

**Data tip options**

```
TIP=(variable-list)
```
displays data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables.

```
TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
```
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

```
TIPLABEL=(label-list)
```
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP=
option.

**Group options**

```
GROUP=variable
```
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

**Label options**

```
DATALABEL=variable
```
specifies a variable that is used to create data labels for each point in the plot.

```
DATALABELPOS=position
```
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

```
SPLITCHAR="character-list"
```
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not
enough room to display the text normally.
SPLITCHR | NODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Legend options

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

GRADLEGEND=(options)
specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

LEGEND=(options)
specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot.

NOGRADLEGEND
turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

NOLEGEND
removes the legend from the graph.

Marker options

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

Plot options

DIAGONAL=(graph-list)
adds graphs to the diagonal cells of the plot matrix.

ELLIPSE <=(options)>
Adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to each cell that contains a scatter plot.

START=BOTTOMLEFT | TOPLEFT
specifies whether the diagonal starts in the top left corner or the bottom left corner.

Required Argument

numeric-variable-1 numeric-variable-2 < ... numeric-variable-n >
specifies two or more numeric variables for the matrix.

Optional Arguments

ATTRID=variable
specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.
**style-element**

specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value of the `COLORRESPONSE=` column.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the `COLORRESPONSE=` column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value of the `COLORRESPONSE=` column.

**Example**

```
colormodel=TwoColorRamp
```

**color-list**

specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color, color names, or RGB, CMYK, HLS, and HSV (HSB) color codes to specify a color. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Requirement**

The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

**Example**

```
colormodel=(blue yellow green)
```

**Default**

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

**Interaction**

For this option to take effect, the `COLORRESPONSE=` option must also be specified.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**

specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

**Interactions**

If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

The GRADLEGEND= option controls the title, position, and border of the legend. If you want only the colors and not the legend, then you can specify NOGRADLEGEND.

**Tip**

The color ramp is specified by the `COLORMODEL=` option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**See**

“Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

**DATALABEL=variable**

specifies a variable that is used to create data labels for each point in the plot.

**DATALABELPOS=position**

specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. *position* can be one of the following values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOM</td>
<td>Bottom left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOMLEFT</td>
<td>Bottom left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTTOMRIGHT</td>
<td>Bottom right side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Interactions**

This option has no effect unless you also specify the Datalabel= option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

**DIAGONAL=(graph-list)**

Adds graphs to the diagonal cells of the plot matrix. If you do not specify the DIAGONAL option, the diagonal cells contain the variable names.

*graph-list* can be one or more of the following:

- **HISTOGRAM** specifies a histogram.
- **KERNEL** specifies a kernel density estimate.
- **NORMAL** specifies a normal density curve.

**ELLIPSE <=(options)>**

Adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to each cell that contains a scatter plot.

*options* can be one or more of the following:

- **ALPHA=** numeric-value specifies the confidence level for the ellipse. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).
  
  Default .05

- **CLIP** specifies that X and Y values for the ellipse are ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

  Clipping occurs if the X or Y value for an ellipse exceeds the axis range.

  Default The X and Y values for the ellipse contribute to the data ranges for the axes. If necessary, each axis is extended in order to display the entire ellipse.

- **TYPE=** MEAN | PREDICTED specifies the type of ellipse. MEAN specifies a confidence ellipse for the population mean. PREDICTED specifies a prediction ellipse for a new observation. Both ellipse types assume bivariate normal distribution.

  Default PREDICTED

**Interaction**

The GROUP option does not affect the creation of ellipses. The SGSCATTER procedure always uses all of the data points to calculate the confidence or prediction ellipse.
Tip If your graph has a large number of data points, the data markers might obscure the ellipse. You can use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the MATRIX statement to make the markers more transparent.

**GRADLEGEND=(options)**
specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

*options* can be one or more of the following:

BORDER
adds a border around the legend.

INTEGER
specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

NOTITLE
removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT
specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

Default RIGHT

TITLE="text-string"
specifies the label for the legend.

Default If you do not specify this option, the name of the response variable is displayed as the title.

Interaction This option has no effect unless the COLORRESPONSE= option is also specified.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

**GROUP=variable**
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. If a fit line is requested, then the GROUP= variable is also applied to the fit plot unless you specify the NOGROUP suboption in the option for the fit plot.

**LEGEND=(options)**
specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot.

*options* can be one or more of the following:

ACROSS=n
specifies the number of columns in the legend.

DOWN=n
specifies the number of rows in the legend.

Interaction If you specify both the ACROSS= and DOWN= suboptions, then the DOWN= suboption has no effect.

NOBORDER
removes the border from the legend.

NOTITLE
removes the label from the legend.
POSITION=position-value
specifies the position of the legend within the graph. The values are as follows:

BOTTOM
places the legend at the bottom of the graph.

LEFT
places the legend at the left side of the graph.

RIGHT
places the legend at the right side of the graph.

TOP
places the legend at the top of the graph.

Default BOTTOM

Note If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then all of
your legends are placed at that position.

SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies the label for the legend. By default, the label of the group variable is
used.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance
by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page
1274.

Default GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData\n style elements in the current style for grouped
data. The effective attributes are ContrastColor and MarkerSymbol.

NOGRADLEGEND
turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the
COLORRESPONSE= option is used. This option might be useful when you map
plot colors using a numeric column but do not want a continuous color legend.

NOLEGEND
removes the legend from the graph.

RATTRID=character-value
specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331

“Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

SPLITCHAR=“character-list”
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough
room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters.
"character-list" is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b, and c, use the following option:

```plaintext
SPLITCHAR="abc"
```

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not occur.

Default: Values are not split.

Interactions: This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes: When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITCHARNODROP**

specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction: This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**SPLITJUSTIFY=** `LEFT` | `CENTER` | `RIGHT`

specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default: `LEFT`

Interaction: This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

**START=** `BOTTOMLEFT` | `TOPLEFT`

specifies whether the diagonal starts in the top left corner or the bottom left corner.

Default: `TOPLEFT`

**TIP=(variable-list)**

displays data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables. Data tips display information when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element. Provide a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses.
You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

```
ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;
```

This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

```
tip=(age weight)
```

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**

applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `format-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Default**
The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

**Requirement**
A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of variables.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**

applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the `label-list` and the `variable-list` that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the `variable-list`. If you do not want to apply a label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.
Example: tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY** = *numeric-value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default: 0.0

---

**PLOT Statement**

Creates a paneled graph that contains multiple independent scatter plots.

**Example:**

"Example 2: Creating a Graph with Multiple Independent Scatter Plots and Spline Curves" on page 1251

---

**Syntax**

```plaintext
PLOT plot-request(s) </options>;;
```

**Summary of Optional Arguments**

**Appearance options**

**ASPECT** = *positive-number*

specifies the aspect ratio of the plot’s wall area.

**ATTRID** = *variable*

specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set.

**COLUMNS** = *n*

specifies the number of columns in the graph.

**GRID**

creates grid lines for each tick on both axes.

**GRIDATTRS** = *style-element <options> | (options)*

specifies the appearance of the grid lines.

**MINORGRID**

creates grid lines at each minor tick on both axes.

**MINORGRIDATTRS** = *style-element <options> | (options)*

specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines.

**NOBORDER**

removes the border from each plot in the panel.

**NOWALL**

turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline.

**RATTRID** = *character-value*

specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set.

**ROWS** = *n*

specifies the number of rows in the graph.

**SPACING** = *n*

specifies the amount of spacing (in pixels) that is placed between the cells in the graph, if the PLOT statement creates multiple cells.

**TRANSPARENCY** = *numeric-value*

specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components.
### Axis options

**AXISEXTENT=FULL | DATA**  
specifies the extent of the axis line for the axes.

**REFTICKS <=(options)>**  
duplicates the tick marks from the X and Y axes on the opposite sides of each cell.

**UNISCALE=X | Y | ALL**  
specifies that the X axis, Y axis, or both axes are scaled uniformly for all of the cells in the graph.

### Data tip options

**TIP=(variable-list)**  
displays data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables.

**TIPFORMAT=(format-list)**  
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**  
applies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

### Group options

**GROUP=variable**  
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups.

### Label options

**DATALABEL <=variable>**  
displays a label for each data point.

**DATALABELPOS=position**  
specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot.

**SPLITCHAR="character-list"**  
splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

**SPLITCHARNODROP**  
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

**SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT**  
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

### Legend options

**COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)**  
specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

**COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column**  
specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

**GRADLEGEND=(options)**  
specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

**LEGEND=(options)**  
specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot.

**NOGRADLEGEND**  
turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.
NOLEGEND
removes the legend from the graph.

Marker options

FILLEDDOUTLINEDMARKERS
specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot.

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill.

MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines.

Plot options

ELLIPSE <=(options)>
adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to the scatter plot.

JOIN <=(options)>
specifies that line segments join all of the scatter points.

LOESS <=(options)>
adds a loess fit to the scatter plot.

PBSPLINE <=(options)>
adds a fitted, penalized B-spline curve to the scatter plot.

REG <=(options)>
adds a regression fit to the scatter plot.

Required Argument

plot-request-1 < ... plot-request-n>
specifies one or more plot requests. Each plot request specifies the variables to plot and produces a separate cell. All variables must be in the input data set. Multiple plot requests are separated with blanks. You can plot character or numeric variables. A plot request can be either of these:

y-variable*x-variable
plots the values of two variables.

  y-variable
  variable plotted on the left vertical axis.

  x-variable
  variable plotted on the horizontal axis.

(y-variable(s))*x-variable(s)
plots the values of two or more variables and produces a separate cell for each combination of Y and X variables. That is, each Y*X pair is plotted on a separate set of axes.

  y-variable(s)
  variables plotted on the left vertical axes.

  x-variable(s)
  variables plotted on the horizontal axes.
If you use only one \textit{y-variable} or only one \textit{x-variable}, omit the parentheses for that variable, for example,

\begin{verbatim}
plot (temp rain)*month;
\end{verbatim}

This plot request produces two cells, one for TEMP and MONTH and one for RAIN and MONTH.

\section*{Optional Arguments}

\textbf{ASPECT=positive-number}

specifies the aspect ratio of the plot's wall area. The ratio is expressed as a positive decimal fraction representing \textit{wall-height} divided by \textit{wall-width}. For example, 0.75 is a 3/4 aspect ratio, and 1.0 is a square aspect ratio.

Small numbers, such as 0.01, produce a short, wide rectangular area. Larger numbers yield a taller, narrower rectangular area.

Default: The wall area is sized to the maximum area that can fill the available space.

\textbf{ATTRID=variable}

specifies the value of the ID variable in an attribute map data set. You specify this option only if you are using an attribute map to control visual attributes of the graph. For more information, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

\textbf{AXISEXTENT=FULL | DATA}

specifies the extent of the axis line for the axes. This option turns off the wall border so that the axis lines can be clearly seen.

- **FULL**
  - the axis lines extend along the entire length of the axis.

- **DATA**
  - the axis lines extend through the data range from the minimum data point to the maximum data point.

The following figure shows a simple example of each value for the X and Y axis lines.

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{full_data_axis.png}
\caption{Example of AXISEXTENT=FULL and AXISEXTENT=DATA.}
\end{figure}

Default: FULL

\textbf{COLORMODEL=style-element | (color-list)}

specifies a color ramp that is to be used with the COLORRESPONSE= option.

- \textit{style-element}
  - specifies the name of a style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:
STARTCOLOR specifies the color for the smallest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

NEUTRALCOLOR specifies the color for the midpoint of the range of the COLORRESPONSE= column. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.

ENDCOLOR specifies the color for the highest data value of the COLORRESPONSE= column.

Example  colormodel=TwoColorRamp

(color-list) specifies a space-separated list of colors to use in the color ramp. You can use style attribute references such as GraphData3:Color, color names, or RGB, CMYK, HLS, and HSV (HSB) color codes to specify a color. The list can contain a mix of style attribute references, color names, and color codes.

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Requirement The list of colors must be enclosed in parentheses.

Example  colormodel=(blue yellow green)

Default The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

Interaction For this option to take effect, the COLORRESPONSE= option must also be specified.

COLORRESPONSE=numeric-column specifies the numeric column that is used to map colors to a continuous color legend.

Interactions If the GROUP= option is also specified, then the GROUP= option is ignored.

The GRADLEGEND= option controls the title, position, and border of the legend. If you want only the colors and not the legend, then you can specify NOGRADLEGEND.

Note This option is ignored when the JOIN option is also specified.

Tip The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values

See “Using Gradient Color Legends” on page 1262

COLUMNS=n specifies the number of columns in the graph.

DATALABEL <=variable> displays a label for each data point. If you specify a variable, the values of that variable are used for the data labels. If you do not specify a variable, the value of the Y variable is used for the data label.

DATALABELPOS=position specifies the location of the data label with respect to the plot. position can be one of the following values:
This option has no effect unless you also specify the DATALABEL option.

This option displays group values for each category when GROUP= is also specified.

This option does not support the splitting or rotation of data labels.

**ELLIPSE <=(options)>**

adds a confidence or prediction ellipse to the scatter plot. *options* can be one or more of the following:

**ALPHA=n**

specifies the confidence level for the ellipse. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

**CLIP**

specifies that X and Y values for the ellipse are ignored when determining the data ranges for the axes.

Clipping occurs if the X or Y value for an ellipse exceeds the axis range.

Default The X and Y values for the ellipse contribute to the data ranges for the axes. If necessary, each axis is extended in order to display the entire ellipse.

**TYPE=MEAN | PREDICTED**

specifies the type of ellipse. MEAN specifies a confidence ellipse for the population mean. PREDICTED specifies a prediction ellipse for a new observation. Both ellipse types assume bivariate normal distribution.

Default PREDICTED

**Restriction**

To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

**Interaction**

The GROUP option does not affect the creation of ellipses. The SGSCATTER procedure always uses all of the data points to calculate the confidence or prediction ellipse.

**Tip**

If your graph has a large number of data points, the data markers might obscure the ellipse. You can use the TRANSPARENCY= option in the PLOT statement to make the markers more transparent.

**FILLEDDOUTLINEDMARKERS**

specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
Requirement  The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. Otherwise, this option is ignored.

Interaction  Use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options to specify attributes for the fill and outline.

See  For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

GRADLEGEND=(options)
specifies the appearance of a continuous color legend when the COLORRESPONSE= option is used.

(options) can be one or more of the following:

BORDER  adds a border around the legend.

INTEGER  specifies that integers are used for the gradient legend.

NOTITLE  removes the default title. The default title is the name of the response variable.

POSITION=TOP | BOTTOM | LEFT | RIGHT  specifies the position of the legend within the graph.

Default  RIGHT

TITLE="text-string"
specifies the label for the legend.

Default  If you do not specify this option, the name of the response variable is displayed as the title.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless the COLORRESPONSE= option is also specified.

Tip  The color ramp is specified by the COLORMODEL= option. The color ramp represents the range of unique response values.

GRID  creates grid lines for each tick on both axes.

GRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  GraphGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data.

GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified.
Examples
GRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
GRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

GROUP=variable
specifies a classification variable to divide the values into groups. If a fit line is requested, then the GROUP= variable is also applied to the fit plot unless you specify the NOGROUP suboption in the option for the fit plot.

JITTER
specifies that data markers are offset when multiple observations have the same response value. When the JITTER option is enabled, markers that represent the same response value are offset slightly in order to make all of the markers visible.

The following partial images show the effect of the JITTER option.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>JITTER Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Default Image]</td>
<td>![JITTER Specified Image]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markers that represent the same response value are overlaid, which results in some markers being obscured.

Notes
This option affects only how the scatter plot is drawn. It has no effect on other graphics elements, such as a loess, spline, or regression curve.

By default, the width of the jitter space is 40% of the minimal interval width of the axis. When the minimum data interval is very small, the jitter offset might not be noticeable.

JOIN <=(options)>  
specifies that line segments join all of the scatter points. The line segments connect the scatter points in increasing order along the X axis. The data order of the input data set has no effect on the order of the lines.

You can specify the following options:

LINEATTRS=style-element <=(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the join lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.
For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

**Default**
GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data. 
GraphData1 ... GraphData_n style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness.

**SMOOTHCONNECT**
specifies that a smoothed line passes through all vertices.

The following graphics fragments show the effect of using SMOOTHCONNECT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Series</th>
<th>SMOOTHCONNECT Specified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Default Series Diagram" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="SMOOTHCONNECT Specified Diagram" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LEGEND=(options)**
specifies the appearance of the legend for the scatter plot. **options** can be one or more of the following:

**ACROSS=n**
specifies the number of columns in the legend.

**AUTOITEMSIZE**
specifies that all markers in the legend are sized in proportion to the font size used for the legend labels.

The following figures show a legend with fairly large labels. In the first figure, the markers are small compared to the labels. The second figure uses AUTOITEMSIZE to size the markers in proportion to the labels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default Marker Size</th>
<th>AUTOITEMSIZE Used in the Statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Default Marker Size" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="AUTOITEMSIZE Used" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DOWN=n**
specifies the number of rows in the legend.

**LOCATION=CELL | OUTSIDE**
specifies whether the legend is placed inside an empty cell (CELL) in the plot area or outside of the plot area (OUTSIDE). The LOCATION=CELL suboption should be specified only when the graph contains an empty cell.

**NOBORDER**
removes the border from the legend.
NOTITLE
removes the label from the legend.

POSITION=position-value
specifies the position of the legend within the graph. The positions are as follows:

BOTTOM
places the legend at the bottom of the graph.

LEFT
places the legend at the left side of the graph.

RIGHT
places the legend at the right side of the graph.

TOP
places the legend at the top of the graph.

Default BOTTOM

Interaction This suboption has no effect if you also specify LOCATION=CELL.

Note If you specify more than one legend with the same position, then all of your legends are placed at that position.

SORTORDER=ASCENDING | DESCENDING
specifies the sort order to use for the legend entry labels.

TITLE="text-string"
specifies the label for the legend. By default, the label of the group variable is used.

LOESS <=(options)>
adds a loess fit to the scatter plot. You can specify the following options:

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interaction This option has no effect if you do not specify the CLM option.

CLM
creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

DEGREE=1 | 2
specifies the degree of the local polynomials to use for each local regression. 1 specifies a linear fit and 2 specifies a quadratic fit.

Default 1

INTERPOLATION=CUBIC | LINEAR
specifies the degree of the interpolating polynomials that are used for blending local polynomial fits at the kd tree vertices.

Default CUBIC
LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Defaults

| NOGROUP | specifies that the fit does not use the group variable from the scatter plot. |
| SMOOTH=numeric-value | specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify a value, then a smoothing value is determined automatically. |

Restriction
To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

MARKERATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of marker attributes, see “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274.

Default

| NOGROUP | GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness. |
| SMOOTH=numeric-value | GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle, and LineThickness. |

MARKERFILLATTRS=style-element <(COLOR=color)> | (COLOR=color)
specifies the color of the marker fill. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default

| NOGROUP | ContrastColor attribute of the GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for grouped data. |

Interactions
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

This option overrides any color that is specified with the MARKERATTRS= option.

Tip
You can also use the MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= option to specify attributes for the marker outline.

See
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.
MARKEROUTLINEATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the marker outlines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For the options, you can specify either or both of the following:

• line color
• line thickness

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  
GraphDataDefault style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data. The effective attributes are ContrastColor and LineThickness

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is also specified.

Tip  
You can also use the MARKERFILLATTRS= option to specify attributes for the fill.

See  
For usage information and an example, see “Marker Fills and Outlines” on page 1267.

MINORGRID
creates grid lines at each minor tick on both axes.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless GRID is also specified for the axis.

MINORGRIDATTRS=style-element <(options)> | (options)
specifies the appearance of the minor grid lines. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272.

Default  
GraphMinorGridLines style element in the current style for ungrouped data. GraphData1 ... GraphData\(n\) style elements in the current style for grouped data.

Interaction  
This option has no effect unless MINORGRID is also specified.

Tip  
You can use GRIDATTRS= to change the appearance of the major grid lines.

Examples  
MINORGRIDATTRS=(color=green pattern=longdash thickness=2)

Here is an example that specifies a style element:
MINORGRIDATTRS=GraphAxisLines

NOBORDER
removes the border from each plot in the panel.
NOGRADLEGEND
turns off the display of the continuous color legend that appears when the
COLORRESPONSE= option is used. This option might be useful when you map
plot colors using a numeric column but do not want a continuous color legend.

NOLEGEND
removes the legend from the graph.

NOWALL
turns off the display of the graph wall’s fill and outline. This option might be useful
when your graph contains an annotation, and the wall color interferes with that
annotation.

For most styles, the wall outline is the same as the axis lines, and it is impossible to
see the difference. Also, the wall fill color is often the same as the graph background.
However, if this is not the case with the style that you use for a graph, then you
might want to suppress the wall fill and outline.

PBSPLINE <(options)>
adds a fitted, penalized B-spline curve to the scatter plot. options can be one or more
of the following:

ALPHA=numeric-value
specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number
between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

Default .05

Interaction This option has no effect if you do not specify either the CLI option
or the CLM option.

CLI
creates confidence limits for individual predicted values for each observation.

CLM
creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

DEGREE=n
specifies the degree of the spline transformation.

Default 3

LINEATTRS=style-element <(options)>
| (options)
specifies the appearance of the curve line. You can specify the appearance by
using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style
element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
1272.

Default GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphDataN style elements in the current style for
grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle,
and LineThickness.

NKNOTS=n
specifies the number of evenly spaced internal knots.

Default 100
NOGROUP
  specifies that the curve does not use the group variable from the scatter plot.

SMOOTH=numeric-value
  specifies a smoothing parameter value. If you do not specify this option, then a
  smoothing value is determined automatically.

Restriction To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

RATTRID=character-value
  specifies the value of the ID variable in a range attribute map data set. You specify
  this option only if you are using a range attribute map to control visual attributes of
  the graph.

See Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
  “Overview of Attribute Maps” on page 1315

REFTICKS <=(options)>
  duplicates the tick marks from the X and Y axes on the opposite sides of each cell.
  You can also specify options:

  LABEL
    in addition to the tick marks, displays the axis label.

  VALUES
    in addition to the tick marks, displays the values that are represented by the tick
    marks.

REG <=(options)>
  adds a regression fit to the scatter plot. options can be one or more of the following:

  ALPHA=numeric-value
    specifies the confidence level for the confidence limits. Specify a number
    between 0.00 (100% confidence) and 1.00 (0% confidence).

    Default .05

    Interaction This option has no effect if you do not specify either the CLI option
    or the CLM option.

  CLI
    creates confidence limits for individual predicted values for each observation.

  CLM
    creates confidence limits for a mean predicted value for each observation.

  DEGREE=n
    specifies the degree of the polynomial fit. For example, 1 specifies a linear fit, 2
    specifies a quadratic fit, and 3 specifies a cubic fit.

    Default 1

  LINEATTRS=style-element <(options) | (options)
    specifies the appearance of the fit line. You can specify the appearance by using a
    style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element,
    you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

    For a description of the line options, see “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page
    1272.
Default  GraphFit style element in the current style for ungrouped data.
GraphData1 ... GraphData \text{n} style elements in the current style for
grouped data. The effective attributes are: ContrastColor, LineStyle,
and LineThickness.

\text{NOGROUP}

specifies that the fit does not use the group variable from the scatter plot.

Restriction  To use this option, all of the X and Y variables must be numeric.

\text{ROWS=} \text{n}

specifies the number of rows in the graph.

Interaction  This option has no effect if you specify the COLUMNS= option.

\text{SPACING =} \text{n}

specifies the amount of spacing (in pixels) that is placed between the cells in the
graph, if the PLOT statement creates multiple cells.

Default  10

\text{SPLITCHAR=“character-list”}

splits the text for data labels at the specified character(s) when there is not enough
room to display the text normally. The text value is split at every occurrence of the
specified split character or characters.

“character-list” is one or more characters with no delimiter between each character
and enclosed in quotation marks. For example, to specify the split characters a, b,
and c, use the following option:

\text{SPLITCHAR=“abc”}

When multiple split characters are specified, each character in the list is treated as a
separate split character unless the specified characters appear consecutively in the
value. In that case, all of the specified split characters together are treated as a single
split character.

If the value does not contain any of the specified split characters, a split does not
occur.

Default  Values are not split.

Interaction  This option has no effect unless DATALABEL is specified.

When the text is split, the split characters are not included in the
displayed value by default. If you want the split characters to appear in
the values, then also specify SPLITCHARNODROP.

You can specify the justification of the text by using the
SPLITJUSTIFY= option.

Notes  When multiple characters are specified, the order of the characters in
the list is not significant.

The split characters are case sensitive.

See  “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265
SPLITCHARNODROP
specifies that the split characters are included in the displayed value.

Interaction This option has no effect unless SPLITCHAR= is also specified.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

SPLITJUSTIFY=LEFT | CENTER | RIGHT
specifies the horizontal alignment of the value text that is being split.

Default LEFT

Interaction This option has no effect unless you specify the SPLITCHAR= option.

See “Overview of Collision Avoidance” on page 1265

TIP=(variable-list)
displays data tips using the data obtained from the specified variables. Data tips display information when the cursor is positioned over the graphics element. Provide a space-separated list of variables enclosed in parentheses.

Requirement You must specify the IMAGEMAP=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement in order to generate data tips. For example, add the following statement before your procedure:

ODS GRAPHICS / IMAGEMAP=ON;

Interaction This option replaces all of the information that is displayed by default.

Note The option affects only the scatter plot in this statement.

Tip Use the TIPFORMAT and TIPLABEL options to assign formats and labels to the list of variables.

Example tip=(age weight)

TIPFORMAT=(format-list)
applies formats to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of formats enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to control the format of the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the format-list and the variable-list that is specified for the TIP= option. A format must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the variable-list. If you do not want to apply a format to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

Default The column format of the tip variable, or BEST6 if no format is assigned to a numeric column

Requirement A format or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

Interaction This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

Tip Use the TIPLABEL option to assign labels to the list of variables.

See SAS Viya Formats and Informat Reference
Example
tipformat=(auto F5.2)

**TIPLABEL=(label-list)**
appllies labels to the list of data tip variables that you specify in the TIP= option.

Provide a space-separated list of quoted “text strings” enclosed in parentheses. This option provides a way to specify labels for the variable data that appears in the data tips.

A one-to-one correspondence exists between the *label-list* and the *variable-list* that is specified for the TIP= option. A label must be provided for each variable, using the same order as the *variable-list*. If you do not want to apply a label to a variable, use the AUTO keyword instead.

**Requirement**
A label or the keyword AUTO must be provided for each variable that is listed in the TIP= option.

**Interaction**
This option has no effect unless TIP= is also specified.

**Tip**
Use the TIPFORMAT option to assign formats to the list of variables.

**Example**
tiplabel=(auto "Class Weight")

**TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the plot components. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

**UNISCALE=X | Y | ALL**
specifies that the X axis, Y axis, or both axes are scaled uniformly for all of the cells in the graph. By default, no scaling is performed. If this option is used, then all variables on the specified axis must be of the same type (all numeric or all character). In addition, mixing character and numeric variables with this option can cause blank plots to occur.

---

**Examples: SGSCATTER Procedure**

**Example 1: Creating a Scatter Plot Matrix**

**Features:**
- MATRIX statement
- GROUP option

**Sample library member:**
SGSCMAT

**Note:**
For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a scatter plot matrix with grouped data.
Example 2: Creating a Graph with Multiple Independent Scatter Plots and Spline Curves

Features: PLOT statement
This example shows a graph with multiple independent scatter plots with fitted splines.

**Output**

![Multi-Celled Spline Curve for Species Virginica](image)

**Program**

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris(where=(species="Virginica"));
  title "Multi-Celled Spline Curve for Species Virginica";
  plot (sepallength sepalwidth)*(petallength petalwidth) / pbspline;
run;
title;
```

**Program Description**

Create the scatter plots. In the PLOT statement, the PBSPLINE option fits the spline curves to the scatter points.

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris(where=(species="Virginica"));
  title "Multi-Celled Spline Curve for Species Virginica";
  plot (sepallength sepalwidth)*(petallength petalwidth) / pbspline;
run;
title;
```
Example 3: Creating a Simple Comparative Panel

Features:
- COMPARE statement
- GROUP option

Sample library member: SGSCCMP

Note: For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a comparative scatter plot with grouped data.

Output

Program

```
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Iris Data: Length and Width";
  compare x=(sepallength petallength) y=(sepalwidth petalwidth) / group=species;
run;
title;
```
Program Description

**Create the scatter plot.** In the COMPARE statement, the GROUP= option groups the data by the SPECIES variable.

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris;
  title "Iris Data: Length and Width";
  compare x=(sepallength petallength)
      y=(sepalwidth petalwidth)
      / group=species;
run;
```

### Example 4: Creating a Comparative Panel with Regression Fits and Confidence Ellipses

**Features:**
- COMPARE statement
- REG option
- ELLIPSE option
- SPACING option

**Sample library member:** SGSCCM1

**Note:** For information about the SAS Sample Library, see “About the SASHELP and the SAS Sample Library” on page 11.

This example shows a comparative panel of scatter plots with regression fits and confidence ellipses.
Program

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris(where=(species="Versicolor"));
  title "Versicolor Length and Width";
  compare y=(sepalwidth petalwidth) x=(sepallength petallength) / reg ellipse=(type=mean) spacing=4;
run;
title;
```

Program Description

**Create the scatter plot.** In the COMPARE statement, the REG option fits the regression lines and the ELLIPSE option creates the confidence ellipses and sets the ellipse type to MEAN. The SPACING= option adds spacing between plots.

```sas
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.iris(where=(species="Versicolor"));
  title "Versicolor Length and Width";
  compare y=(sepalwidth petalwidth) x=(sepallength petallength) / reg ellipse=(type=mean) spacing=4;
run;
title;
```
Overview of the Common Concepts

These topics describe concepts that are similar among the SGPANEL, SGPLOT, and SGSCATTER procedures.

Table 7.1  Common Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Type Compatibility” (p. 1258)</td>
<td>explains which types of plots can be used together in a graph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Plot Axes” (p. 1259)</td>
<td>describes the axis types that are supported by the procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Legends” (p. 1260)</td>
<td>explains how legends are created automatically, and how to create customized legends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Automatic Differentiation of Visual Attributes” (p. 1264) explains when different style attributes are automatically assigned to plots, and how to force the procedure to use different style attributes if they are not automatically assigned.

“Fit Policies for Axis Tick Values, Curve Labels, and Data Labels” (p. 1265) describes how to split the text for data labels, curve labels, and axis tick mark values when there is not enough room to display the text normally.

“Marker Fills and Outlines” (p. 1267) describes how you can change the appearance of both the marker fill and its outline for graphs that contain markers.

---

**Plot Type Compatibility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Procedures</th>
<th>SGPANEL</th>
<th>SGPLOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

There are four basic types of plots that you can create with the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

**Basic plots:**

- BAND
- HBARPARM
- NEEDLE
- SPLINE
- BUBBLE
- HEATMAP
- POLYGON
- STEP
- BLOCK
- HEATMAPPARM
- REFLINE
- TEXT
- DROPLINE
- HIGHLOW
- SCATTER
- VBARPARM
- FRINGE
- LINEPARM
- SERIES
- VECTOR

**Fit and confidence plots:**

- ELLIPSE*
- LOESS
- PBSPLINE
- REG

**Distribution plots:**

- DENSITY
- HBOX
- HISTOGRAM
- VBOX

**Categorization plots:**

- DOT
- HLINE
- VLINE
- HBAR
- VBAR
- WATERFALL*
- HBARBASIC
- VBARBASIC

* The plot or chart is available only in the SGPLOT procedure.
Not all of the plot types can be used together in the same PROC SGPLOT or PROC SGPANEL step. The following table shows which of the plot types can be used together:

**Table 7.2  Plot Type Compatibility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Fit and Confidence</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Categorization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fit and Confidence</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categorization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All overlays must have the same orientation. For example, you cannot specify an HBAR statement with a VLINE statement. However, you can specify HBAR with an HLINE statement.

Here are exceptions to plot type compatibility:

- FRINGE plots can be combined with all plots except for box plots and categorical plots.
- HBARPARM and VBARPARM charts cannot be combined with fit and confidence plots.
- REFLINE statements can be combined with all the plot types.
- Box plots can be combined with basic plot types, reference lines, and other box plots.
- Bar charts can be combined with basic plot types using the HBARBASIC and VBARBASIC statements.
- Waterfall charts can be combined with basic plot types.

If you submit a PROC SGPLOT or PROC SGPANEL step that combines two incompatible plot statements, then an error appears in the log.

The procedure draws the plots in your graph in the same order that you specify the plot statements. Because of this, it is important to consider the order of your plot statements so that your plots do not obscure one another. For example, if you specify a BAND statement after a SCATTER statement, then the band plot might obscure the markers in your scatter plot. To correct this, you can reverse the order of the plot statements in your program. (You can also avoid obscuring your data by using the TRANSPARENCY= option to make your plots partially transparent.)

---

**Plot Axes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Procedures</th>
<th>SGPANEL</th>
<th>SGPLOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures contain the following statements that enable you to change the type and appearance for the axes of the graph.
SGPANEL Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLAXIS</th>
<th>XAXIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ROWAXIS</td>
<td>X2AXIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YAXIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Y2AXIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By default, the type of each axis is determined by the types of plots that use the axis and the data that is applied to the axis.

The procedures support the following axis types:

Discrete
- The axis contains independent data values rather than a range of numeric values. Each distinct value is represented by a tick mark. Discrete is the default axis type for character data.

Linear
- The axis contains a linear range of numeric values. Linear is the default axis type for numeric data.

Logarithmic
- The axis contains a logarithmic range of values. The logarithmic axis type is not used as a default.

Time
- The axis contains a range of time values. Time is the default axis type for data that uses a SAS time, date, or datetime format.

Some types of plot do not support all of the axis types. For example, needle plots cannot use a discrete vertical axis. See the documentation for each plot statement to determine whether any axis type restrictions apply.

Legends

**Some of the Uses for a Legend**

A graphical legend provides a key to the marker symbols, lines, and other data elements that are displayed in a graph. Here are some of the situations where legends are useful:

- when a plot contains grouped markers (scatter plots, for example).
- when a plot contains lines that differ by color, marker symbol, or line pattern (series plots or step plots, for example).
- when a plot contains one or more lines or bands that require identification or explanation.
- when series plots with different data are overlaid in the graph, or fit lines are displayed with confidence bands, or density plots with different distributions are generated.
- when markers vary in color to show the values of a response variable. For this case, you would generate a continuous color legend.
The procedures do not automatically generate legends for all of the above situations. However, the mechanism for creating legends is simple and flexible.

**Using Discrete Legends**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Procedures</th>
<th>SGPANEL</th>
<th>SGPLOT</th>
<th>SGSCATTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures create a legend automatically based on the plot statements and options that you specify. The automatic legend functionality determines which information is likely to be useful in the legend. For example, in non-group situations, if there are two or more plot overlays, a legend is generated automatically and the plots are added to the legend.

You can create customized legends by using one or more KEYLEGEND statements. You can use the KEYLEGEND statement to control the contents, title, position, and border of the legend.

You can specify the labels that represent your plots in the legend by using the LEGENDLABEL= option in the corresponding plot statements.

You can override the automatic legend functionality in several ways. In the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures, legends are not generated automatically when you specify any of the following:

- KEYLEGEND statement
- NOAUTOLEGEND option in the procedure statement
- CURVELABEL= option for a plot
- a single plot or chart with no overlay and no group variable

In the SGSCATTER procedure, you can prevent legends by using the NOLEGEND option in the PLOT, COMPARE, and MATRIX statements.

The following rules apply to the content of an auto-generated legend:

- If a group variable is used, the first statement using a group variable is added to the legend. All other statements are ignored.
- You can suppress features of a legend that is generated for a fit plot (LOESS, REG, PBSPLINE) using options such as NOLEGCLI, NOLEGCLM, and NOLEGFIT.

The SGSCATTER procedure creates a legend automatically when you specify a GROUP= variable. You can use the NOLEGEND option to disable the legend. For all of the graph creation statements, you can use the LEGEND= option to specify the attributes of the legend.

**See Also**

- “KEYLEGEND Statement” on page 288 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “KEYLEGEND Statement” on page 807 (SGPLOT procedure)
Using Gradient Color Legends

A gradient color legend maps the data range of a response variable to a range of colors. Gradient legends can be used with the following plot statements in the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Statement</th>
<th>GRADLEGEND Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BUBBLE</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>VBAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBAR</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBARBASIC</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBARPARM</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATMAP</td>
<td>WATERFALL*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATMAPPARM</td>
<td>VBAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>VBAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYGON</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCATTER</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIES</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VECTOR</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPLINE</td>
<td>WATERFALL*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The plot or chart is available only in the SGPLOT procedure.

**Note:** For heat maps, the gradient legend appears automatically.

In addition, gradient legends can be used with the PLOT, COMPARE, and MATRIX statements in the SGSCATTER procedure.

To generate the gradient legend, specify the COLORRESPONSE= option in any of those statements. The COLORRESPONSE= option indicates the numeric variable that is used to map colors to a continuous gradient. The COLORRESPONSE= option is used in conjunction with the GRADLEGEND feature.

The GRADLEGEND feature operates in different ways, depending on the procedure.

**Table 7.3 GRADLEGEND Feature**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>GRADLEGEND Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SGPANEL and SGPLOT</td>
<td>The procedures support one or more GRADLEGEND statements. The GRADLEGEND statement can associate the gradient legend with a plot statement and can specify options for the legend. For example, you can use the GRADLEGEND statement to control the title, position, tick values, and border of the legend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGSCATTER</td>
<td>The PLOT, COMPARE, and MATRIX statements support a GRADLEGEND= option that controls the title, position, and border of the legend.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following rules apply to a continuous color legend:

- The COLORRESPONSE= option must be specified in order for the legend to appear.
- The GRADLEGEND feature is responsible for creating the legend.
The GRADLEGEND feature has auto-legend capabilities. If you specify a COLORRESPONSE= option, a gradient legend automatically appears even if you do not specify the GRADLEGEND feature.

**Note:** When the auto-legend feature is in effect, only one legend is displayed. This is true even if you specify the COLORRESPONSE= option in multiple plot statements. To have more than one gradient legend, specify the desired GRADLEGEND statements, and specify the correct plot name for each GRADLEGEND statement.

For heat maps, the gradient legend appears automatically without specifying the COLORRESPONSE= option.

You can override the automatic legend functionality in two ways. Legends are not generated automatically when you specify either of the following:

- KEYLEGEND statement in the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures
- NOGRADLEGEND option in the PLOT, COMPARE, or MATRIX statements in the SGSCATTER procedure

The following examples create an automatic legend in the SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures:

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
  scatter x=weight y=height / colorresponse=age;
run;
```

```
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class;
  panelby sex;
  bubble x=weight y=height size= age /
    colorresponse=age;
run;
```

```
proc sgscatter data=sashelp.class;
  plot (weight height) * age / colorresponse=age
    loess reg;
run;
```
The COLORMODEL= option, available in the plot statements, enables you to control the appearance of the color ramp that is used.

**See Also**

- “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 170 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “GRADLEGEND Statement” on page 683 (SGPLOT procedure)

---

### Automatic Differentiation of Visual Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Procedures</th>
<th>SGPANEL</th>
<th>SGPLOT</th>
<th>SGSCATTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Depending on the plots and options that you specify, the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures can automatically assign different style attributes to the plots in your graph. For example, if you specify two series plots, then each series plot automatically uses a different line color by default.

If different attributes are not assigned by default, then you can force the procedure to use different style attributes. You can accomplish this by using the CYCLEATTRS option in the PROC SGPLOT or PROC SGPANEL statement. For example, you can use the CYCLEATTRS option to assign different colors to a series plot and a scatter plot. You can also disable automatic attribute differentiation by using the NOCYCLEATTRS option in the PROC SGPLOT statement.

For all three procedures, grouped data values by default use the GraphData style elements for the presentation of each unique group value. You can specify the color, line, and marker properties for group values directly. Appearance options override the corresponding defaults from the current style. These appearance options affect only the procedure in which they are specified. For more information, see “Grouped Data” on page 1298.

**See Also**

- “CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS” on page 97 (SGPANEL procedure)
- “CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS” on page 608 (SGPLOT procedure)
Fit Policies for Axis Tick Values, Curve Labels, and Data Labels

Overview of Collision Avoidance

| Applicable Procedures | SGPANEL | SGPLOT | SGSCATTER |

Plot statements that support data labels or curve labels includes the ability to split the text for those labels when there is not enough room to display the text normally. Similarly, you can split the text for axis tick mark values. The text is split into two or more lines.

The following table lists the tasks that you can perform along with the option that is used to perform each task:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>split the text at one or more characters that you specify</td>
<td>SPLITCHAR=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specify that the split characters are included in the displayed value</td>
<td>SPLITCHARNODROP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>align the text horizontally (center, left, or right)</td>
<td>SPLITJUSTIFY=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These options are available for most of the plot statements in the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures. In the SGSCATTER procedure, the COMPARE, MATRIX, and PLOT statements support the options.

In the following example, the DATA step creates a column named SPEC with two values: Teen and Pre-Teen.

```plaintext
data class;
  set sashelp.class;
  where sex='F';
  length label $10;
  if age > 12 then label='Teen';
  else label='Pre-Teen';
run;
```

In this bar chart example, the procedure splits Pre-Teen at the hyphen (-) whenever the text does not fit within the bar width.
Fit Policies for Axes

For axes in the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures, you can specify split options for the fit policy. The FITPOLICY= option specifies the method that is used to fit tick mark values on the axis when there is not enough room to draw them normally.

The FITPOLICY= option supports a number of values that split, stagger, and rotate the values. FITPOLICY= also combines these options. For example, FITPOLICY=SPLITROTATE first attempts to use SPLIT and then ROTATE to fit the values.

The following examples use the fit policy to split axis values. The default split character is a space. You can override the default and specify the split character using the SPLITCHAR= option (not shown in the example). All three of these examples use the SPLITALWAYS fit policy. You might instead specify FITPOLICY=SPLIT if you want splitting to occur only on collision.

ods graphics / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=class;
  vbar name / response=weight
dataylabel=label splitchar="-";
run;

ods graphics / reset=width;
ods graphics / width=4in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
  hbar deathcause;
yaxis fitpolicy=splitalways;
run;
ods graphics / reset=width;

ods graphics / width=4in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.heart;
vbar deathcause;
xaxis fitpolicy=splitalways;
run;
ods graphics / reset=width;
Fit Policies for Bar Charts

In vertical bar charts, fit policies are available for data labels that appear above the bars. The DATALABELFITPOLICY= option specifies the method that is used to fit the data labels when the bars are not wide enough to display the labels normally.

The DATALABELFITPOLICY= option specifies whether the labels are rotated or split, or whether they are allowed to collide.

Marker Fills and Outlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable Procedures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SGPANEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGPLOT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGSCATTER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When your graph contains markers, such as those found in scatter plots, the MARKERATTRS= option enables you to specify the marker color, size, and symbol. However, you might want to change the appearance of both the marker fill and its outline.

There are additional options that enable you to specify attributes for the fill and outlines of your markers.

- FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS specifies that markers have a fill and an outline.
- MARKERFILLATTRS= specifies the color of the marker fill.
- MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= specifies the color and thickness of the marker outline.

These options are available for the dot and scatter plots, series and step plots, line and needle plots, and fit plots in the SGPANEL and SGPLOT procedures. They are also available for the PLOT and COMPARE statements in the SGSCATTER procedure.

The options are typically used along with the MARKERATTRS= option and enable markers to be more customized. The options have a cumulative, overriding effect when used with MARKERATTRS=.

To specify attributes for marker fills and outlines, do the following:

1. Specify FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS in the plot statement.
For PROC SGSCATTER, specify FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS in the PLOT or COMPARE statement.

2. Make sure the marker uses a filled symbol. The marker symbol, derived either from the applied style or specified with the MARKERATTRS= option, must have the “Filled” suffix in its name. For example, the marker might be CircleFilled, DiamondFilled, TriangleFilled, and so on.

See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

If the above two conditions are met, then you can use the MARKERFILLATTRS= and MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= options.

The marker attributes are obtained as follows:

- MARKERATTRS= provides the marker size and symbol. This option does not provide the marker fill color.
- MARKERFILLATTRS= provides the marker fill color.
- MARKEROUTLINEATTRS= provides the color and thickness of the marker outline.

The following table shows this information at a glance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Outline Color</th>
<th>Outline Thickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MARKERATTRS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKERFILLATTRS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARKEROUTLINEATTRS</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following example shows how the three options work together to produce a scatter plot with yellow markers and red outlines.

```r
ods graphics on / reset=all;
ods graphics on / width=4in;
```

**Table 7.4 Yellow Markers with Red Outlines**

```r
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
scatter x=age y=weight / filledoutlinedmarkers
               markerfillattrs=(color=yellow)
               markeroutlineattrs=(color=red thickness=2)
               markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=25);
run;
```

In the following example, the MARKERFILLATTRS= option is not specified. Because this option determines marker color when FILLEDOUTLINEDMARKERS is used, the marker color becomes the default color for the style (HTMLBlue). (The COLOR attribute in the MARKERATTRS= option is ignored.)
Table 7.5  Marker Color Uses the Default Value

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
scatter x=age y=weight / filledoutlinedmarkers
    markeroutlineattrs=(color=red thickness=2)
    markerattrs=(symbol=circlefilled size=25
        color=yellow);
run;
```

In the following example, the markers are specified as CIRCLE, which is not filled. As a result, the options used to specify the fill and outline attributes are ignored.

Table 7.6  Markers Not Filled, Defaults Used

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
scatter x=age y=weight / filledoutlinedmarkers
    markerfillattrs=(color=yellow)
    markeroutlineattrs=(color=red thickness=2)
    markerattrs=(symbol=circle size=25);
run;
```

Note: The following code produces the same result as the previous example. In the following code, the SYMBOL= option is not specified, and the default marker symbol is used. Because the graph uses the HTMLBlue ODS style, the default marker symbol is CIRCLE.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class;
scatter x=age y=weight / filledoutlinedmarkers
    markerfillattrs=(color=yellow)
    markeroutlineattrs=(color=red thickness=2)
    markerattrs=(size=25);
run;
```
Most statements provide options that enable you to specify attributes for the lines, fills, data markers, or text that is used in the display. For example, many plots provide a DATALABELATTRS= option that specifies the attributes of the data labels. This section discusses the general syntax for those options and the valid values that they accept.

A statement’s attribute options use the following general syntax:

\[
\text{OPTION}-\text{NAME}= \text{style-element} | \text{style-element (options)} | (\text{options})
\]

**style-element**

name of a style element.

A style element is a named collection of style attributes that affects specific parts of your output. For example, a style element might specify the color and font properties of title text or the fill properties of a bar chart. An ODS style is a collection of style elements that provides specific visual attributes for your SAS output.

Only style attributes relevant for rendering the fill, line, data marker, or text are used.
**See** “Specifying a Style Element” on page 1288

**Example** density height / lineattrs=graphfit2;

**style-element (options)**
name of a style element, plus individual options to be used as style overrides. Any options not specified are derived from the specified style-element.

**See** “Specifying a Style Element with Hardcoded Values” on page 1290

**Example** density height / lineattrs=graphfit2 (pattern=dashdashdot);

**options**
individual options. Any options not specified are derived from the default style element.

**See** “Specifying Hardcoded Values” on page 1289

**Example** density height / lineattrs= (pattern=dashdashdot color=red);

Depending on the attribute option used, the options might be one of the following commonly used option types:

- “Line Attributes and Patterns” on page 1272
- “Fill Attributes” on page 1274
- “Marker Attributes and Symbols” on page 1274
- “Text Attributes” on page 1276

**See Also**
“Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

---

**Line Attributes and Patterns**

Line options and patterns specify the appearance of particular lines in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

When specifying the options, use a name=value pair format enclosed in parentheses. If you specify more than one name=value pair, separate them by a space. For example:

```
(pattern=dashdashdot color=red);
```

Options can be one or more of the following attributes.

**COLOR= color**
specifies the color of the line. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**PATTERN= line-pattern**
specifies the line pattern for the line. Line patterns can be specified as a pattern name or pattern number. The following list shows the line patterns.
Table 8.1  Commonly Used Line Patterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern Number</th>
<th>Pattern Name</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Solid</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ShortDash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MediumDash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LongDash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MediumDashShortDash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>DashDashDot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>DashDotDot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Dash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>LongDashShortDash</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Dot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>ThinDot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>ShortDashDot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>MediumDashDotDot</td>
<td>- - - - - - - - - - -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THICKNESS= n <units>

specifies the thickness of the line. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels.

The following table contains the units that are available:

Table 8.2  Measurement Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fill Attributes

Fill options specify the appearance of an area fill in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

When specifying the options, use a name=value pair format enclosed in parentheses. If you specify more than one name=value pair, separate them by a space. For example:

```
(color=red transparency=.5);
```

**options** can be one or more of the following attributes.

**COLOR=**style-reference | color
specifies the fill color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**TRANSPARENCY=**number
specifies the degree of the transparency of the filled area.

- **Default**: 0
- **Range**: 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)
- **Note**: Not all fill options enable you to specify the transparency attribute. For example, the FILLATRFS= option in the BAND statement does not support transparency. The reason is that the BAND plot statement includes its own TRANSPARENCY= option.

**Example**

```
fillattrs=(transparency=0.5)
```

See Also

- “General Syntax for Attribute Options” on page 1271
- “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

Marker Attributes and Symbols

Marker options specify the appearance of the markers in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

When specifying the options, use a name=value pair format enclosed in parentheses. If you specify more than one name=value pair, separate them by a space. For example:

```
(symbol=diamond color=red);
```
options can be one or more of the following attributes.

**COLOR=** color

specifies the color of the markers. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**SIZE=** n <units >

specifies the size of the markers. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels.

The following table contains the units that are available:

**Table 8.3  Measurement Units**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYMBOL=** symbol-name

specifies the symbol for the markers. The following list shows the marker symbols that you can use:

**Table 8.4  Supported Marker Symbols**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ArrowDown</th>
<th>StarFilled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asterisk</td>
<td>Tack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle</td>
<td>Tilde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CircleFilled</td>
<td>Triangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>TriangleFilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DiamondFilled</td>
<td>TriangleDown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GreaterThan</td>
<td>TriangleDownFilled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hash</td>
<td>TriangleLeft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Text Attributes

Text options specify the appearance of particular text elements in the plot. You can specify the appearance by using a style element or by specifying specific options. If you specify a style element, you can also specify options to override specific appearance attributes.

When specifying the options, use a name=value pair format enclosed in parentheses. If you specify more than one name=value pair, separate them by a space. For example:

```
(family="Arial" size=10pt color=red);
```

options can be one or more of the following attributes.

COLOR=style-reference | color

specifies the color of the text. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

FAMILY= “font-family”

specifies the font family for the text. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType system fonts.

SIZE= n <units>

specifies the font size of the text. You can also specify the unit of measurement. The default unit is pixels.
The following table contains the units that are available:

Table 8.5 Measurement Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note For some data and curve labels, font sizes might be automatically reduced in order to achieve less overlapping. This behavior affects all data labels with non-fixed positions, and curve labels for which you have specified a curve label position of MIN or MAX.

STYLE= ITALIC | NORMAL
specifies the font style of the text.

WEIGHT= BOLD | NORMAL
specifies the font weight of the text.

System fonts can be used by the SAS ODS Graphics procedures. These fonts include TrueType, Type1, and Opentype fonts. Examples of system fonts include Albany AMT, Monotype Sorts, and Arial. System fonts must be installed on the operating system, and then registered with SAS using the FONTREG procedure.

See Also

- “General Syntax for Attribute Options” on page 1271
- “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

Units of Measurement

Some options enable you to specify the unit of measurement as part of the value.

For example, when using the LINEATTRS= option, you can specify the measurement unit for line thickness. When using the DATALABELATTRS= option, you can specify the font size unit for your data labels.
The following table contains the units that are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Color-Naming Schemes

Introduction to Color-Naming Schemes

The valid color-naming schemes are as follows:

- RGB (red green blue)
- CMYK (cyan magenta yellow black)
- HLS (hue lightness saturation)
- HSV (hue saturation brightness), also called HSB
- Gray scale
- SAS color names (from the SAS Registry)
- SAS Color Naming System (CNS)

RGB Color Codes

An RGB color code defines a color by combining red, green, and blue colors in different ratios. All the colors combined together create white. The absence of all color creates black.

Color names are in the form `CXrrggbb`, where the following is true:

- `CX` indicates to SAS that this is an RGB color specification.
- `rr` is the red component.
- `gg` is the green component.
- `bb` is the blue component.
The components are given as hexadecimal numbers in the range 00 through FF (0% to 100%). Each hexadecimal number indicates how much of the red, green, or blue is included in the color. Lower percentage values are darker and higher values are lighter. This scheme allows for up to 256 levels of each color component (more than 16 million different colors).

**Table 8.7  Examples of RGB Color Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>RGB Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>CXFF0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>CX00FF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>CX0000FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>CXFFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>CX000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CMYK Color Codes**

CMYK is a color-naming scheme used in four-color printing. CMYK is based on the principles of objects reflecting light. Combining equal values of cyan, magenta, and yellow produces process black, which might not appear as pure black. The black component (K) of CMYK can be used to specify the level of blackness in the output. A lack of all colors produces white, when the output is printed on white paper.

Color names are of the form \textit{ccmmyykk}, where the following is true:

- \textit{cc} is the cyan component.
- \textit{mm} is the magenta component.
- \textit{yy} is the yellow component.
- \textit{kk} is the black component.

The components are given as hexadecimal numbers in the range 00 through FF, where higher values are darker and lower values are brighter. This scheme allows for up to 256 levels of each color component. Quotation marks are required when the color value starts with a number instead of a letter.

**Table 8.8  Examples of CMYK Color Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>CMYK Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>00FFFF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>FF00FF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>FFFF0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>00000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Color specifications are for devices that support four colors. If a CMYK color is used on a three-color device, the device processes the color specification. The resulting colors might not be as expected. Different CMYK colors might map to the same device color because a four-color space supports more colors than a three-color space.

### HLS Color Codes

With the HLS color naming-scheme, you specify colors in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation levels.

HLS color names are of the form $H\_hhh\_ll\_ss$, where the following is true:

- $H$ indicates that this is an HLS color specification.
- $hhh$ is the hue component.
- $ll$ is the lightness component.
- $ss$ is the saturation component.

The components are given as hexadecimal numbers. The hue component has the range of 000 through 168 hexadecimal (168 hexadecimal is equivalent to 360 decimal). Both the lightness and saturation components are hexadecimal and scaled to a range of 0 to 255 expressed with values of 00 through FF (0% to 100%). Thus, they provide 256 levels for each component.

### Table 8.9 Examples of HLS Color Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>HLS Color Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>H07880FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>H0F080FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>H00080FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light gray</td>
<td>H000BB00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>H$x$XFF00, such as H000FF00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>HXX00000 such as H0000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When the saturation is set to 00, the color is a shade of gray that is determined by the lightness value. Therefore, white is defined as H$xx$FF00 and black as H$xx$0000, where $xx$ can be any hue.
**HSV (or HSB) Color Codes**

Specify the HSV color-naming scheme in terms of hue, saturation, and value (or brightness) components.

HSV color names are of the form V\textit{hhh}ssvv, where the following is true:

- \textit{V} indicates that this is an HSV color specification.
- \textit{hhh} is the hue component.
- \textit{ss} is the saturation component.
- \textit{vv} is value or brightness component.

The components are given as hexadecimal numbers. The hue component has the range of 000 through 168 hexadecimal (168 hexadecimal is equivalent to 360 decimal). Both the saturation and value (brightness) components are hexadecimal, scaled to a range of 0 to 255, and expressed with values of 00 through FF. Thus, they provide 256 levels for each component.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>HSV Color Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>V000FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>V078FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>V0F0FFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light gray*</td>
<td>V.xxx00BB such as V07900BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White*</td>
<td>V.xxx0FF such as V07900FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black*</td>
<td>V.xxx0000 such as V0790000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When the saturation is set to 00, the color is a shade of gray. The value component determines the intensity of gray level. The xxx can be any hue.

**Gray-Scale Color Codes**

Specify the lightness or darkness of gray using the word GRAY and a lightness value. Gray-scale color codes are of the form GRAY\textit{ll}. The value \textit{ll} is the lightness of the gray and is given as a hexadecimal number in the range 00 through FF. This scheme allows for 256 levels on the gray scale.

\textit{Note:} GRAY, without a lightness value, is a SAS color name defined in the SAS registry. (See “SAS Color Names and RGB Values in the SAS Registry” on page 1282.) Its value is CX808080. Invalid color specifications are mapped to GRAY.
Table 8.11  Examples of Gray-Scale Color Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Gray-Scale Color Codes</th>
<th>RGB Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>GRAYFF</td>
<td>CXFFFFFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light gray</td>
<td>GRAYC0</td>
<td>CXC0C0C0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark gray</td>
<td>GRAY40</td>
<td>CX404040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>GRAY00</td>
<td>CX000000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAS Color Names and RGB Values in the SAS Registry

In the SAS Registry, SAS provides a set of color names and RGB values that you can use to specify colors. These color names and RGB values are common to most web browsers. You can specify the name itself or the RGB value associated with that color name. To view the color names as associated RGB values that are defined in the registry, submit the following code;

```sas
proc registry list
   startat="COLORNAMES";
run;
```

SAS prints the output in the SAS log.

Color Naming System (CNS) Values

With CNS, you specify a color value by specifying lightness, saturation, and hue, in that order, using the terms shown in the following table.

Table 8.12  Color Naming System Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lightness</th>
<th>Saturation</th>
<th>Hue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Dark</td>
<td>Grayish</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Orange/Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Vivid</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Light</td>
<td></td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Follow these rules when you are determining the CNS color name:

- The lightness values black and white should not be used with saturation or hue values.
- If not specified, medium is the default lightness value and vivid is the default saturation value.
- Gray is the only saturation value that can be used without a hue.
- Unless the color that you want is black, white, or some form of gray, you must specify at least one hue.

One or two hue values can be used in the CNS color name. When using two hue values, the hues must be adjacent to each other in the following list: \textit{blue, purple, red, orange/brown, yellow, green}, and then returning to \textit{blue}. When two hues are used, the resulting color is a combination of both colors. Use the suffix \textit{ish} to reduce the effect of a hue when two hues are combined. Reddish purple is less red than red purple. If you are using a color with an \textit{ish} suffix, this color must precede the color without the \textit{ish} suffix.

Color names can be written in the following ways:

- without space separators between words
- with an underscore to separate words
- with a space to separate words, enclosed in quotation marks

For example, the following are all valid color specifications:

- verylightmoderatepurplishblue
- very\_light\_moderate\_purplish\_blue
- “very light moderate purplish blue”

\textit{Note:} If a CNS color name is also a color name in the SAS Registry, the SAS Registry color value takes precedence. Some CNS color names and color names in the SAS Registry have different color values. To use a CNS color value when the color name is also in the SAS Registry, do the following:

- Include a space to separate the words.
- Enclose the entire color name in quotation marks.
Part 3

Controlling the Procedure Output

Chapter 9

Controlling the Appearance of Your Graphs

Chapter 10

Managing Your Graphics with ODS
Chapter 9

Controlling the Appearance of Your Graphs

Using Plot Options to Control Graph Appearance

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Using Plot Options to Control Graph Appearance

Overview of the Appearance Options

ODS styles enable you to control the overall appearance of the graphs. The ODS Graphics procedures also enable you to control the appearance of particular graphics elements in a graph. Graphics elements include lines, bars, markers, text, and so on.

Many ODS Graphics procedure statements have options and suboptions that control the appearance of different parts of a plot or graph. Default visual attributes of various graphics elements are derived from the specific style elements of the active style. By using appearance options in your procedure statements, you can change the appearance of one or more aspects of your graph without changing the overall style.

For example, the following statement specifies that the mean value confidence limits (for a regression plot) using the GraphConfidence2 style element instead of the default GraphConfidence style element:

```
reg x=height y=weight / clmattrs=GraphConfidence2;
```

You can specify values for appearance options by using three different methods:

- specify a style element.

```
density height / lineattrs=graphfit2;
```

*Note:* This is the preferred method.
See “Specifying a Style Element” on page 1288.

- specify hardcoded values.
  
  density height / lineattrs=(pattern=dashdot color=red);

  This method overrides one or more attributes of the style element. See “Specifying Hardcoded Values” on page 1289.

- specify a style element, but override one or more attributes with hardcoded values.
  
  This method combines the first two methods.
  
  density height / lineattrs=graphfit2 (pattern=dashdot);

  See “Specifying a Style Element with Hardcoded Values” on page 1290.

The appearance options and their values are specific to each statement. For complete documentation about the statements and their options, see the syntax section for the appropriate procedure and statement.

### Specifying a Style Element

You can change the visual attributes that are used for a graphics element by specifying a particular style element for any appearance option. Graphics elements include lines, bars, markers, text, and so on.

For example, the graph shown here is a histogram with a normal density curve. By default, the visual attributes of the density curve are specified by the style attributes within the style element GraphFit.

#### Table 9.1 Histogram with Density Curve That Uses the Default Style Element

![Histogram with Density Curve](image)

You can use the LINEATR= option in the DENSITY statement to change the style element that is used for the line attributes. For example, when you are using the HTMLBlue style, specifying the GraphFit2 style element changes the density curve line to an orange color.

```
density height / lineattrs=graphfit2;
```
The full code is below.

### Table 9.2 Histogram with Density Curve That Specifies a Style Element

```sql
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   histogram height;
   density height / lineattrs=graphfit2;
run;
```

Specifying a style element is the preferred way to change the appearance of a graphics element. Visual attributes that are referenced by the style element are chosen to provide consistency and appropriate emphasis based on display principles for statistical graphics. If you later change the style for the graph, the graphics element is compatible with the new style.

**See Also**

“Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

### Specifying Hardcoded Values

In some cases it is important to have a specific visual effect, but it is not necessary for the plot to be reused with different styles. In such a case, you can specify hardcoded values for the visual attributes in the appearance option.

For example, you could use the following statement to set the density curve attributes:

```sql
density height / lineattrs=(pattern=dashdashdot color=red);
```

### Table 9.3 Using Hardcoded Values

```sql
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
   noautolegend;
   histogram height;
   density height / lineattrs=(pattern=dashdashdot color=red);
run;
```

The result is a red density curve with a DashDashDot pattern.

In general, it is recommended that you specify the style element rather than hardcoded values. Style elements are designed to derive all of the relevant visual attributes from the applied style. When you specify a hardcoded value for the line color, as in this example, the color is no longer derived from the specified style element. If you later change the style that is applied to the graph, the hardcoded attribute might conflict with the new
style. Also, a hardcoded color could be exactly the same color as the wall color of another style, and become indistinguishable from the wall.

For example, if you change the overall style to Journal, which uses only gray-scale colors, the color for the curve is still red. This result might not be desirable.

You use a standard syntax to hardcode colors, line thickness, line patterns, and marker symbols.

For more information about this syntax, see the following topics:

- “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278
- “Units of Measurement” on page 1277
- List of Line Patterns on page 1272
- List of Marker Symbols on page 1275

### Specifying a Style Element with Hardcoded Values

You can specify a style element, but override one or more attributes of that style element with hardcoded values.

This example modifies a density curve. The example specifies the GraphFit2 style element for line attributes, but also specifies a particular line pattern with a hardcoded value.

```
density height / lineattrs=graphfit2 (pattern=dashdashdot);
```

**Table 9.4 Using a Hardcoded Value with a Style Element, Default Style**

If you change the overall style to Journal, the color for this curve changes as well. However, the pattern remains DashDashDot because it was hardcoded.

Always be careful when you hardcode a value. When you specify a hardcoded value for the line pattern, as in this example, the pattern is no longer derived from the specified style element. If you later change the style that is applied to the graph, the hardcoded attribute might conflict with the new style.
Data skins add a heightened visual effect to two-dimensional plots. Each skin uses shading, highlighting, and shadowing to give the appearance of contour and depth to certain elements of a graph, including the legend. For plots, the effect is generated by filters and is applied to filled areas, markers, and lines. When a data skin is applied to a filled area, it does not change the underlying fill color and pattern of the area. Typically, a data skin sets the area fill outline color to black. The outline color is controlled by the filters that generate the skin and is not controlled by the ODS style attributes or any custom outline attributes that are specified. For very small or very narrow filled areas, the data skin might not draw an outline around the filled area. For filled outlined markers, the outline color is determined by the ODS style attributes or by any custom marker attributes that are specified.

The effect that a data skin has on a filled area depends on the skin type, and on the size and color of the filled area. Because the ODS style determines the fill color by default, the effect can depend on the ODS style. Some skins have a greater effect than others. Most of the skins work best with lighter colors over a medium to large filled area. Over small filled areas and with some fill colors, the effect can be significantly reduced.

Note: Some ODS styles such as JOURNAL2 and MONOCHROMPRINTER use pattern fill for certain areas rather than color fill. For these styles, data skins have no effect on the pattern-filled areas.

You can apply data skins to filled areas, markers, and lines in a plot. The data skins include CRISP, GLOSS, MATTE, Pressed, and SHEEN. The following figure shows the effect of each data skin on filled bars and bubbles with the default HTMLBlue ODS style. A display with no data skin applied is included for comparison.

**Figure 9.1 Data Skins Applied to Filled Bars and Bubbles**

The next figure shows each of the data skins applied to large HOMEDOWNFILLED markers.
The effect of a data skin on filled markers is more apparent when the markers are enlarged.

Except for the GLOSS data skin, the data skins also affect the appearance of plot lines and the outlines for unfilled markers and bubbles. They do not affect the outlines of unfilled bars, boxes, and so on. As with filled areas, the effect of data skins on lines varies with skin type and line color. It is also more apparent when the thickness of the lines is increased. The skins do not change the color of the lines. They add subtle effects such as drop shadows that enhance their appearance. The following figures show each of the data skins applied to plot lines, unfilled bubbles, and unfilled markers.
For all plots that support data skins, the GraphSkin:DataSkin style element in the active style specifies by default the data skin that is applied. For an individual plot, you can use the DATASKIN= option in the plot statement to override the data skin that is specified by the current style. You can set the following values for the style GraphSkin:DataSkin element and the DATASKIN= options: NONE, SHEEN, GLOSS, PRESSED, CRISP, or MATTE.

In many cases, the maximum number of skinned graphical elements is limited to 200 per plot for performance reasons. For graphs that contain multiple plots, this limit applies to each plot and not to the entire graph. A skinned graphical element can be a bar, bubble, marker, series line, and so on. It does not necessarily correlate with the number of observations in the plot data. If this limit is exceeded for a plot, the specified data skin is not applied to that plot, and the following warning appears in the SAS log:

NOTE: Data skin has been disabled because the threshold has been reached. You can set DATASKINMAX=nnn in the ODS GRAPHICS statement to restore data skin.
In that case, you can use the DATASKINMAX= option in your ODS GRAPHICS statement to increase the threshold to the value specified in the note \( mnn \) or to a higher value.

*Note:* A plot that contains a large number of skinned graphical elements might take several minutes to render.

### Subpixel Rendering

You can specify subpixel rendering in order to generate smooth curves and more precise bar spacing.

Subpixel rendering is available for all plots and charts.

If the SUBPIXEL option is explicitly set in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, that setting is used. Otherwise, the system applies subpixel rendering when the option makes sense for the graph.

The ODS Graphics procedures can override the default setting by using their own SUBPIXEL option.

- To enable subpixel rendering, include the SUBPIXEL option in your PROC SGPANEL, PROC SGPLOT, or PROC SGSCATTER statement.
- To disable subpixel rendering, include the NOSUBPIXEL option in those statements.

In the following example, the curved lines can appear slightly jagged. The partial graph images show the effect of applying SUBPIXEL on curved lines.

*Table 9.5  Effect of Subpixel Rendering on Curves*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOSUBPIXEL</th>
<th>SUBPIXEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Partial Graph Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Partial Graph Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the previous example, the subpixel rendering produces smoother lines.

Subpixel rendering also has an effect on bar charts. When charts have a large number of bars that are very close together, slight variations in spacing between the bars that occur due to integer rounding can become more obvious. For more precise bar spacing, enable subpixel rendering.

*Table 9.6  Effect of Subpixel Rendering on Spaces between Bars*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOSUBPIXEL</th>
<th>SUBPIXEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Partial Graph Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Partial Graph Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Antialiasing must be enabled for this option to have any effect. Antialiasing is enabled by default. To re-enable antialiasing, use the ANTIALIAS=ON option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

Output for Grouped versus Non-Grouped Data

Non-Grouped Data

**The Default Appearance of Non-Grouped Output**
For the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures, many plots use the same style element, GraphDataDefault, for graphics elements such as lines, bars, and markers. These plots have the same default appearance.

In the graph that is produced by the following code, the bar chart and line chart use visual attributes from the GraphDataDefault element. The visual attributes for the line (and markers if specified) are designed to coordinate with the bar fill areas.

**Table 9.7  Default Appearance of Non-Grouped Bars and Lines**

```
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
  (where=(date >= '01jun2005'd
    and stock = "IBM");
title "Stock Volume vs. Close";
vbar date / response=volume;
vline date / response=close y2axis;
run;
title;
ods graphics / reset=all;
```

However, when identical plot types are overlaid, the procedures instead use style elements named GraphData1 to GraphData\(n\) (where \(n=12\) for most styles).
In the following graph, the series lines have different colors and are easy to distinguish. The plots use the GraphData1, GraphData2, and GraphData3 style elements.

**Table 9.8 Default Appearance When Three Series Plots Are Overlaid**

```ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks
(where=(date >= "01jan2004"d
and stock = "IBM");
title "Stock Trend";
series x=date y=close;
series x=date y=low;
series x=date y=high;
run;
title;
ods graphics / reset=all;
```

The GraphData style elements use different marker symbols and fill colors to ensure that the plots differ in appearance. All line and marker colors are of different hues but with the same brightness, which means that all 12 colors can be distinguished but none stands out more than another. Fill colors are based on the same hue but have less saturation, making them similar but more muted than the corresponding contrast colors.

Line patterns can also vary depending on the style that is used for the graph. Some styles vary line patterns so that elements in color plots can be distinguished even when the plot is sent to a black-and-white printer. Line patterns do not vary for the HTMLBlue style or any style that is defined with the ATTRPRIORITY="Color" option.

**Note:** If you have a bar-line overlay with multiple lines, the lines cycle through GraphData, whereas the bar remains GraphDataDefault.

Other plots use more specialized style elements for their appearance. For example, the line attributes for density, loess, PBSpline, and regression curves are determined by the GraphFit style element.

Here are some interactions for plots with specialized style elements:

- If you have a histogram with multiple density curves, the curve style pattern changes with the number of curves. For one curve, GraphFit is used. For two curves, GraphFit and GraphFit2 are used. For three or more, all curves switch over to GraphData. The histogram uses GraphDataDefault.

- If you have multiple fit plots (loess, regression, or PBSpline), the behavior is like the density curves. For one fit, GraphFit is used. For two fits, GraphFit and GraphFit2 are used. For three or more, all fits switch to GraphData. (This behavior also applies to the SGSCATTER procedure when multiple fits are specified.)

- If multiple ellipses are overlaid on another plot (such as a scatter), the ellipses cycle through GraphData, whereas the plot uses GraphDataDefault.

In general, if all of the plots have the same statement name (all scatter, all series, and so on), then the plots automatically cycle.

The CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS options in the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedure statements can be used to manually control whether the plots have unique attributes. CYCLEATTRS forces cycling in situations where cycling is not automatic. The NOCYCLEATTRS option forces cycling to be off. These options are described in the next section.
Changing the Appearance of Non-Grouped Output

You can use plot options to specify particular GraphData style elements for your plots in order to achieve a different appearance.

In the following graph, the style elements GraphData3, GraphData4, and GraphData5 are used to change the default appearance of the series lines in the graph.

Table 9.9 Overlaid Series Plots with Particular GraphData Elements Specified

Note: To achieve a different appearance for the series lines, you can use any style element that has line properties. However, the GraphData style elements are very suitable for this purpose. The GraphData style elements have been carefully constructed with different hues but with the same brightness, which means that all 12 colors can be distinguished but none stands out more than another.

For more information, see “Specifying a Style Element” on page 1288.

You can also use the CYCLEATTRS | NOCYCLEATTRS options in the SGPLOT and SG PANEL procedure statements to control whether the plots have unique attributes. CYCLEATTRS forces cycling in situations where cycling is not automatic. If the plots do not have unique attributes by default, then you can specify the CYCLEATTRS option to force unique attributes for each plot in the graph. The NOCYCLEATTRS option prevents the procedure from assigning unique attributes.

The following two graphs show the same plots before and after the CYCLEATTRS option is used.

Table 9.10 The Effect of Specifying the CYCLEATTRS Option
In the second graph, the procedure retrieves the attributes from GraphData1 and GraphData2. The first graph retrieves all of its data attributes from GraphDataDefault.

**Note:** Depending on the size of your graph, the output might not look identical to what is shown here. See “About the Examples in This Book” on page 10.

### Grouped Data

#### The Appearance of Grouped Output

The GROUP= option is used to plot data when a classification or grouping variable is available. By default, this option automatically uses the GraphData\textsubscript{n} style elements for the presentation of each unique group value.

You can specify the color, line, and marker properties for group values directly. Appearance options override the corresponding defaults from the current style. These appearance options affect only the procedure in which they are specified.

To specify appearance options for a procedure, do the following:

- In the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures, use the STYLEATTRS statement. Specify the DATACOLORS=, DATACONTRASTCOLORS=, DATALINEPATTERNS=, and DATASYMBOLS= options.

- Specify the DATACOLORS=, DATACONTRASTCOLORS=, DATALINEPATTERNS=, and DATASYMBOLS= options in the PROC SGSCATTER statement.

You can also use attribute maps to specify particular visual attributes for group values of the data. Attribute mapping does not require the input data set to be ordered by the group variable. Attribute mapping is explained in the following section.

#### Making the Appearance of Grouped Data Independent of Data Order

When unique group values are gathered, they are internally recorded in the order in which they appear in the data. They are not subsequently sorted. This means that if an input data source is modified, sorted, or filtered, the order of the group values and their associations with GraphData\textsubscript{n} might change.
The following two graphs show the same plots before and after the data is sorted.

### Table 9.11 The Effect That Sorting Has on Grouped Plot Attributes

![Default Graph](image1)

```
ods graphics on / width=4.5in;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.stocks;
  where date >= "01jun2004"d;
  title "Default Graph";
  series x=date y=close / group= stock;
run;
```

![Sorted Graph](image2)

```
proc sort data=sashelp.stocks out=stocks;
  by descending stock;
run;

proc sgplot data=stocks;
  where date >= "01jun2004"d;
  title "Sorted Graph";
  series x=date y=close / group= stock;
run;
```

Because the position of the data in the sorted data set has changed, the sorted graph uses different GraphData style elements for the group values.

In many cases, this might not be a problem if you do not care which line pattern, marker symbols, or colors are associated with particular group values. However, in some cases you might care. For example, if you create many plots grouped by gender, you might want a consistent set of visual properties for females and males across plots, regardless of the input data order.

SG attribute maps enable you to ensure that particular visual attributes are applied to the data independent of data order.

The following output shows a bar chart that uses the MYATTRMAP discrete attribute map data set for its pink and blue bar colors. The FILLCOLOR= values determine the
color of the bars, and the LINECOLOR= values determine the color of the border edges around the bars.

data myattrmap;
    length linecolor $ 9 fillcolor $ 9;
    input ID $ value $ linecolor $ fillcolor $;
    datalines;
        myid  F pink pink
        myid  M lightblue lightblue
    ;
run;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
dattrmap=myattrmap;
    vbar age / response=height group=sex
groupdisplay=cluster
    attrid=myid;
run;

For complete information about attribute maps, see Chapter 11, “Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes,” on page 1315.

Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics

In the ODS Graphics procedures, you can specify style elements to override the default appearance of particular graphics elements, such as data labels. Certain style elements were created to be used with specific plots. For example, the style element GraphFit2 is best used to modify secondary fit lines. The style element GraphConfidence2 was created to modify secondary confidence bands. However, many plots provide the option to override the style element with a different style element, or to specify particular attributes for a style element.

Here are examples that specify a style element and an attribute of a style element:

- GraphData2 is an example of a style element.
- GraphData2:Color is an example of a style attribute.

The tables below list each style element, the portion of the graph that it affects, and the applicable attributes.

Table 9.12  Graph Style Elements: General Graph Appearance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Element</th>
<th>Portion of Graph Affected</th>
<th>Recognized Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graph</td>
<td>Graph size and outer border appearance</td>
<td>OutputWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OutputHeight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BorderColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BorderWidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CellPadding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CellSpacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Element</td>
<td>Portion of Graph Affected</td>
<td>Recognized Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphAnnoLine</td>
<td>Annotation lines</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphAnnoShape</td>
<td>Annotation closed shapes such as circles, and squares</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphAnnoText</td>
<td>Annotation text</td>
<td>Font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>font-attributes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphAxisLines</td>
<td>X, Y and Z axis lines</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TickDisplay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBackground</td>
<td>Background of the graph</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBorderLines</td>
<td>Border around graph wall, legend border, borders to complete</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>axis frame</td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphDataText</td>
<td>Text font and color for point and line labels</td>
<td>Font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>font-attributes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphFootnoteText</td>
<td>Text font and color for footnote(s)</td>
<td>Font</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>font-attributes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphGridLines</td>
<td>Horizontal and vertical grid lines drawn at major tick marks</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DisplayOpts</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphHeaderBackground</td>
<td>Background color of the legend title</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Element</td>
<td>Portion of Graph Affected</td>
<td>Recognized Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphLabelText</td>
<td>Text font and color for axis labels and legend titles</td>
<td>Font or font-attributes, Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphLegendBackground</td>
<td>Background color of the legend</td>
<td>Color, FrameBorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphMinorGridLines</td>
<td>Appearance of the grid lines.</td>
<td>ContrastColor, DisplayOpts, LineStyle, LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphOutlines</td>
<td>Outline properties for fill areas such as bars, pie slices, box plots, ellipses, and histograms</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphReference</td>
<td>Horizontal and vertical reference lines and drop lines</td>
<td>ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphTitleText</td>
<td>Text font and color for title(s)</td>
<td>Font or font-attributes, Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphUnicodeText</td>
<td>Text font for Unicode values</td>
<td>Font or font-attributes, Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphValueText</td>
<td>Text font and color for axis tick values and legend values</td>
<td>Font or font-attributes, Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphWalls</td>
<td>Vertical wall(s) bounded by axes</td>
<td>Color, FrameBorder, LineThickness, LineStyle, ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Font-attributes can be one of the following: FONTFAMILY=, FONTSIZE=, FONTSTYLE=, FONTWEIGHT=.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Element</th>
<th>Portion of Graph Affected</th>
<th>Recognized Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Marker for mean</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Line for median</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Box whiskers and serifs</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>bands and lines</td>
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<td>colors for filled areas, markers, and lines</td>
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<tr>
<td>GraphCutLine</td>
<td>Cutline attributes for a dendogram</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphDataDefault</td>
<td>Primitives related to non-grouped data items, colors for filled areas, markers, and lines</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>StartColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NeutralColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EndColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphError</td>
<td>Error line or error bar fill, ContrastColor for lines, Color for bar fill</td>
<td>CapStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphFit</td>
<td>Primary fit lines such as a normal density curve</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphFit2</td>
<td>Secondary fit lines such as a kernel density curve</td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphFinal</td>
<td>Final data for the waterfall chart. Color applies to filled areas.</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ContrastColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineStyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Element</td>
<td>Portion of Graph Affected</td>
<td>Recognized Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphInitial</td>
<td>Initial data for the waterfall chart. Color applies to filled areas.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphMissing</td>
<td>Properties for graph items representing missing values</td>
<td>ContrastColor, Color, MarkerSymbol, MarkerSize, LineStyle, LineThickness, Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphOther</td>
<td>Other data for the graph. Color applies to filled areas.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphOverflow</td>
<td>Overflow data for the graph. Color applies to filled areas. ContrastColor applies to markers and lines.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphOutlier</td>
<td>Outlier data for the graph</td>
<td>ContrastColor, Color, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol, LineStyle, LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphPrediction</td>
<td>Prediction lines</td>
<td>ContrastColor, Color, LineStyle, LineThickness, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Element</td>
<td>Portion of Graph Affected</td>
<td>Recognized Attributes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphPredictionLimits</td>
<td>Fills for prediction limits</td>
<td>ContrastColor, Color, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphUnderflow</td>
<td>Underflow data for the graph. Color applies to filled areas. ContrastColor applies to markers and lines.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, LineStyle, LineThickness, MarkerSize, MarkerSymbol, TextColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphSelection</td>
<td>For interactive graphs, visual properties of selected item. Color for selected fill area, ContrastColor for selected marker or line.</td>
<td>ContrastColor, Color, MarkerSymbol, MarkerSize, LineStyle, LineThickness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThreeColorAltRamp</td>
<td>Line contours, markers, and data labels with segmented range color response</td>
<td>StartColor, NeutralColor, EndColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ThreeColorRamp</td>
<td>Gradient contours, surfaces, markers, and data labels with continuous color response</td>
<td>StartColor, NeutralColor, EndColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TwoColorAltRamp</td>
<td>Line contours, markers, and data labels with segmented range color response</td>
<td>StartColor, EndColor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TwoColorRamp</td>
<td>Gradient contours, surfaces, markers, and data labels with continuous color response</td>
<td>StartColor, EndColor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9.14  Graphical Style Elements: Data Related (Grouped)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Elements</th>
<th>Portion of Graph Affected</th>
<th>Recognized Attributes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GraphData1</td>
<td>Primitives related to the first 7 grouped data items. Color applies to filled areas. ContrastColor applies to markers and lines.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, FillPattern*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData2</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 8th through 11th grouped data items.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, FillPattern*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData3</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 12th grouped data item.</td>
<td>Color, ContrastColor, FillPattern*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData4</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 13th through 15th grouped data items.</td>
<td>FillPattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData5</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 16th through 19th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData6</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 20th through 23rd grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData7</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 24th through 27th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData8</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 28th through 31st grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData9</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 32nd through 35th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData10</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 36th through 39th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData11</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 40th through 43rd grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData12</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 44th through 47th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData13</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 48th through 51st grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData14</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 52nd through 55th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphData15</td>
<td>Primitives related to the 56th through 59th grouped data items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*  Style attribute FillPattern and style elements GraphData13–GraphData15 are available only with the JOURNAL2, JOURNAL3, and MONOCHROMEPRINTER styles.

Table 9.15  Display Style Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style Element</th>
<th>Portion of Graph Affected</th>
<th>Recognized Attributes</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GraphAltBlock</td>
<td>Alternate fill color for block plots</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>GraphColors(&quot;gablock&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBand</td>
<td>Display options for confidence bands</td>
<td>DisplayOpts</td>
<td>&quot;Fill&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBar</td>
<td>Display options for bar charts</td>
<td>DisplayOpts</td>
<td>&quot;Fill outline&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBox</td>
<td>Display options for box plots</td>
<td>DisplayOpts, CapStyle, Connect</td>
<td>&quot;Fill caps mean&quot;, &quot;Median outliers&quot;, &quot;Serif&quot;, &quot;Mean&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphBlock</td>
<td>Fill color for block plots</td>
<td>Color</td>
<td>GraphColors(&quot;gblock&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Style Element</td>
<td>Portion of Graph Affected</td>
<td>Recognized Attributes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphEllipse</td>
<td>Display options for confidence ellipses</td>
<td>DisplayOpts</td>
<td>&quot;Outline&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphHistogram</td>
<td>Display options for histograms</td>
<td>DisplayOpts</td>
<td>&quot;Fill outline&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GraphSkins</td>
<td>One or more display features</td>
<td>DataSkin</td>
<td>CRISP&lt;br&gt;GLOSS&lt;br&gt;MATTE&lt;br&gt;NONE&lt;br&gt;PRESSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>KpiSkin</td>
<td>BASIC&lt;br&gt;MODERN&lt;br&gt;NONE&lt;br&gt;ONYX&lt;br&gt;SATIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the ODS GRAPHICS Statement

You can use the ODS GRAPHICS statement options to control many aspects of your graphics. The settings that you specify remain in effect for all graphics in the current session until you change or reset these settings with another ODS GRAPHICS statement.

In SAS Studio, ODS GRAPHICS is ON by default.

You can use the ODS GRAPHICS statement to control many features, including the following:

- the size of the image
- the type and name of the image created
- whether features such as data tips, scaling, and anti-aliasing are used

The basic syntax for the ODS GRAPHICS statement is as follows:

```
ODS GRAPHICS < OFF | ON> </option(s)>;
```

*Note:* For the complete statement syntax, see “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61.

**See Also**

“ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61
Controlling the Size of Your Graph

Overview of Controlling the Size of Your Graph

The output size of a graph is determined by the following:

- For SGPLOT, SGPANEL, or SGSCATTER output, the preceding default sizes are used from the SAS Registry.
- DPI settings for the output destinations can be specified by the IMAGE_DPI= or DPI= options.
- Settings for width and height can be specified by the WIDTH= option and the HEIGHT= option for the ODS GRAPHICS statement. For the complete statement syntax, see “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61.

Specifying Output Size with the ODS GRAPHICS Statement

You can control the output size of a graph by specifying the WIDTH= or HEIGHT= options in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, as shown in the following examples:

```plaintext
ods graphics on / width=6in;
ods graphics on / height=4in;
```

The dimensions of the graph can be specified in pixels (for example, 200PX), inches (for example, 3IN), centimeters (for example, 8CM), or other units. The default dimensions of ODS Graphics are 640 pixels wide and 480 pixels high, and these values determine the default aspect ratio. The actual size of the graph in inches depends on your printer or display device. For example, if the resolution of your printer is 100 dots per inch and you want a graph that is 4 inches wide, you should set the width to 4in or 400px.

In the ODS GRAPHICS statement below, the WIDTH= option changes the width of the graph to 3.25 inches:

```plaintext
ods graphics on / width=3.25in
outputfmt=gif
imagemap=on
imagename="MyBoxplot"
border=off;
```

Retaining the Aspect Ratio

It is possible to specify both the width and height in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, as shown in the following example:

```plaintext
ods graphics on / width=4.5in height=3.5in;
```

However, it is highly recommended that only one of these options be specified at a time. Using one option at a time ensures that the design aspect ratio of the graph is maintained. For the aspect ratio, height=0.75 x width.

For example, when only width is specified, SAS uses the design aspect ratio of the graph to compute the appropriate height. Retaining the design aspect ratio of the graph is important in many cases as the graph might have a specific layout. For example, a plot
that has multiple columns, or that has a statistics table on the side needs a wide aspect ratio. Changing the aspect ratio for this plot by specifying both width and height might produce unpredictable results.

**Graph Scaling for User-Specified Image Size**

When the size or resolution (DPI) of a graph is changed due to a change in output destination or user specification, the graph is scaled accordingly. For example, when you use the WIDTH= option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement, the output size of the graph is computed based on the new size and the active DPI. All graphical elements such as marker size, line thickness, and font sizes are also scaled accordingly. This is done to prevent rapid shrinking or growth of the fonts and markers.

You can suppress this scaling with the ODS GRAPHICS statement options NOSCALE or SCALE=OFF.

For example:

```sql
ods graphics on / scale=off;
```

If you want to shrink your graph and keep the default sizes for fonts, use the NOSCALE or SCALE=OFF option in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

---

**Adding Data Tips and Other Features**

With ODS GRAPHICS statement options, you can control borders and data tips. In the ODS GRAPHICS statement below, the BORDER=OFF option hides the border around the graph. The IMAGEMAP=ON option enables the generation of data tips and drill downs:

```sql
ods graphics on /
   width=3.25in
   outputfmt=gif
   imagemap=on
   imagename="MyBoxplot"
   border=off;
```

When viewing HTML output, data tips appear when you move a mouse over certain features of the graph. Data tips and URL drill down functionality are available only for the HTML destination. You can also specify the maximum number of distinct mouse over areas allowed before data tips are disabled by using the TOOLTIPMAX= option. There are many other ODS GRAPHICS options that you can use to control other aspects of your graphics. For the complete statement syntax, see “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61.

**tip** Many plot statements include a TIP= option to specify the data tip information to be displayed when you specify IMAGEMAP=ON. In addition, the labels and formats for the TIP variables can be controlled with the TIPLABEL= and TIPFORMAT= options. You can also specify TIP=NONE to suppress the data tip for a particular plot in a graph overlay.
Resetting ODS GRAPHICS Options

You can specify the RESET option to change the values for these options back to their defaults. The ODS GRAPHICS statement uses the RESET=ALL option to set options back to their defaults:

```plaintext
ods graphics on / reset=all;
```

You can also reset some of the ODS GRAPHICS options individually.

For example:

```plaintext
ods graphics on / reset=width;
```

For the complete statement syntax, see “ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61.
Part 4

SG Attribute Maps

Chapter 11
Using Attribute Maps to Control Visual Attributes 1315

Chapter 12
Using Discrete Attribute Maps 1317

Chapter 13
Using Range Attribute Maps 1331
Overview of Attribute Maps

The attribute map feature provides a mechanism for controlling the visual attributes that are applied to specific data values in your graphs.

By default, many of the graphical attributes of a plot vary with the plot data. For example, when plots display grouped values, by default, the graphical attributes for each group value are selected from the GraphData1–GraphDataN style elements in data order. Changes in the data order can significantly change the appearance of the plot.

Attribute maps enable you to assign the same graphical properties to specific values or ranges of values regardless of data order or the data range. Attribute maps enable you to ensure that particular visual attributes are applied based on the value of the data instead of the position of the data in the data set. For more information, see “Making the Appearance of Grouped Data Independent of Data Order” on page 1298.

The ODS Graphics procedures support two types of attribute maps:

- discrete attribute map
  - maps discrete data values to graphical properties.

- range attribute map
  - maps ranges of continuous numeric values to graphical properties.

About Discrete Attribute Maps

A discrete attribute map maps discrete values to graphical properties. For example, consider the following plot of student height grouped by sex. You can use a discrete attribute map to assign pink bars to females and blue bars to males, as shown in the following figure.
Regardless of data order, the same plot colors are applied to the group values.

See Also

Chapter 12, “Using Discrete Attribute Maps,” on page 1317

About Range Attribute Maps

A range attribute map maps numeric values or ranges of numeric values to graphical properties.

For example, consider the following plot of height and weight distribution. You can use a range attribute map to assign colors to the markers based on specific ranges. The first range appears as purple. The middle range appears as gold, and the last range appears as green.

See Also

Chapter 13, “Using Range Attribute Maps,” on page 1331
Main Tasks for Discrete Attribute Mapping

A discrete attribute map maps discrete values to graphical properties. For example, if you create a graph that plots items sold in different countries, you can specify the display attributes for the sales data of each country by name. Discrete attribute maps apply only to group data.

Two main tasks are required for discrete attribute mapping:

1. Create a discrete attribute map data set, which associates data values with particular visual attributes. Each observation defines the attributes for a group value. For more information, see “Discrete Attribute Map Data Sets” on page 1318.

2. Modify the procedure and its plot statements to use the data in the discrete attribute map. You can use attribute maps in the SGPLOT, SG PANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures (not all plot statements support attribute maps). For more information, see “Modify the Procedure to Use the Discrete Attribute Map Data Set” on page 1324.

See Also

“About Discrete Attribute Maps” on page 1315
Discrete Attribute Map Data Sets

About the Discrete Attribute Map Data Set

Attribute map data sets are used in the procedures to associate data values with visual attributes.

When you have determined which attributes you want to apply to the group data in a graph, you can create a discrete attribute map data set. Each observation defines the attributes for a particular data group.

Each observation uses reserved variable names for the attribute map identifier (ID), the group value (VALUE), and the attributes:

- The ID variable identifies the attribute map that you want to use. A discrete attribute map data set can contain more than one attribute map. This capability enables you to apply different attribute maps to different group variables in a graph.
- The VALUE variable associates a group value in your graph data with visual attributes in the attribute map.

For example, suppose that you are graphing fruit sales. The variable in your graph data set that you want to use for grouping is FRUIT. Your plot statement specifies the GROUP=FRUIT option. Then in your attribute map, specify a VALUE column. The first observation might have VALUE=APPLE, the second observation might have VALUE=BANANA, and so on.

- The attribute variables associate visual attributes with an observation in the discrete attribute map data set. Some reserved variables are FILLCOLOR=, LINECOLOR=, LINEPATTERN=, and so on. In the example, you apply attributes to each observation to make sure that all apples in the graph are red, all bananas are yellow, and so on.

You create the data set using the same methods that you use to create any SAS data set. The main distinctions are that the discrete attribute map data set uses reserved keywords for its variable names, and each observation represents the attributes for a particular data group. The most commonly used method for creating data sets is with a DATA step.

Note: Incorrect data in the attribute map data set can cause the graph to fail. For example, truncated variable values caused by the incorrect variable length being specified results in incorrect data.

Here is an example of a discrete attribute map data set called MYATTRMAP. The observations in this data set contain the attribute map identifier (ID), the group value (VALUE), and the attributes (LINECOLOR, FILLCOLOR).

![Figure 12.1 Listing of the Discrete Attribute Map Data Set MYATTRMAP](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>linecolor</th>
<th>fillcolor</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>pink</td>
<td>myid</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>lightblue</td>
<td>lightblue</td>
<td>myid</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The data set has these characteristics:

- All variables listed are CHAR variables.
- The value of the ID variable, MYID in this case, is referenced in one or more plot statements within the procedure. You can use attribute maps in the SG PLOT, SG PANEL, and SG SCATTER procedures.
- The values of the VALUE variable are valid data group values. These values are case sensitive. The data group is assigned in the plot statement with the GROUP= option.
- The values for LINECOLOR= and FILLCOLOR= are valid SAS colors. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

The following output shows a bar chart that uses the MYATTRMAP data set for its pink and blue bar colors. The FILLCOLOR= values determine the color of the bars, and the LINECOLOR= values determine the color of the border edges around the bars.

The chart was produced with the SG PLOT procedure. The name of the data set is referenced in the procedure statement.

**Figure 12.2 Example Output That Uses a Discrete Attribute Map**

This DATA step creates the discrete attribute map data set MYATTRMAP. The ID values for the attribute map are MYID.

```sas
data myattrmap;
  length linecolor $ 9 fillcolor $ 9;
  input ID $ value $ linecolor $ fillcolor $;
  datalines;
  myid F pink pink
  myid M lightblue lightblue
; run;
```
This procedure generates the graph. The SGPLOT statement references the SASHELP.CLASS data set and the MYATTRMAP attribute map data set. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (MYID). The options that reference the attribute map (data set and ID) are highlighted.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class
dattrmap=myattrmap;
  vbar age / response=height group=sex groupdisplay=cluster attrid=myid;
run;
```

For more information about the highlighted options that are used in the procedure, see “Modify the Procedure to Use the Discrete Attribute Map Data Set” on page 1324.

You use a standard syntax to specify colors, line thickness, line patterns, and marker symbols. For more information about this syntax, see the following topics:

- “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278
- “Units of Measurement” on page 1277
- List of Line Patterns on page 1272
- List of Marker Symbols on page 1275

**Data Sets That Contain Multiple Discrete Attribute Maps**

A discrete attribute map data set can contain more than one attribute map. This capability enables you to apply different attribute maps to different group variables in a graph.

When a discrete attribute map data set contains multiple attribute maps:

- The ID variable has more than one value.
- The VALUE variable has different values that correspond to different data groups.
- The ID values in the attribute map data set must be continuous (in a sorted order). If they are not, use the SORT procedure to sort the data set by ID, in ascending or descending order.

In the procedure that generates the graph, the plot statements can specify different attribute map ID values.

*Note:* Plots that specify different ID values must also specify different groups. A group variable can be associated with only one attribute map ID. If a group is associated with more than one attribute map ID value, the graph produces incorrect attribute mapping and a warning is written to the SAS log.

For an example, see “Example: Combine Multiple Discrete Attribute Maps in a Graph” on page 1326.

**Reserved Discrete Attribute Map Variables**

*About the Reserved Discrete Attribute Map Variables*

When a discrete attribute map data set is processed, the procedure looks at the values of specific variables in the discrete attribute map data set. The procedure uses these values to associate visual attributes with group data. Variables in the discrete attribute map data set have predefined names. In each observation, the procedure looks only for variables with those names. Other variables can be present, but they are ignored.
**Variables That Have Style Values**
For some variables, you can specify a style element or a style attribute as the value.

Here are examples:

- GraphData2 is an example of a style element.
- GraphData2:Color is an example of a style attribute.

For more information about style elements, see “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300.

**Required Reserved Variables**
The ID and VALUE variables are required for every discrete attribute map data set. If they are not found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the data set is ignored. The remaining attribute variables are used as applicable to the plot type.

**Descriptions of the Reserved Variables**
The following list describes each reserved variable.

**FILLCOLOR=** “color”
specifies the fill color. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**FILLSTYLE=** “style-element”
specifies the style element for fill attributes. If you specify the style element, you can also specify the FILLCOLOR variable to override the color.

**FILLTRANSPARENCY=value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the fill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Default</th>
<th>0.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range</td>
<td>0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ID=** “text-string”
(required) specifies the ID of the attribute map. This value is referenced from the ATTRID option on one or more plot statements.

Though every observation must have an ID value, different observations can have different values. You might use different values in the data set if you want plots to have different attributes.

**LINECOLOR=** “color”
specifies the color of the line. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

The color that you specify here also applies to the line labels, if displayed.

**LINEPATTERN=** “line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern for lines and outlines. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

**Note**
This variable has no effect on bar chart outlines.

**LINESTYLE=** “style-element”
specifies the style element for line attributes. If you specify the style element, you can also specify the LINEPATTERN and LINECOLOR variables to override specific appearance attributes.
LINETHICKNESS=numeric-value
specifies the line thickness in pixels.

MARKERCOLOR= “color”
specifies the color for the markers. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

The color that you specify here also applies to the marker labels, if displayed.

MARKERSIZE=numeric-value
specifies the size of the marker in pixels.

MARKERSTYLE= “style-element”
specifies the style element for marker attributes. If you specify the style element, you can also specify the MARKERSYMBOL, MARKERCOLOR, and MARKERSIZE variables to override specific appearance attributes.

MARKERSYMBOL= “symbol-name”
specifies the symbol for the markers. See the list of marker symbols on page 1275.

MARKERTRANSPARENCY=value
specifies the degree of transparency for the markers.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

NOCASE=“TRUE” | “FALSE”
specifies whether value comparisons in the attribute map are case sensitive.

“TRUE”
The value comparisons are not case sensitive.

“FALSE”
The value comparisons are case sensitive. Each instance of a value must have the exact same capitalization.

Default “FALSE”

SHOW=“ATTRMAP” | “DATA”
specifies whether values in the attribute map are displayed in the legend.

“ATTRMAP”
displays all attribute map values in the legend.

“DATA”
displays only the map values for which there is data.

Default “DATA”

TEXTCOLOR= “color”
specifies the color of the text in an axis table. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Restriction This attribute can be applied only to axis tables.

See “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329
TEXTFAMILY= “font-family”
specifies the font family for the text. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType system fonts.

Restriction This attribute can be applied only to axis tables.
See “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TEXTSTYLE=“NORMAL” | “ITALIC”
specifies the style of the text in an axis table.

Restriction This attribute can be applied only to axis tables.
See “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

TEXTSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies the style element for the text in an axis table. If you specify the style element, you can also specify the TEXTCOLOR, TEXTFAMILY, TEXTSTYLE, and TEXTWEIGHT variables to override specific appearance attributes.

Restriction This attribute can be applied only to axis tables.

TEXTWEIGHT= “NORMAL” | “BOLD”
specifies the weight of the text in an axis table.

Restriction This attribute can be applied only to axis tables.
See “Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table” on page 1329

VALUE= “text-string”
(required) specifies the group data value that is assigned to the attributes. The value must be valid for the data group that is assigned in the plot statement with the GROUP= option. You can provide different values in the data set if your plots specify different group variables.

Notes By default, the group values are case sensitive. Each instance of a value must have the exact same capitalization. To make the values case insensitive, specify NOCASE=“TRUE”.

If the group value is formatted, then the text-string in the attribute map data set must contain the formatted value.

VALUE= also accepts the _MISSING_ and _OTHER_ keywords. The keyword _OTHER_ in the column can be used to define the attributes of any values that are not explicitly defined in the map. The _MISSING_ keyword is used to define attributes when the data contains missing values. These keywords are not case sensitive.
Modify the Procedure to Use the Discrete Attribute Map Data Set

After you have created a discrete attribute map data set, you can modify the discrete procedure and its plot statements to reference the discrete attribute map data. You can use attribute maps in the SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures.

To reference attribute map data in a procedure:

1. Add the DATTRMAP= option to the procedure statement and specify the name of the discrete attribute map data set.

2. For each plot statement that maps attributes, perform these steps:
   • Specify the GROUP= option. The group’s values must correspond to the values in the VALUE variable in the attribute map data set.
   • Specify the ATTRID= option. This option specifies the value of the ID variable in the discrete attribute map data set.

   If the discrete attribute map data set contains more than one ID value, then the plot statements can specify different ATTRID values. However, plots that specify different ATTRID values must also specify different groups. A group variable can be associated with only one attribute map ID. For more information, see “Data Sets That Contain Multiple Discrete Attribute Maps” on page 1320.

   If the ATTRID value that you specify does not match a value for the ID variable in the attribute map data set, a warning is written to the SAS log and the ATTRID is ignored.

Attribute mapping is supported in the PLOT statement of the SGSCATTER procedure.

In the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures, any plot statement that supports GROUP variables supports discrete attribute mapping. The following plot statements support discrete attribute mapping:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plot Statement</th>
<th>Supported Attribute Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAND</td>
<td>TEXT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK</td>
<td>VBAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUBBLE</td>
<td>VBARBASIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DENSITY</td>
<td>VBARPARG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>VBOX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRINGE</td>
<td>VECTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBAR</td>
<td>VLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBARBASIC</td>
<td>WATERFALL *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBARPARG</td>
<td>XAXISTABLE *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBOX</td>
<td>YAXISTABLE *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEATMAPARG</td>
<td>COLAXISTABLE **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHLIGHT</td>
<td>ROWAXISTABLE **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*applies to the SGPLOT procedure only
**applies to the SGPANEL procedure only
Here is an example of an SGPlot procedure that references the discrete attribute map data set shown in the example Figure 12.1 on page 1318. The options that reference the attribute map (data set and ID) are highlighted.

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class dattrmap=myattrmap;
  vbar age / response=height group=sex groupdisplay=cluster attrid=myid;
run;

Example: Create a Plot That Uses a Single Discrete Attribute Map

This example creates a simple bar chart that uses a discrete attribute map.

Figure 12.3 Bar Chart That Uses a Discrete Attribute Map

Here is the SAS code that creates the input data set, the attribute map data set, and the SGPLOT procedure output.

This DATA step creates the data that is used for the graph. The FRUIT variable is used in the procedure to group the data.

data fruit_sales;
  input Fruit $ Sales;
  datalines;
  Apples 40
  Pears 25
  Oranges 50
  Grapes 30
  Bananas 60
run;
This DATA step creates the discrete attribute map data set. The data set contains one attribute map, which is specified by the ID variable. All ID values for the attribute map are FRUIT.

```sas
data attrmapfruit;
retain linecolor "black";
input id $ value $ fillcolor $;
datalines;
fruit Apples red
fruit Pears green
fruit Oranges orange
fruit Grapes purple
fruit Bananas yellow
;
run;
```

This PROC step generates the graph. The SGPLOT statement references the FRUIT_SALES data set and the ATTRMAPFRUIT attribute map data set. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (FRUIT).

```sas
title  "Fruit Sales";
proc sgplot data=fruit_sales dattrmap=attrmapfruit;
vbar Fruit / response=Sales group=Fruit attrid=fruit;
run;
title;
```

---

**Example: Combine Multiple Discrete Attribute Maps in a Graph**

This example uses a discrete attribute map data set that contains two attribute maps. Here are the noteworthy characteristics of the attribute map data set and the procedure:

- The attribute map data set has these features:
  - The ID variable has two values.
  - The VALUE variable has different values that correspond to two different data groups.
  - The ID values in the attribute map data set are continuous (in a sorted order). If they were not, the example would use the SORT procedure to sort the data set by ID (in ascending or descending order).
  - In the procedure, the plot statements specify different ATTRID= values in order to use the different attribute maps. The plot statements also specify different GROUP= values. (A group variable can be associated with only one attribute map ID. For more information, see “Data Sets That Contain Multiple Discrete Attribute Maps” on page 1320.)
Here is the SAS code that creates the attribute map data set and uses the SGPLOT procedure to generate the graph.

This DATA step creates the data that is used for the graph. The STATE and TYPE variables are used in the procedure to group the data.

```sas
data finances;
    format income dollar8. expense dollar8.;
    length expensetype $ 9;
    input Year incometype $ income expensetype $ expense;
datalines;
2000 Salary 20000 Utilities 4000
2000 Bonus 2000 Rent 7000
2000 Gifts 500 Food 8000
2001 Salary 25000 Utilities 5000
2001 Bonus 1000 Rent 8000
2001 Gifts 200 Food 6000
2002 Salary 23000 Utilities 4500
2002 Bonus 500 Rent 9000
2002 Gifts 500 Food 7000
;
runc;
```

This DATA step creates the discrete attribute map data set. The data set contains two attribute maps. Each attribute map is specified by an ID value: INCOME or EXPENSE.

```sas
data attrmap;
    length value $ 9 fillcolor $ 9;
    retain linecolor "black";
    input id $ value $ fillcolor $;
datalines;
    income Salary blue
    income Bonus gray
```
Example: Create a Panel That Uses an Attribute Map

This example uses the SGPANEL procedure to generate discrete attribute map output.

*Figure 12.5* Panel That Uses a Discrete Attribute Map
Here is the SAS code that creates the attribute map data set and runs the SGPANEL procedure.

This DATA step creates the discrete attribute map data set. The data set contains one attribute map, which is specified by the ID variable. All ID values for the attribute map are MYID.

```sas
data attrmap;
retain ID "myid";
retain markersymbol "circlefilled";
input value $ markercolor $ linecolor $ linepattern $;
datalines;
F orange orange solid
M blue blue solid
;
run;
```

This PROC step generates the graph. The SGPANEL statement references the SASHELP.CLASS data set and the ATTRMAP attribute map data set. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (MYID).

```sas
title "Height and Weight by Age";
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class dattrmap=attrmap;
panelby age;
reg x=weight y=height / group=sex attrid=myid;
run;
title;
```

---

**Example: Use a Discrete Attribute Map with an Axis Table**

This example creates a simple bar chart along with an axis table. Both the chart and the axis table use a discrete attribute map.
Here is the SAS code that creates the attribute map data set and the SGPLOT procedure output.

This DATA step creates the discrete attribute map data set. The data set contains one attribute map, which is specified by the ID variable.

```sas
data myattrmap;
  id="myid"; value="M";
  linecolor="blue"; fillcolor="blue";
  textcolor="blue"; textstyle="normal";
  textweight="normal";
  output;

  id="myid"; value="F";
  linecolor="red"; fillcolor="pink";
  textcolor="red"; textstyle="italic";
  textweight="bold";
  output;
run;
```

This PROC step generates the graph. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (MYID).

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class dattrmap=myattrmap;
  vbar age / response=height group=sex stat=mean
    groupdisplay=cluster attrid=myid;
  xaxistable weight / textgroup=sex
    textgroupid=myid;
run;
```
Chapter 13
Using Range Attribute Maps

Main Tasks for Range Attribute Mapping

A range attribute map maps numeric values or ranges of numeric values to graphical properties.

Two main tasks are required for range attribute mapping:

1. Create a range attribute map data set, which associates data values with particular visual attributes. For more information, see “Range Attribute Map Data Sets” on page 1332.

2. Modify the procedure and its plot statements to use the data in the range attribute map. You can use attribute maps in the SGPHLOT, SG PANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures (not all plot statements support attribute maps). For more information, see “Modify the Procedure to Use the Range Attribute Map Data Set” on page 1337.

See Also

“About Range Attribute Maps” on page 1316
Range Attribute Map Data Sets

About the Range Attribute Map Data Set

When you have determined which attributes you want to apply to the data in a graph, you can create a range attribute map data set. Each observation defines the color attributes for a particular range.

Each observation uses reserved variable names for the attribute map identifier (ID), one or two variables that define the range (MIN and MAX), and the color attributes:

- The ID variable identifies the attribute map that you want to use. A range attribute map data set can contain more than one attribute map. This capability enables you to apply different attribute maps to different plots in a graph.
- The MIN and MAX variables define the ranges in the attribute map. The MIN variable is always required. The MAX variable is sometimes required depending on the value that you provide for the MIN variable.
  
  In addition, two variables (EXCLUDEMIN, EXCLUDEMAX) enable you to exclude the first or last end points in a range, respectively. For example, you might define the first range as 0–100, and use EXCLUDEMIN to exclude the 0 values.
- The attribute variables associate color attributes with an observation in the range attribute map data set.

There are three ways to assign colors to a range:

- assign a single color to a range.
- specify a reference to an ODS style element that contains color ramp start and end colors (with an optional neutral color).
- use variable names COLORMODEL1 – COLORMODELn to specify several consecutive colors for the range. This list of colors creates a gradient across the range. See “Example: Create a Panel That Uses COLORMODELn Variables” on page 1338.

You create the data set using the same methods that you use to create any SAS data set. The main distinctions are that a range attribute map data set uses reserved keywords for its variable names, and each observation represents the attributes for a particular data range. The most commonly used method for creating data sets is with a DATA step.

Note: Incorrect data in the attribute map data set can cause the graph to fail. For example, truncated variable values caused by the incorrect variable length being specified results in incorrect data.

The following output shows a scatter plot that uses a range attribute map to assign marker colors based on specific ranges. The first range appears as purple. The middle range appears as gold, and the last range appears as green. The chart was produced with the SGPLOT procedure.
Here is the code for the example.

The DATA step creates the range attribute map data set MYRATTRMAP. The ID values for the attribute map are MYID. Three ranges are defined.

```sas
data myrattrmap;
  retain id "myID";
  length min $ 5 max $ 5;
  input min $ max $ color $ altcolor $;
  datalines;
    _min_ 80 purple purple
    80 100 gold gold
    100 _max_ green green
  ;
run;
```

The following procedure generates the graph. The SGPLOT statement references the SASHELP.CLASS data set and the MYRATTRMAP attribute map data set. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (MYID). The options that reference the attribute map (data set and ID) are highlighted.

```sas
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class rattrmap=myrattrmap;
  scatter x=height y=weight /
    colorresponse=weight rattrid=myID;
run;
```

**Note:** The COLORRESPONSE= option must be specified in order for the attribute map to be applied to the plot.

### Data Sets That Contain Multiple Range Attribute Maps

A range attribute map data set can contain more than one attribute map. This capability enables you to apply different attribute maps to different group variables in a graph.

When a range attribute map data set contains multiple attribute maps:

- The ID variable has more than one value.
The ID values in the attribute map data set must be continuous (in a sorted order). If they are not, use the SORT procedure to sort the data set by ID, in ascending or descending order.

In the procedure that generates the graph, the plot statements can specify different attribute map ID values.

Reserved Range Attribute Map Variables

About the Reserved Range Attribute Map Variables

When a range attribute map data set is processed, the procedure looks at the values of specific variables in the attribute map data set. The procedure uses these values to associate visual attributes with the range data. Variables in the attribute map data set have predefined names. In each observation, the procedure looks only for variables with those names. Other variables can be present, but they are ignored.

Required Reserved Variables

Each observation in the data set requires the ID variable and one or two variables that define the range (MIN and MAX). If the required variables are not found, a warning is written to the SAS log, and the data set is ignored.

Note: For helpful information about defining ranges, see “Tips for Defining Ranges” on page 1337.

The following list describes the required variables.

**ID= “text-string”**

specifies the ID of the attribute map. This value is referenced from the RATTRID option in one or more plot statements.

Even though every observation must have an ID value, different observations can have different values. You might use different values in the data set if you want plots to have different attributes. See “Data Sets That Contain Multiple Range Attribute Maps” on page 1333.

**MIN=numeric-value | “keyword”**

defines the minimum value of the range specification. You can specify a numeric value, or you can specify one of several accepted keywords. The keywords are character values.

You can specify one of the following keywords as the minimum value:

- `_MIN_` indicates the minimum data value for the response variable.
- `_NEGMAX_` indicates –MAX
- `_NEGMAXABS_` indicates –max(abs(MIN) , abs(MAX))

Rather than specifying a low value, you can use one of the following keywords for the range specification.

Note: When you specify one of the following four keywords, the value in the MAX column is not required.

- `_MISSING_` indicates a mapping for missing values. The visual attributes for this setting are obtained from the GraphMissing style element. If one observation in the data set specifies this value and another observation specifies the keyword `_OTHER_`, then the `_OTHER_` range does not include missing values.
creates a category for all other column values not explicitly assigned to a range. The _OTHER_ values can be composed of several non-contiguous ranges. The visual attributes for this setting are obtained from the GraphOther style element.

 creates a range for all data between the highest mapped value and the highest actual data value. The visual attributes for this setting are obtained from the GraphOverflow style element. If one observation in the data set specifies this value and another observation specifies the keyword _OTHER_, then the _OTHER_ range does not include overflow values.

 creates a range for all data values between the lowest mapped value and the lowest actual data value. The visual attributes for this setting are obtained from the GraphUnderflow style element. If one observation in the data set specifies this value and another observation specifies the keyword _OTHER_, then the _OTHER_ range does not include underflow values.

Tip Use the EXCLUDEMIN optional variable to exclude the lowest end point in the range. For example, you might define the first range as 0–100, and use EXCLUDEMIN to exclude the 0 values.

**MAX=** numeric-value | “keyword”

defines the maximum value of the range specification. You can specify a numeric value, or you can specify one of two accepted keywords. The keywords are character values.

This variable is required unless one of the special four keywords is specified for the MIN variable (_MISSING_, _OTHER_, _OVER_, _UNDER_).

You can specify one of the following keywords as the maximum value:

-_MAX_ indicates the maximum data value for the response variable.

-_MAXABS_ indicates max(abs(MIN) , abs(MAX))

Tip Use the EXCLUDEMAX optional variable to exclude the highest end point in the range.

### Optional Reserved Variables

The following list describes each optional reserved variable.

**ALTCOLOR=** “color”

assigns a single color to the lines, markers, or both in a range. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**ALTCOLORMODEL1–N**

specifies several consecutive line and marker colors for the range. This list of colors creates a gradient across the range.

Requirement The columns must be contiguous (ALTCOLORMODEL1, ALTCOLORMODEL2, and so on). Any gaps prevent the remaining colors from being used.

**ALTCOLORMODELSTYLE=** “style-element”

specifies a style reference to a gradient style element.
The **altcolormodelstyle=** option specifies a style reference to a gradient style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the data range. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value.

**Interaction**
This option is ignored if the **ALT COLOR=** option is specified.

**Tip**
To display the range as a gradient ramp, choose a style element such as **TwoColorRamp**, **TwoColorAltRamp**, **ThreeColorRamp**, or **ThreeColorAltRamp**.

**See**
“Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**Example**
```
altcolormodelstyle=TwoColorRamp
```

**Default**
The **ThreeColorAltRamp** style element

**COLOR=** **“color”**
specifies the fill color for the range. You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**COLO RMODEL1–N**
specifies several consecutive fill colors for the range. This list of colors creates a gradient across the range.

**Requirement**
The columns must be contiguous (**COLO RMODEL1**, **COLO RMODEL2**, and so on). Any gaps prevent the remaining colors from being used.

**See**
“Example: Create a Panel That Uses COLO RMODELn Variables” on page 1338

**COLO RMODEL STYLE=** **“style-element”**
specifies a style reference to a gradient style element.

**style-element**
specifies the name of a gradient style element. The style element should contain these style attributes:

- **STARTCOLOR** specifies the color for the smallest data value.
- **NEUTRALCOLOR** specifies the color for the midpoint of the data range. This attribute is not required when you specify a two-color ramp model.
- **ENDCOLOR** specifies the color for the highest data value.

**Interaction**
This option is ignored if the **COLOR=** option is specified.
Tip

To display the range as a gradient ramp, choose a style element such as TwoColorRamp, TwoColorAltRamp, ThreeColorRamp, or ThreeColorAltRamp.

See

“Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

Example
colormodelstyle=TwoColorRamp

Default

The ThreeColorAltRamp style element

EXCLUDEMAX=“TRUE” | “FALSE” | 1 | 0

Specifies whether to exclude the maximum value from the range specification. This column can be character or numeric. If the column is character, you must use the values “TRUE” or “FALSE”. If the column is numeric, the values must be 1 or 0.

EXCLUDEMIN=“TRUE” | “FALSE” | 1 | 0

Specifies whether to exclude the minimum value from the range specification. This column can be character or numeric. If the column is character, you must use the values “TRUE” or “FALSE”. If the column is numeric, the values must be 1 or 0.

**Tips for Defining Ranges**

Here are some helpful notes and tips for specifying ranges in the attribute map data set:

- If two ranges share a common endpoint (for example, 10–20 and 20–30) and you do not use EXCLUDEMIN or EXCLUDEMAX, then the common endpoint belongs to the lower encountered range (10–20 in this case). The order of the specification does not matter.
- If two or more ranges define colors to associate with the same numeric values or ranges, then the first range’s settings are used.
- If any range overlaps another range (for example, 10–20 and 15–25), then the entire attribute map is ignored and default coloring is used.
- To set a single numeric value, specify the same value for both the low value and the high value.
- If the low value is not less than or equal to the high value, then the range specification is invalid, and the range is ignored in the attribute map.
- If a range is not defined for keyword MIN=_OTHER_, then gaps within the attribute map ranges are assigned the default color that is defined by the GraphOther:ContrastColor style reference.

**Modify the Procedure to Use the Range Attribute Map Data Set**

After you have created a range attribute map data set, you can modify the procedure and its plot statements to reference the attribute map data. You can use range attribute maps in the SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures.
To reference attribute map data in a procedure:

1. Add the RATTRMAP= option to the procedure statement and specify the name of
the range attribute map data set.

2. For each plot statement that maps attributes, perform these steps:
   - Specify the RATTRID= option. This option specifies the value of the ID variable
     in the range attribute map data set.
     
     If the range attribute map data set contains more than one ID value, then the plot
     statements can specify different RATTRID values. For more information, see
     “Data Sets That Contain Multiple Range Attribute Maps” on page 1333.
     
     If the RATTRID value that you specify does not match a value for the ID
     variable in the attribute map data set, a warning is written to the SAS log and the
     RATTRID option is ignored.
   - Specify the COLORRESPONSE= option.

Attribute mapping is supported in the PLOT statement of the SGSCATTER procedure.

In the SGPLOT and SGPANEL procedures, the following plot statements support range
attribute mapping:

- BUBBLE
- HEATMAPPARM
- TEXT
- DOT
- HIGHLOW
- VBAR
- HBAR
- POLYGON
- VBARBASIC
- HBARBASIC
- SCATTER
- VBARPARM
- HBARPARM
- SERIES
- VECTOR
- HEATMAP
- SPLINE
- WATERFALL*

*applies to the SGPLOT procedure only

Here is an example of an SGPLOT procedure that references the range attribute map
data set shown in Figure 13.1 on page 1333. The options that reference the attribute map
(data set and ID) are highlighted.

```
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class rattrmap=myrattrmap;
  scatter x=height y=weight /
    colorresponse=weight rattrid=myID;
run;
```

---

**Example: Create a Panel That Uses COLORMODELn Variables**

This example uses the SGPANEL procedure to generate range attribute map output. The
graph uses a range attribute map to assign fill colors based on specific ranges. The first
range appears as purple. The middle range appears as gold, and the last range appears as
a gradient of red, orange, and yellow.
Here is the SAS code that creates the attribute map data set and runs the SGPANEL procedure.

A DATA step creates the range attribute map data set. The data set contains one attribute map, which is specified by the ID variable. The data set defines three ranges. The third range uses the COLORMODEL1 – COLORMODEL3 variables to specify a custom gradient of three colors.

```sas
data clrresp;
    retain id "myid";
    length min $ 5 max $ 5;
    input min $ max $ color $ altcolor $ colormodel1 $ colormodel2 $ colormodel3 $;
    datalines;
    _min_ 90    purple purple . . .
    90    100   gold   gold   .    .      .
    100 _max_ .      .      red  orange yellow
    ;
run;
```

This PROC step generates the graph. The SGPANEL statement references the SASHELP.CLASS data set and the CLRRESP attribute map data set. The plot statement references the attribute map ID (MYID).

```sas
proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class rattrmap=clrresp;
    panelby sex;
    vbar age / colorresponse=weight rattrid=myid
        response=weight stat=mean colorstat=mean;
run;
```
Part 5

SG Annotation

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Chapter 14
Annotating ODS Graphics

Overview of SG Annotation

The ODS Statistical Graphics (SG) procedures provide a mechanism for adding shapes, images, and other annotations to graph output.

You can add the following annotation elements to a graph:

- text labels
- lines and arrows
- ovals (including circles)
- rectangles (including squares)
- polygons
- images

There are two main tasks required to add annotation elements to a graph:

1. Create an SG annotation data set, which contains the commands for creating the annotation elements. For more information, see “About the SG Annotation Data Set” on page 1344.

2. Modify the SG procedure to use the SG annotation data set. You can use annotation in the SGPLOT, SG PANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures. For more information, see “Modifying an SG Procedure to Use the SG Annotation Data Set” on page 1347.
SG Annotation Data Sets

About the SG Annotation Data Set

Once you have determined which annotation you want and how you want it to appear in the output, you can create the SG annotation data set. This data set contains the commands for creating one or more annotation elements. The annotations drawn by these commands can be added to SG procedure output.

Each observation represents a command to draw an annotation element or to continue an element. Reserved keywords are used for functions that specify the drawing operation.

You create the data set using the same methods that you use to create any SAS data set. The main distinctions are that the SG annotation data set uses reserved keywords for its variable names, and each observation represents a command to draw an annotation element.

Note: The most commonly used method for creating data sets is with a DATA step.

Here is an example of an SG annotation data set named LINE. The observations in this data set contain the commands that create a blue text label and a blue line.

Figure 14.1 LINE SG Annotation Data Set

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>function</th>
<th>x1</th>
<th>y1</th>
<th>label</th>
<th>x2</th>
<th>y2</th>
<th>textcolor</th>
<th>linelcolor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>text</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Average Height 62 Inches</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>line</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A blank denotes a missing value for a character variable. A '.' denotes a missing value for a numeric variable.

Each observation in this data set contains complete instructions for drawing an annotation. The value of the FUNCTION variable determines what the observation does. Other variables control how the function is performed.

This list describes each observation in LINE and the task that it performs:

1. This instruction writes a blue text inset at position (20,70). The value of the FUNCTION variable (TEXT) tells the program what to do. The values of the coordinate variables X1 and Y1 tell where to do it. The value of the attribute variable TEXTCOLOR specifies the color of the text inset.
   
   Note: The default drawing space for both observations is the graph area. For more information about drawing spaces, see “Controlling the Drawing Space” on page 1348.

2. This instruction draws a blue line that begins at position (10,60) and ends at (99,60). The value of the FUNCTION variable (LINE) tells the program what to do. The values of the coordinate variables X1, Y1, X2, and Y2 tell where to do it. The value of the attribute variable LINUECOLOR specifies the color of the line.
The following figure shows the blue text and line annotations created by the LINE data set displayed with an SGPLOT procedure that specifies a scatter plot.

**Figure 14.2** LINE SG Annotation Output

Here is the SAS code step that creates the LINE data set and generates the graph.

```sas
data Line;
  infile datalines dlm='#';
  length label $ 27
    textcolor $ 9
    linecolor $ 9;
  input function $ x1 y1 label x2 y2 textcolor linecolor;
  datalines;
  text # 20 # 70 # Average Height 62 Inches # . # . # blue #
  line # 10 # 60 #   # 99 # 60 #   # blue
;run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class sganno=Line;
  scatter x=weight y=height;
run;
```

**SG Annotation Variables**

When an SG annotation data set is processed, the SG procedure looks at the values of specific variables in order to draw annotation elements. Variables in the SG annotation data set have predefined names. In each observation, the procedure looks only for variables with those names. Other variables can be present, but they are ignored.

The variables can be categorized into the following main types:

- A FUNCTION variable specifies which annotation element to draw. For more information, see “SG Annotation Functions” on page 1346.
• Position variables specify the point or points at which to draw the graphics element.
• Coordinate system variables specify the drawing space to use for the annotation. For more information, see “Controlling the Drawing Space” on page 1348.
• Attribute variables specify the characteristics of the graphics element (for example, color, size, line style, text font).

All variables are described in the context of the functions that support the variables. For more information about the functions, see Chapter 15, “SG Annotation Function Dictionary,” on page 1351.

**SG Annotation Functions**

In an SG annotation data set, the FUNCTION variable accepts a set of predefined values (functions) that insert annotation elements into the graph. The value of the FUNCTION variable specifies what drawing action the observation performs. These functions act in conjunction with other variables that determine where and how to perform the action.

The following table summarizes the functions:

*Table 14.1 Summary of SG Annotation Functions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>Draws an arrow annotation. For more information, see “ARROW Function” on page 1351.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAGE</td>
<td>Specifies a graphic file to use for an image annotation. For more information, see “IMAGE Function” on page 1357.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LINE</td>
<td>Draws a line annotation. For more information, see “LINE Function” on page 1362.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVAL</td>
<td>Draws an oval or circle annotation. For more information, see “OVAL Function” on page 1368.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYCONT</td>
<td>Continues drawing a polygon that was begun with the POLYGON function, or a line that was begun with the POLYLINE function. For more information, see “POLYCONT Function” on page 1373.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYGON</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning point of a polygon. For more information, see “POLYGON Function” on page 1374.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLYLINE</td>
<td>Specifies the beginning point of a polyline, which is a connected series of line segments. For more information, see “POLYLINE Function” on page 1379.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECTANGLE</td>
<td>Draws a rectangle or square annotation. For more information, see “RECTANGLE Function” on page 1383.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXT</td>
<td>Places text in the graph output. For more information, see “TEXT Function” on page 1388.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Variables as Arguments

The function parameters are either numeric or character. Numeric parameters can be numeric constants or numeric column names associated with your data. Similarly, character parameters can be character column names.

When you specify variable column names for parameters, the DATA step for the annotation data set must read the observations from your data. This enables you to plot a series of labels, arrows, or other annotation based on the values in the data. See “Example 3: Create Custom Labels” on page 1400.

Modifying an SG Procedure to Use the SG Annotation Data Set

After you have created an SG annotation data set, you can modify the SG procedure to reference the annotation data. You can use annotation in the SGPLOT, SGPANEL, and SGSCATTER procedures.

To modify the procedure to use the SG annotation data set, add the following option to the procedure statement.

```sganno= annotation-data-set```

specifies the SG annotation data set that you want to use. For more information about SG annotation data sets, see “SG Annotation Data Sets” on page 1344.

You can also create margins around the graph by using the PAD= option.

```pad= dimension <units> | (pad-options)```

specifies the amount of extra space that is reserved along the edges of the graph. This option creates margins around the graph for company logos, annotated notes, and so on. You can also specify the unit of measurement. For a list of measurement units that are supported, see “Units of Measurement” on page 1277.

Use pad options to create non-uniform padding. Edges that are not assigned padding are padded with the default amount.

pad-options can be one or more of the following:

- `LEFT= dimension <units>` specifies the amount of extra space to add to the left edge.
- `RIGHT= dimension <units>` specifies the amount of extra space to add to the right edge.
- `TOP= dimension <units>` specifies the amount of extra space to add to the top edge.
- `BOTTOM= dimension <units>` specifies the amount of extra space to add to the bottom edge.
Controlling the Drawing Space

About the Drawing Space

You can control the position and scaling of your annotations by specifying the drawing space and units in the SG annotation data set. You have the option to specify the drawing space for the X or Y axes individually, or for both axes.

All annotations are rendered in one of four drawing areas:

- **graph area**: the entire region of the graph image. The graph area contains the axes, titles, footnotes, legends, and one or more cells.
- **layout area**: the area of the layout, not including any titles and footnotes.
- **wall area**: the area within the axes, including offsets. (This area is not available when using the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures.)
- **data area**: the area within the axes, not including offsets. (This area is not available when using the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures.)

Annotations can be rendered in the drawing areas using one of three units:

- percentage
- pixels
- data value (data area only)

Drawing Space Variables

You can specify the drawing space values for the following variables in the SG annotation data set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Supported Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DRAWSPACE</td>
<td>specifies the drawing space for the annotation</td>
<td>all except POLYCONT and TEXTCONT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1SPACE</td>
<td>specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.</td>
<td>all except TEXTCONT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2SPACE</td>
<td>specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second X coordinate.</td>
<td>ARROW, LINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y1SPACE</td>
<td>specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.</td>
<td>all except TEXTCONT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Supported Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y2SPACE</td>
<td>specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.</td>
<td>ARROW, LINE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawing Space Values

Here are the values that are used in the SG annotation data set to control the drawing space.

*Note:* For more information about the data, graph, layout, or wall areas, see “About the Drawing Space” on page 1348.

**DATAPERCENT**  
positioned and scaled as a percentage with respect to the data area.

**DATAPIXEL**  
positioned and scaled as pixels with respect to the data area.

**DATAVALUE**  
positioned and scaled with respect to the data values.

**GRAPHPERCENT**  
positioned and scaled as a percentage of the graph area.

*Note:* GRAPHPERCENT is the default value.

**GRAPHPIXEL**  
positioned and scaled as pixels with respect to the graph area.

**LAYOUTPERCENT**  
positioned and scaled as a percentage of the layout area.

**LAYOUTPIXEL**  
positioned and scaled as pixels with respect to the layout area.

**WALLPERCENT**  
positioned and scaled as a percentage of the wall area.

**WALLPIXEL**  
positioned and scaled as pixels with respect to the wall area.

*Note:* For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.
Chapter 15
SG Annotation Function

Dictionary

Dictionary
- ARROW Function
  Draws an arrow annotation from the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates to the specified (X2, Y2) coordinates.

Syntax
FUNCTION= “ARROW”;

Required Variables
X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”
  specifies the first X coordinate of the annotation.

  Use one of the following arguments:
  X1= numeric-value
    specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
XC1= "text-string"
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.

    Default none
---

X2= numeric-value | XC2= "text-string"
    specifies the second X coordinate of the annotation.

    Use one of the following arguments:
    X2= numeric-value
        specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
    XC2= "text-string"
        specifies the X coordinate for character data.

    Default none
---

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= "text-string"
    specifies the first Y coordinate of the annotation.

    Use one of the following arguments:
    Y1= numeric-value
        specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
    YC1= "text-string"
        specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

    Default none
---

Y2= numeric-value | YC2= "text-string"
    specifies the second Y coordinate of the annotation.

    Use one of the following arguments:
    Y2= numeric-value
        specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
    YC2= "text-string"
        specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

    Default none
---

Optional Variables

DIRECTION= "BOTH" | "IN" | "OUT"
    specifies the direction for arrows.

    "BOTH"
        Places the arrowhead at both ends of the line.
    "IN"
        Places the arrowhead at the source (X1 or Y1 coordinate) of the line.
    "OUT"
        Places the arrowhead at the tail end (X2 or Y2 coordinate) of the line.

    Default OUT
**DISCRETEOFFSET** = numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

**DRAWSPACE** = “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**LAYER** = “BACK” | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

**Interaction**
For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR** = “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color
You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**COLOR** attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”**
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

**LineStyle** attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”**
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

```
GraphData2
```

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**LINETHICKNESS= n**
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

**LineThickness** attribute in the graph’s current style

**SCALE= numeric-value**
specifies a scale factor for the arrowheads. Specify a positive number.

**SCALE** determined by the procedure

**SHAPE= “BARBED” | “CLOSED” | “FILLED” | “OPEN”**
specifies the shape of the arrowheads. Specify one of the following:

- **“BARBED”**
  a solid triangle with an indent at the base.

- **“CLOSED”**
  an outline of a triangle.

- **“FILLED”**
  a solid triangle.

- **“OPEN”**
  a triangle that resembles the letter "V".

**SHAPE** OPEN

**TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**TRANSPARENCY** 0.0

**URL=character-variable**
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

**URL** By default, no HTML links are created.
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGRSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

X2SPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X1SPACE= value, then the first X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

XAXIS= “X” | “X2”
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: X

Y1SPACE= “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:
• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPixel
• DATAVALE

Note: When a DATAVALE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPixel
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

Y2SPACE= “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.
draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y1SPACE= value, then the first Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2”

specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: Y

IMAGE Function

Specifies a graphic file to use for an image annotation. If no (X1, Y1) coordinates are provided, the image appears in the center of the graph.

Syntax

FUNCTION= "IMAGE";

Required Variable

IMAGE= “file-name”

specifies the image file to be displayed in the graphics output. Include the complete path and filename. The syntax of external file specifications varies across operating environments.

The path that you specify must be accessible to your SAS Studio server.
Optional Variables

ANCHOR= "TOPLEFT" | "TOP" | "TOPRIGHT" | "RIGHT" | "BOTTOMRIGHT" | "BOTTOM" | "BOTTOMLEFT" | "LEFT" | "CENTER"
specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default CENTER

BORDER= "TRUE" | "FALSE"
turns the border on and off.

Default FALSE

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

DRAWSPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPixel
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

HEIGHT= numeric-value
specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default Determined by the system
HEIGHTUNIT= “DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”
specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

Default  PERCENT

IMAGESCALE= “FIT” | “FITHEIGHT” | “FITWIDTH” | “TILE”
specifies how the image is scaled within the width and height. You can specify the
WIDTH and HEIGHT variables.

Defaults  FITWIDTH or FITHEIGHT if no size or if one size (either the width or
the height) is specified (to preserve aspect)
          FIT if width and height are both specified

LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK)
the graph.

Default  FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to
disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC
SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY
statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also
available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER
procedure.

LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a color of the border around the image, if displayed. You can specify a color
or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more
information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern of the border around the image, if displayed. You can
reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page
1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See  “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS= n
specifies the thickness of the border around the image, if displayed. You cannot
specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default  LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style
**ROTATE=** *degrees*

Rotates the image, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the image anchor point as shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive angles rotate the image counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the image clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

Default 0

Note When this option is used with a vector graph, the graph is rendered as an image.

**TRANSPARENCY=** *numeric-value*

Specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

**URL=** *character-variable*

Specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**WIDTH=** *numeric-value*

Specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default Determined by the system

**WIDTHUNIT=** “DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”

Specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

Default PERCENT

**X1=** *numeric-value | XC1=** *text-string“*

Specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

\[ X1 = \text{numeric-value} \]
   specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

\[ \text{XC1} = \text{"text-string"} \]
   specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

\[ \text{X1SPACE} = \text{"draw-space-value"} \]
   specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

\[ \text{draw-space-value} \] can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

   \textbf{Note:} When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

\textbf{Restriction} For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

\textbf{See} For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

\[ \text{XAXIS} = \text{“X”} | \text{“X2”} \]
   specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

\[ Y1 = \text{numeric-value} | \text{YC1} = \text{"text-string"} \]
   specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

\[ Y1 = \text{numeric-value} \]
   specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

Default 50

\[ \text{YC1} = \text{"text-string"} \]
   specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none
Y1SPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS= "Y" | "Y2"
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: Y

LINE Function

Draws a line annotation from the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates to the specified (X2,Y2) coordinates.

Syntax

FUNCTION= "LINE";

Required Variable

X1= numeric-value | XC1= "text-string"
specifies the first X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
XC1= “text-string” specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default    none

X2= numeric-value | XC2= “text-string” specifies the second X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X2= numeric-value specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC2= “text-string” specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default    none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string” specifies the first Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string” specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default    none

Y2= numeric-value | YC2= “text-string” specifies the second Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y2= numeric-value specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC2= “text-string” specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default    none

Optional Variables

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default    0.0 (no offset)

DRAWSPACE= “draw-space-value” specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPixel
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default

GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction

For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT” specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default

FRONT

Interaction

For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute” specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default

COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern” specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default

LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT= “style-element” specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2
LINETHICKNESS= \( n \)
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default: LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default: 0.0

URL=character-variable
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default: By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions: This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

\( draw-space-value \) can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
  
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.
See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**X2SPACE= “draw-space-value”**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second X coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

**Default** GRAPHPERCENT

**Restriction** For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**Note** If you do not also specify the X1SPACE= value, then the first X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS= “X” | “X2”**
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

**Default** X

**Y1SPACE= “draw-space-value”**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

Y2SPACE= “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPixel
- DATAVALUE
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.
- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y1SPACE= value, then the first Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2”
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y
OVAL Function

Draws an oval annotation around the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates using the specified height and width.

Tip: An easy way to draw a circle is to specify PIXEL for the HEIGHTUNIT and WIDTHUNIT variables and then provide the same value for the HEIGHT and WIDTH.

Syntax

FUNCTION= “OVAL”; 

Required Variables

HEIGHT= numeric-value
specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

WIDTH= numeric-value
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string”
specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value
specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”
specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none
### Optional Variables

**DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

**DISPLAY= “ALL” | “FILL” | “OUTLINE”**

specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default OUTLINE

**DRAWSPACE= “draw-space-value”**

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**

For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**FILLCOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”**

specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**Interaction**

This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.
FILLSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

Note Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

FILLTRANSPARENCY= numeric-value
specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

HEIGHTUNIT= “DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”
specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

Default PERCENT

LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS= n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.
**Default** LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

**ROTATE= degrees**
rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the oval anchor point as shown in the following figure.

![Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP]

Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

**Default** 0 (no rotation)

**TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value**
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**Default** 0.0

**URL=character-variable**
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.

**Interactions**
This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**WIDTHUNIT= "DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"**
specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

**Default** PERCENT

**X1SPACE= "draw-space-value"**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS= “X” | “X2”**

specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: X

**Y1SPACE= “draw-space-value”**

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.
**YAXIS** = “Y” | “Y2”  
 specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.  
 Default  Y

---

**POLYCONT Function**

Continues drawing a polygon that was begun with the POLYGON function, or a line that was begun with the POLYLINE function. POLYCONT specifies each successive point in the polygon or polyline.

---

**Syntax**

FUNCTION = “POLYCONT”;

**Required Variables**

X1 = numeric-value | XC1 = “text-string”  
 specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.  
 Use one of the following arguments:

X1 = numeric-value  
 specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1 = “text-string”  
 specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default  none

Y1 = numeric-value | YC1 = “text-string”  
 specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.  
 Use one of the following arguments:

Y1 = numeric-value  
 specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1 = “text-string”  
 specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default  none

**Optional Variables**

X1SPACE = “draw-space-value”  
 specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.
Y1SPACE= "draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

\textit{Note:} When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

\textbf{POLYGON Function}

Specifies the beginning point of a polygon. A polygon is a connected series of lines that form a closed shape. This function is used in conjunction with two or more POLYCONT functions to define vertex points.
for the polygon. Associated variables can define the fill pattern and color, as well as the line type that outlines the polygon.

**Requirement:** The SG annotation data set must also specify at least two instances of the POLYCONT function immediately after the POLYGON function.

---

**Syntax**

FUNCTION= “POLYGON”;

**Required Variable**

X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”

specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value

specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string”

specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default  none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”

specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value

specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”

specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default  none

**Optional Variables**

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default  0.0 (no offset)

DISPLAY= “ALL” | “FILL” | “OUTLINE”

specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default  OUTLINE

DRAWSPACE= “draw-space-value”

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**FILLCOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”**

specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default: COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction: This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

**FILLSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”**

specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

*Note:* Only the/color attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

See: “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**FILLTRANSPARENCY= numeric-value**

specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default: 0.0

**LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT”**

specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default: FRONT
Interaction

For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”**

specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default: COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”**

specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default: LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINESTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”**

specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**LINETHICKNESS= n**

specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default: LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

**TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value**

specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default: 0.0

**URL=character-variable**

specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default: By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions

This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**X1SPACE= “draw-space-value”**

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.
draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS=** “X” | “X2”

specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: X

**Y1SPACE=** “draw-space-value”

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT
Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPX, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPX values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2” specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.
Default Y

POLYLIN Function

Specifies the beginning point of a polyline, which is a connected series of line segments. This function is used in conjunction with one or more POLYCONT functions to draw a series of connected straight lines.

Requirement: The SG annotation data set must also specify at least one instance of the POLYCONT function immediately after the POLYLIN function.

Note: The POLYLIN object is similar to a POLYGON, except that the POLYLIN object does not need to be a closed shape.

Syntax

FUNCTION= “POLYLIN”;

Required Variables

X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string” specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string” specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string” specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string” specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none
Optional Variables

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

DRAWSPACE= “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:
GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS= n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default  LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default  0.0

URL=character-variable
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

XSPACE= “draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note:  When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS= “X” | “X2”**

specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: X

**Y1SPACE= “draw-space-value”**

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

`draw-space-value` can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2”**

specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: Y
**RECTANGLE Function**

Draws a rectangle annotation around the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates using the specified height and width. By default, the (X1, Y1) coordinates constitute the center of the rectangle, though you can change this behavior using the ANCHOR option.

**Tip:** An easy way to draw a square is to specify PIXEL for the HEIGHTUNIT and WIDTHUNIT variables and then provide the same value for the HEIGHT and WIDTH.

**Syntax**

FUNCTION= "RECTANGLE";

**Required Variables**

**HEIGHT= numeric-value**  
specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

**WIDTH= numeric-value**  
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

**X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”**  
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

- **X1= numeric-value**  
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

- **XC1= “text-string”**  
specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”**  
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

- **Y1= numeric-value**  
specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

- **YC1= “text-string”**  
specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none
**Optional Variables**

ANCHOR= "TOPLEFT" | "TOP" | "TOPRIGHT" | "RIGHT" | "BOTTOMRIGHT" | "BOTTOM" | "BOTTOMLEFT" | "LEFT" | "CENTER"

specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default CENTER

CORNERRADIUS= numeric-value

specifies the roundness of the corners of rectangles. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely rectangular) to 1.0 (oval).

Default 0.0

DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default 0.0 (no offset)

DISPLAY= “ALL” | “FILL” | “OUTLINE”

specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default OUTLINE

DRAWSPACE= “draw-space-value”

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note*: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.
## Rectangle Function

**FILLCOLOR=** “color” | “style-attribute”

specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**_DEFAULT** COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**Interaction** This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

**FILLSTYLEELEMENT=** “style-element”

specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

**Note** Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

**See** “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**FILLTRANSPARENCY= numeric-value**

specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**_DEFAULT** 0.0

**HEIGHTUNIT=** “DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”

specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

**_DEFAULT** PERCENT

**LAYER=** “BACK” | “FRONT”

specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

**_DEFAULT** FRONT

**Interaction** For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR=** “color” | “style-attribute”

specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**_DEFAULT** COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style
LINEPATTERN= "line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT= "style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See  “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS= n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default  LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

ROTATE= degrees
rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the rectangle anchor point as shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

Default  0 (no rotation)

TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default  0.0

URL=character-variable
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.
This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**WIDTHUNIT=** "DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"

specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

Default PERCENT

**X1SPACE=** "draw-space-value"

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

**Restriction**

For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS=** "X" | "X2"

specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

**Y1SPACE=** "draw-space-value"

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2”**

specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y

---

**TEXT Function**

Places text in the graph output. Associated variables can control the color, size, font, base angle, and rotation of the characters displayed. If you do not supply the (X1, Y1) coordinates, the text is placed in the center of the graph.

**Syntax**

FUNCTION= “TEXT”;

**Required Variable**

**LABEL= “text-string”**

specifies the text label. The text-string can contain superscripts, subscripts, and Unicode characters by using ODS escapement notation. Here is a simple example:

```
data anno;
  function="text";
  label="This label is rich(*ESC*)\{sup '2}\"; 
run;
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class sganno=anno;
  scatter x=weight y=height;
run;
```

You can invoke a macro that returns a string. For example: `label="%mylabel"`, where `mylabel` is the name of the macro.

**Note:** Some combinations of characters can result in warning messages written to the log. The actual warning varies with the types of characters. For example, `label="95%Conf Interval"` and `label="95%Conf Interval"` both produce a warning, although the annotation is drawn in both cases. There are several ways to avoid the warning message:
• add a space after the % or & character.
• escape the % character with a second % character. For example:
  label="95%%Conf Interval"
• use the %NRQUOTE macro function. For example:
  label="95%nrquote(\&)Conf Interval"

**Optional Variables**

**ANCHOR=** "TOPLEFT" | "TOP" | "TOPRIGHT" | "RIGHT" | "BOTTOMRIGHT" | "BOTTOM" | "BOTTOMLEFT" | "LEFT" | "CENTER"

specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default: CENTER

**BORDER=** "TRUE" | "FALSE"

turns the border on and off.

Default: FALSE

**DISCRETEOFFSET= numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space. Specify a value from -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset).

Default: 0.0 (no offset)

**DRAWSPACE=** "draw-space-value"

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify X1SPACE and Y1SPACE individually.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)
Restriction  For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only
GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and
LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See  For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values”
on page 1349.

FILLCOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies the background color for the text annotation. You can specify a color or a
style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more
information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

FILLTRANSPARENCY= numeric-value
specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from
0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default  0.0

JUSTIFY= “CENTER” | “LEFT” | “RIGHT”
specifies the text justification.

Default  LEFT

LAYER= “BACK” | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK)
the graph.

Default  FRONT

Interaction  For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to
disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC
SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY
statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also
available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER
procedure.

LINECOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the border of the text annotation. You can specify a color or a
style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more
information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction  This option takes effect only if BORDER= “TRUE”.

LINEPATTERN= “line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern for the border of the text annotation. You can reference SAS
patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction  This option takes effect only if BORDER= “TRUE”.

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LINESTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:
GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS= n
specifies the line thickness of the border of the text annotation. You cannot specify
the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction This option takes effect only if BORDER= “TRUE”.

ROTATE= degrees
rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal
line extended to the right through the text box anchor point as shown in the following
figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Text</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Text</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Text</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>Text</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate
the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute
value.

Default 0 (no rotation)

TEXTCOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies the text color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element
attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more
information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

TEXTFONT= “font-family”
specifies the font family for the annotation. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType
system fonts.

Default FontFamily attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current
style.

TEXTSIZE= n
specifies the font size of the annotation.
TEXTSTYLE= “ITALIC” | “NORMAL”  
specifies whether the annotation characters are italic (ITALIC) or normal (NORMAL).

TEXTSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element” 
specifies a style element for the text. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

TEXTWEIGHT= “BOLD” | “NORMAL”  
specifies whether the annotation characters are bold (BOLD) or normal (NORMAL).

TRANSPARENCY= numeric-value  
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

URL=character-variable  
specifies a character variable that contains URLs for web pages to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

WIDTH= numeric-value  
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

X1= numeric-value  | XC1= “text-string”  
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value  
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
XC1=  "text-string"
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.
    
    Default  none
    
    X1SPACE=  "draw-space-value"
    specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s X coordinate.

    draw-space-value can be one of the following:
    
    •  DATAPERCENT
    •  DATAPIXEL
    •  DATAVALUE

    Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the
          annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1
          columns for those values.
    
    •  GRAPHPERCENT
    •  GRAPHPIXEL
    •  LAYOUTPERCENT
    •  LAYOUTPIXEL
    •  WALLPERCENT
    •  WALLPIXEL

    Default  GRAPHPERCENT
    
    Restriction  For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only
                 GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and
                 LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.
    
    See  For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values”
         on page 1349.

    XAXIS=  "X" |  "X2"
    specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.
    
    Default  X
    
    Y1=  numeric-value |  YC1=  "text-string"
    specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

    Y1=  numeric-value
        specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
        
        Default  50
    
    YC1=  "text-string"
        specifies the Y coordinate for character data.
        
        Default  none
    
    Y1SPACE=  "draw-space-value"
    specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s Y coordinate.
draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS= “Y” | “Y2”

specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: Y

---

**TEXTCONT Function**

Continues a text string that was started using the TEXT function. You can set the continued text apart from the main text by specifying different text attributes.

**Syntax**

FUNCTION= “TEXTCONT”;

**Required Variable**

LABEL= “text-string”

specifies the text label. The text-string can contain superscripts, subscripts, and Unicode characters by using ODS escapement notation. Here is a simple example:

data anno;
  infile datalines dlm='#';
  length function $8 label $35;
  input function $ label $ textcolor $;
  datalines;
  text # This label is rich(*ESC*){sup '2'} # black
textcont # rich{*ESC*}{sup '2'} green # green
;
run;

proc sgplot data=sashelp.class sganno=anno;
  scatter x=weight y=height;
run;

You can invoke a macro that returns a string. For example: label="%mylabel", where mylabel is the name of the macro.

Note: Some combinations of characters can result in warning messages written to the log. The actual warning varies with the types of characters. For example, label="95&Conf Interval" and label="95%Conf Interval" both produce a warning, although the annotation is drawn in both cases. There are several ways to avoid the warning message:

- add a space after the % or & character.
- escape the % character with a second % character. For example: label="95%%Conf Interval"
- use the %NRQUOTE macro function. For example: label="95%nrquote(&)Conf Interval"

Optional Variables

TEXTCOLOR= “color” | “style-attribute”
specifies the text color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

TEXTFONT= “font-family”
specifies the font family for the annotation. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType system fonts.

Default FontFamily attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TEXTSIZE= n
specifies the font size of the annotation.

Default FontSize attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TEXTSTYLE= “ITALIC” | “NORMAL”
specifies whether the annotation characters are italic (ITALIC) or normal (NORMAL).

Default FontStyle attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TEXTSTYLEELEMENT= “style-element”
specifies a style element for the text. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2
See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**TEXTWEIGHT= “BOLD” | “NORMAL”**
specifies whether the annotation characters are bold (BOLD) or normal (NORMAL).

Default FontWeight attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

---

### Examples

#### Example 1: Create an Arrow in a Paneled Graph

**Features:** ARROW

This example uses the SGPANEL procedure to create an arrow near the middle data point for the height variable in each panel.

**Output**

![Graph with arrows](image)

**Program**

```plaintext
data annoArrow;
retain drawspace "layoutpercent" linecolor "blue";
input function $ x1 y1 x2 y2 shape $ direction $;
datalines;
```


Program Description

Create an SG annotation data set.

    data annoArrow;
    retain drawspace "layoutpercent" linecolor "blue";
    input function $ x1 y1 x2 y2 shape $ direction $;
    datalines;
    arrow 30 50 40 50 barbed in
    arrow 65 63 75 63 barbed out
    ;
    run;

Create the panel with the annotation.

    proc sgpanel data=sashelp.class sganno=annoArrow;
    panelby sex;
    scatter x=weight y=height;
    run;

Example 2: Create a Tabular Text Annotation

Features:  TEXT annotation
           PAD option

This example uses the SGPLOT procedure to create an axis-aligned table to the right of a horizontal bar chart.
Program

data anno;
length ylspace $ 12 label $ 6;
set sashelp.class (keep=name weight);
rename name=yc1;
retain ylspace "datavalue" xlspace "graphpercent" x1 90 function "text"
    textcolor "black" textweight "normal" y1 . anchor "right";
label=label(put(weight, F5.1));
run;

data temp;
length ylspace $ 12 label $ 6;
set sashelp.class (keep=name age);
rename name=yc1;
retain ylspace "datavalue" xlspace "graphpercent" x1 95 function "text"
    textcolor "black" textweight "normal";
label=label(put(age, F2.0));
run;

data headers;
length textweight $ 6;
retain ylspace "graphpercent" xlspace "graphpercent" function "text" y1 90
    textcolor "black" textweight "bold";
x1=87;
label="WEIGHT";
output;
x1=95;
label="AGE";
output;
run;

proc append base=anno (drop=weight) data=temp (drop=age) force nowarn;
run;
proc append base=anno (drop=weight) data=headers force nowarn;
run;
title1 "Class Statistics";
title2 = " ";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class sganno=anno pad=(right=25%);
hbar name / response=height datalabel nostatlabel
categoryorder=respdesc;
run;
title1;

Program Description

Create a data set with the Weight column. Use annotation variables to define attributes for the weight text.

data anno;
length y1space $12 label $6;
set sashelp.class (keep=name weight);
rename name=yc1;
retain y1space "datavalue" x1space "graphpercent" x1 90 function "text"
   textcolor "black" textweight "normal" y1 . anchor "right";
label=put(weight, F5.1);
run;

Create a data set with the Age column. Use annotation variables to define attributes for the age text.

data temp;
length y1space $12 label $6;
set sashelp.class (keep=name age);
rename name=yc1;
retain y1space "datavalue" x1space "graphpercent" x1 95 function "text"
   textcolor "black" textweight "normal";
label=put(age, F2.0);
run;

Create the positions for the two columns of the table in the graph area.

data headers;
length textweight $6;
retain y1space "graphpercent" x1space "graphpercent" function "text" y1 90
   textcolor "black" textweight "bold";
x1=87;
label="WEIGHT";
output;
x1=95;
label="AGE";
output;
run;

Append the observations of TEMP to ANNO, and then append the observations of HEADERS.

proc append base=anno (drop=weight) data=temp (drop=age) force nowarn;
run;
proc append base=anno (drop=weight) data=headers force nowarn;
run;

Create the plot with the annotation.

title1 "Class Statistics";
title2 "   ";
proc sgplot data=sashelp.class sganno=anno pad=(right=25%);
hbar name / response=height datalabel nostatlabel
categoryorder=respdesc;
run;
title1;

Example 3: Create Custom Labels

Overview

This example demonstrates how to create custom category labels for a horizontal bar chart. The bar chart plots the average highway mileage (response) by vehicle type (category). Ordinarily, the category labels for a horizontal bar chart appear on the Y axis to the left of each bar. This example demonstrates how to print the labels on the left end of each bar instead. This example also uses the sheen data skin on the bars. Because of the reflection on the sheen data skin, the labels are raised slightly to center the label in the reflection on each bar. Finally, the label text color uses the contrast color.

The following figure shows the final graph.

Program

/* Summarize the highway mileage data in SASHELP.CARS. */
proc summary data=sashelp.cars nway;
   class type;
   var mpg_highway;
   output out=mileage mean(mpg_highway) = mpg_highway;
run;
Program Description

**Summarize the highway mileage data in SASHELP.CARS.** Because a label is needed for each unique value of vehicle type, the data in SASHELP.CARS is first summarized for the Mpg_Highway column using the Type column as the class variable. This step generates a data set that contains one observation for each unique value of Type. See “Listing of the Mileage Data Set” on page 1402.

```sas
/* Summarize the highway mileage data in SASHELP.CARS. */
proc summary data=sashelp.cars nway;
  class type;
  var mpg_highway;
  output out=mileage mean(mpg_highway) = mpg_highway;
run;
```

**Create the annotation data set.** The Mileage data set is used to create the annotation data set Anno. The DATA step in the Anno data set reads the observations from the Mileage data set. The Type column is used to set the Label column and is then renamed to YC1. The remaining columns from the Mileage data set are then dropped. The X1 column is added and set to 2 in order to position the labels on the left end of each bar. The DiscreteOffset column is added and set to 0.1 in order to center the labels in the sheen data skin reflection on each bar. Additional columns are added to specify other attributes of the labels.

```sas
/* Create the annotation data set. */
data anno;
  retain function "text" drawspace "datavalue"
    textfont "Arial" textweight "bold"
    textcolor "GraphData1:contrastColor"
    width 100 widthunit "pixel"
    anchor "left" x1 2
    discreteoffset 0.1;
  set mileage(keep=type);
  rename type=yc1;
  length label $12;
  label=type;
run;
```
Create the plot. The HBARPARM statement is used to generate the horizontal bar chart from the summarized mileage data.

```sas
/* Create the plot. */
title "Average Highway Mileage by Vehicle Type";
proc sgplot data=mileage sganno=anno;
    hbarparm category=type response=mpg_highway /
        dataskin=sheen;
    xaxis label="Average Highway MPG";
    yaxis display=none;
run;
title;
```

Listing of the Mileage Data Set

Here is a listing of the Mileage data set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th><em>TYPE</em></th>
<th><em>FREQ</em></th>
<th>mpg_city</th>
<th>mpg_highway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55.0000</td>
<td>56.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SUV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>16.1000</td>
<td>20.5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sedan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>21.0840</td>
<td>28.6298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18.4082</td>
<td>25.4898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.5000</td>
<td>21.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.1000</td>
<td>27.9000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About the SG Annotation Macros

You can use SG annotation macros within a SAS DATA step to simplify the process of creating annotation observations. With a macro, you specify a function and assign variable values in one step without having to write explicit variable assignment statements. You can mix assignment statements and macro calls in the same DATA step.

The following sections describe all of the annotation macros and include information about accessing and using macros.
Using the SG Annotation Macros

Macro Structure

The general form of an SG annotation macro is

```sas
%MACRO (parameters);
```

In general, the macro name represents a function and the parameters contain the values for the variables that can be used with the function.

The parameters can be specified in any order.

Each of the parameters in the SGANNO macros corresponds to a variable in the SG annotation data set.

The parameters are either numeric or character. Numeric parameters can be numeric constants or numeric variable names that have been initialized to the appropriate value. Character parameters must be enclosed in quotation marks or specified as character variable names. For more information about specifying variable names, see “Data-Driven Macro Parameters” on page 1407.

The SG annotation facility assigns the parameter values to the corresponding annotation variables. Therefore, the observations in an annotation data set that is created with macros look the same as the ones that you create with assignment statements. For example, the following two statements are equivalent:

```sas
%sgetext (x1=10, y1=15, label="My Text", justify="center");
```

```sas
function="text"; x1=10; y1=15; label="My Text"; justify="center"; output;
```

Making the Macros Available

To use the SG annotation macros, you must compile the macros by issuing the `%SGANNO` macro:

```sas
%SGANNO
```

The `%SGANNO` macro must be run before any other SG annotation macros are used in a SAS session. A message appears in the SAS log indicating that the SG annotation macros are available.

Example

The following sample program identifies the basic elements of an annotation program.
The %SGANNO macro compiles all of the SG annotation macros and makes them available.

The DATA step creates the annotation data.

The %SGRECTANGLE macro draws a 30-by-40 rectangle, starting from point (50,50). By default, the rectangle is positioned and scaled as a percentage of the graph area.

The %SGARROW macro draws a red arrow from point (51, 50) to point (30, 35). The X1 value overrides the X1 value that was specified in the call to %SGRECTANGLE. The Y1 parameter is not specified, so the arrow uses the Y1 value that was specified in the call to %SGRECTANGLE.

By default, the rectangle and the arrow are positioned and scaled as a percentage of the graph area.

The SGPLOT procedure statement uses the SGANNO= option to reference the annotation data set.

Here is the graphics output:

Here is the SGANNODATA data set:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
<th>LINECOLOR</th>
<th>X1</th>
<th>Y1</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>WIDTH</th>
<th>X2</th>
<th>Y2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>RECTANGLE</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ARROW</td>
<td>red</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resetting Parameter Values

By default, a macro call retains all variable values that were set in previous macro calls. You have two options for resetting the values:

- To reset individual variable values on a subsequent macro call, set new values for the corresponding parameters in that macro call.
- To re-initialize all variable values on any macro call, specify RESET="ALL" among the macro's parameters.

For example, the %SGARROW macro draws an arrow between two points and requires values for both points: (x1,y1) and (x2,y2). To draw two arrows from the same starting point but to different end points, you can omit the X1 and Y1 parameters in the second macro call.

```plaintext
%sgarrow(x1=34, y1=30, x2=62, y2=64, linecolor="red");
%sgarrow(x2=45, y2=40, linecolor="green");
%sgarrow(reset="all", x1=60, y1=83, x2=79, y2=83);
```

In the previous example:
- The first macro call draws a red arrow from point (34, 30) to point (62, 64).
- The second macro call draws a green arrow from point (34, 30) to point (45, 40).
- The third macro call resets all macro-variable values and draws a default-colored arrow from point (60, 83) to point (79, 83).

SG Annotation Macro Summary

The following table summarizes the tasks performed by the Annotate macros.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%SGANNO_HELP</td>
<td>displays help for using the SG annotation macros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGARROW</td>
<td>draws an arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGIMAGE</td>
<td>draws an image</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGLINE</td>
<td>draws a line from one point to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGOVAL</td>
<td>draws an oval or a circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGPOLYCONT</td>
<td>continues drawing a polygon or a polyline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGPOLYGON</td>
<td>draws a polygon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGPOLYLINE</td>
<td>draws a polyline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGRECTANGLE</td>
<td>draws a rectangle or a square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGTEXT</td>
<td>begins drawing text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data-Driven Macro Parameters

The macro parameters are either numeric or character. Numeric parameters can be numeric constants or numeric variable column names associated with your data. Similarly, character parameters can be character column names.

When you specify variable names for macro parameters, the DATA step for the annotation data set must read the observations from your data. This enables you to plot a series of labels, arrows, or other annotation based on the values in the second data set. For an example of using variable names, see “Example: Create Custom Labels” on page 1455.

Dictionary

%SGANNO_HELP Macro

displays help for using the SG annotation macros.

Syntax

%SGANNO_HELP(macro-name) | (ALL)

Required Argument

(macro-name) | (ALL)

- To request help for a specific macro, use the form %SGANNO_HELP(macro-name), where macro-name is the name of the desired macro. For example:

  %sganno_help(sgrectangle);

- To request help for all of the SG annotation macros, use the form %SGANNO_HELP(ALL).

%SGARROW Macro

Draws an arrow from (X1, Y1) to (X2, Y2).

Requirement: You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

Syntax

%SGARROW (X1=numeric-value | XC1="text-string",
Y1=numeric-value | YC1="text-string",
X2=numeric-value | XC2="text-string",
Y2=numeric-value | YC2="text-string",
<options>)

**Required Arguments**

**X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”**
specifies the first X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value
    specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string”
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

**X2= numeric-value | XC2= “text-string”**
specifies the second X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X2= numeric-value
    specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC2= “text-string”
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”**
specifies the first Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value
    specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”
    specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Y2= numeric-value | YC2= “text-string”**
specifies the second Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y2= numeric-value
    specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC2= “text-string”
    specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none
Optional Arguments

**DIRECTION=**"BOTH" | "IN" | "OUT"

specifies the direction for arrows.

"BOTH"
Placed the arrowhead at both ends of the line.

"IN"
Placed the arrowhead at the source (X1 or Y1 coordinate) of the line.

"OUT"
Places the arrowhead at the tail end (X2 or Y2 coordinate) of the line.

Default OUT

**DISCRETOFFSET=**numeric-value

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

**DRAWSPACE=**"draw-space-value"

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.
ID="annotation-identifier"
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

LAYER="BACK" | "FRONT"
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR="color" | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS=n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

RESET="ALL"
Re-initializes all variables.

SCALE=numeric-value
specifies a scale factor for the arrowheads. Specify a positive number.

Default determined by the procedure
SHAPE="BARBED" | "CLOSED" | "FILLED" | "OPEN"
specifies the shape of the arrowheads. Specify one of the following:

"BARBED"
a solid triangle with an indent at the base.

"CLOSED"
an outline of a triangle.

"FILLED"
a solid triangle.

"OPEN"
a triangle that resembles the letter "V".

Default OPEN

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL
X2SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default  GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction  For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note  If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See  For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

XAXIS="X" | “X2”
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default  X

Y1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SG PANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

Y2SPACE="draw-space-value"

specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SG PANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y1SPACE= value, then the first Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.
YAXIS=“Y” | “Y2”
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y

%SGIMAGE Macro

%SGIMAGE Macro displays an image.

**Requirement:**
You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

**Syntax**

%SGIMAGE (IMAGE="file-specification" <x1, y1, options>)

**Required Argument**

**IMAGE="file-specification"**
specifies the image file to be displayed in the graphics output. Include the complete path and filename. The syntax of external file specifications varies across operating environments.

The path that you specify must be accessible to your SAS Studio server.

**Optional Arguments**

**ANCHOR="TOPLEFT" | "TOP" | "TOPRIGHT" | "RIGHT" | "BOTTOMRIGHT" | "BOTTOM" | "BOTTOMLEFT" | "LEFT" | "CENTER"**
specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default CENTER

**BORDER="TRUE" | "FALSE"**
turns the border on and off.

Default FALSE

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

**DRAWSPACE="draw-space-value"**
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.
**draw-space-value** can be one of the following:

- **DATAPERCENT**
- **DATAPIXEL**
- **DATAVALUE**

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- **GRAPHPERCENT**
- **GRAPHPIXEL**
- **LAYOUTPERCENT**
- **LAYOUTPIXEL**
- **WALLPERCENT**
- **WALLPIXEL**

**Default**

- **GRAPHPERCENT** (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**

- For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**HEIGHT=** *numeric-value*  

specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

**Default**

- Determined by the system

**HEIGHTUNIT=** *“DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”*  

specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

**Default**

- **PERCENT**

**ID=** *“annotation-identifier”*  

Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

**Default**

- All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

**IMAGESCALE=** *“FIT” | “FITHEIGHT” | “FITWIDTH” | “TILE”*  

specifies how the image is scaled within the width and height. You can specify the WIDTH and HEIGHT variables.

**Defaults**

- FITWIDTH or FITHEIGHT if no size or if one size (either the width or the height) is specified (to preserve aspect)

- FIT if width and height are both specified
LAYER="BACK" | "FRONT"
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default  FRONT

Interaction  For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR= "color" | "style-attribute"
specifies a color of the border around the image, if displayed. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See  “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS=n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default  LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

RESET="ALL"
Re-initializes all variables.

ROTATE= degrees
rotates the image, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the image anchor point as shown in the following figure.
Positive angles rotate the image counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the image clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

**Default** 0

**Note** When this option is used with a vector graph, the graph is rendered as an image.

**TRANSPARENCY=** numeric-value  
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.  
**Default** 0.0  
**Range** 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

**URL=** "text-string"  
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.  
**Default** By default, no HTML links are created.  
**Interactions** This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.  
This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

**WIDTH=** numeric-value  
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.  
**Default** Determined by the system

**WIDTHUNIT=** "DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"  
specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.  
**Default** PERCENT

**X1=** numeric-value | **XC1=** "text-string"  
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.  
Use one of the following arguments:  
**X1=** numeric-value  
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
XC1="text-string"
specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

XAXIS="X" | "X2"
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= "text-string"
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value
specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= "text-string"
specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

Y1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.
draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

**Default**  
GRAPHPERCENT

**Restriction**  
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**Note**  
If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

**See**  
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**YAXIS=** **“Y” | “Y2”**  
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

**Default**  
Y

---

**%%SGLINE Macro**

Draws a line from (X1, Y1) to (X2,Y2).

**Requirement:**  
You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

**Syntax**

%%SGLINE (X1=numeric-value | XC1="text-string",  
Y1=numeric-value | YC1="text-string",  
X2=numeric-value | XC2="text-string",  
Y2=numeric-value | YC2="text-string",  
<options>)
**Required Arguments**

**X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”**

specifies the first X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value

specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string”

specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

**X2= numeric-value | XC2= “text-string”**

specifies the second X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X2= numeric-value

specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC2= “text-string”

specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”**

specifies the first Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value

specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”

specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Y2= numeric-value | YC2= “text-string”**

specifies the second Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y2= numeric-value

specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC2= “text-string”

specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Optional Arguments**

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value**

specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)
**DRAWSPACE=**“draw-space-value”

specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

**Default**

GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**

For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**ID=**“annotation-identifier”

Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

**Default**

All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

**LAYER=**“BACK” | “FRONT”

specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

**Default**

FRONT

**Interaction**

For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.
LINECOLOR="color" | "style-attribute"
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default  COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default  LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See  “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS=n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default  LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

RESET=“ALL”
Re-initializes all variables.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default  0.0

Range  0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default  By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions  This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

X2SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPXEL
- DATAVLUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X1SPACE= value, then the first X coordinate uses the default drawing space.
See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS=“X” | “X2”**
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

**Y1SPACE=“draw-space-value”**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

**Restriction**
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**Note**
If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**Y2SPACE=“draw-space-value”**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note
If you do not also specify the Y1SPACE= value, then the first Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS=“Y” | “Y2”
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y

%SGOVAL Macro
Draws an oval annotation around the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates using the specified height and width.

Requirement: You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

Syntax
%SGOVAL ( HEIGHT=numeric-value, WIDTH=numeric-value,
X1=numeric-value | XC1=“text-string”,
Y1=numeric-value | YC1=“text-string”, <options>)

Required Arguments
HEIGHT=numeric-value
specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

WIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default none

X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:
X1= numeric-value
    specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= “text-string”
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”
    specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value
    specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”
    specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

**Optional Arguments**

**DISCRETEOFFSET=numerical-value**
    specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

**DISPLAY=“ALL” | “FILL” | “OUTLINE”**
    specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default OUTLINE

**DRAWSPACE=“draw-space-value”**
    specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL
**Default**

- GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

**Restriction**

For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**See**

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

---

**FILLCOLOR=“color” | “style-attribute”**

specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**

- COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**Interaction**

This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

---

**FILLSTYLEELEMENT=“style-element”**

specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

**Note**

Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

**See**

“Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300.

---

**FILLTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value**

specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

**Default**

- 0.0

---

**HEIGHTUNIT=“DATA” | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”**

specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

**Default**

- PERCENT

---

**ID=“annotation-identifier”**

Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

**Default**

- All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

---

**LAYER=“BACK” | “FRONT”**

specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

**Default**

- FRONT

**Interaction**

For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC

---
SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR="color" | "style-attribute"**
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

```
GraphData2:Color
```
You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"**
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINESTYLEELEMEENT="style-element"**
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

```
GraphData2
```
See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**LINETHICKNESS=n**
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

**RESET="ALL"**
Re-initializes all variables.

**ROTA TE= degrees**
rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the oval anchor point as shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="no rotation" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROTATE=180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="180 degrees rotation" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.
TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

WIDTHUNIT="DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"
specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

Default PERCENT

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.
See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**XAXIS=“X” | “X2”**
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

**Y1SPACE=“draw-space-value”**
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

*Note:* When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

**Restriction**
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

**Note**
If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

**YAXIS=“Y” | “Y2”**
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y

%SGPOLYCONT Macro

Continues drawing a polygon that was begun with the %SGPOLYGON macro, or a line that was begun with the %SGPOLYLINE macro. %SGPOLYCONT specifies each successive point in the polygon or polyline.

**Requirement:** You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.
Syntax

%SGPOLYCONT (X1=numeric-value | XC1="text-string", 
Y1=numeric-value | YC1="text-string", <options>)

Required Arguments

X1= numeric-value | XC1= “text-string”
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

- X1= numeric-value
  specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
- XC1= “text-string”
  specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:

- Y1= numeric-value
  specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
- YC1= “text-string”
  specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default none

Optional Arguments

ID=“annotation-identifier”
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

RESET=“ALL”
Re-initializes all variables.

X1SPACE=“draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

- draw-space-value can be one of the following:
  - DATAPERCENT
  - DATAPIXEL
  - DATAVALUE
When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPERCENT
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPERCENT, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

Y1SPACE=“draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPERCENT
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPERCENT, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.
%SGPOLYGON Macro

Specifies the beginning point of a polygon. A polygon is a connected series of lines that form a closed shape. This function is used in conjunction with two or more %SGPOLYCONT functions to define vertex points for the polygon. Associated variables can define the fill pattern and color, as well as the line type that outlines the polygon.

**Requirement:** You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

**Syntax**

%SGPOLYGON (X1=numeric-value | XC1=“text-string”, Y1=numeric-value | YC1=“text-string”, <options>)

**Required Arguments**

- **X1=numeric-value | XC1=“text-string”**
  - specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
  - Use one of the following arguments:
    - X1= numeric-value
      - specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
    - XC1= “text-string”
      - specifies the X coordinate for character data.
  - Default: none

- **Y1=numeric-value | YC1=“text-string”**
  - specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.
  - Use one of the following arguments:
    - Y1= numeric-value
      - specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
    - YC1= “text-string”
      - specifies the Y coordinate for character data.
  - Default: none

**Optional Arguments**

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
  - specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.
  - Default: 0.0 (no offset)
  - Range: -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)
DISPLAY="ALL" | "FILL" | "OUTLINE"
specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default OUTLINE

DRAWSPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

FILLCOLOR="color" | "style-attribute"
specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

FILLSTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

Note Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.
FILLTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

ID="annotation-identifier"
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

LAYER="BACK" | "FRONT"
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR="color" | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS=n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.
Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

RESET="ALL"
Re-initializes all variables.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0
Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.
Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT
Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.
**XAXIS=**“X” | “X2”  
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.  

Default: X  

**Y1SPACE=**“draw-space-value”  
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.  

*draw-space-value* can be one of the following:  

- DATA PERCENT  
- DATA PIXEL  
- DATA VALUE  

*Note:* When a DATA VALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.  

- GRAPH PERCENT  
- GRAPH PIXEL  
- LAYOUT PERCENT  
- LAYOUT PIXEL  
- WALL PERCENT  
- WALL PIXEL  

Default: GRAPH PERCENT  

**Restriction:** For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPH PERCENT, GRAPH PIXEL, LAYOUT PERCENT, and LAYOUT PIXEL values are valid.  

**Note:** If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.  

**See:** For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.  

**YAXIS=**“Y” | “Y2”  
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.  

Default: Y  

---

**%SGPOLYLINE Macro**  

Specifies the beginning point of a polyline, which is a connected series of line segments. This function is used in conjunction with one or more %SGPOLYCONT functions to draw a series of connected straight lines.  

**Requirement:** You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.
Syntax

%SGPOLYLINE (X1=numeric-value | XC1="text-string", Y1=numeric-value | YC1="text-string", <options>)

Required Arguments

X1= numeric-value | XC1="text-string"
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:
X1= numeric-value
    specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.
XC1="text-string"
    specifies the X coordinate for character data.
Default none

Y1= numeric-value | YC1="text-string"
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.
Use one of the following arguments:
Y1= numeric-value
    specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.
YC1="text-string"
    specifies the Y coordinate for character data.
Default none

Optional Arguments

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
    specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.
Default 0.0 (no offset)
Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

DRAWSPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:
• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE
    Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.
• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default
GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

ID="annotation-identifier"
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default
All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

LAYER="BACK" | "FRONT"
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default
FRONT

Interaction
For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

LINECOLOR="color" | "style-attribute"
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default
COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

LINEPATTERN="line-pattern"
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

Default
LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

LINESTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:
GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

LINETHICKNESS=n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

RESET="ALL"
Re-initializes all variables.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0

Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
  
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPixel
- LAYOUTPERCENT
  
  Default GRAPHPERCENT
Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

XAXIS=“X” | “X2” specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default X

Y1SPACE=“draw-space-value” specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS=“Y” | “Y2” specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default Y
%SGRECTANGLE Macro

Draws a rectangle annotation around the specified (X1, Y1) coordinates using the specified height and width. By default, the (X1, Y1) coordinates constitute the center of the rectangle, though you can change this behavior using the ANCHOR option.

**Requirement:** You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

**Tip:** An easy way to draw a square is to specify PIXEL for the HEIGHTUNIT and WIDTHUNIT variables and then provide the same value for the HEIGHT and WIDTH.

**Syntax**

```
%SGRECTANGLE (HEIGHT=numeric-value, WIDTH=numeric-value,
X1=numeric-value | XC1="text-string",
Y1=numeric-value | YC1="text-string", <options>)
```

**Required Arguments**

**HEIGHT=**_numeric-value_

specifies the height of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the HEIGHTUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

*Default* none

**WIDTH=**_numeric-value_

specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

*Default* none

**X1=** _numeric-value_ | **XC1=** “text-string”

specifies the X coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

*Default* none

**Y1=** _numeric-value_ | **YC1=** “text-string”

specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation. Use one of the following arguments:

*Default* none
%SGRECTANGLE Macro

Optional Arguments

ANCHOR=“TOLEFT” | “TOP” | “TOPRIGHT” | “RIGHT” | “BOTTOMRIGHT” | “BOTTOM” | “BOTTOMLEFT” | “LEFT” | “CENTER”
specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default CENTER

CORNERRADIUS=numeric-value
specifies the roundness of the corners of rectangles. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely rectangular) to 1.0 (oval).

Default 0.0

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

DISPLAY=“ALL” | “FILL” | “OUTLINE”
specifies the fill and outline properties. You can specify that the annotation be filled (FILL), have an outline (OUTLINE), or both (ALL).

Default OUTLINE

DRAWSPACE=“draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)
Restriction
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See
For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

FILLCOLOR="color" | “style-attribute”
specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

FILLSTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

Note Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

FILLTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

HEIGHTUNIT="DATA" | “PERCENT” | “PIXEL”
specifies the dimension unit to use for the HEIGHT value.

Default PERCENT

ID="annotation-identifier"
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

LAYER="BACK" | “FRONT”
specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

Default FRONT

Interaction For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also
available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR=**“color” | “style-attribute”
specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINEPATTERN=**“line-pattern”
specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

DefaultLineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINESTYLEELEMENT=**“style-element”
specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**LINETHICKNESS=**n
specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

Default LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

**RESET=**“ALL”
Re-initializes all variables.

**ROTATE=** degrees
rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the rectangle anchor point as shown in the following figure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rotation With ANCHOR=TOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

Default 0 (no rotation)
TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0
Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.
Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

WIDTHUNIT="DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"
specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

Default PERCENT

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPIXEL
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.
XAXIS="X" | “X2”  
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default  X

Y1SPACE="draw-space-value"  
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPixel
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default  GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction  For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note  If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See  For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS="Y" | “Y2”  
specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default  Y

%SGTEXT Macro

Places text in the graph output. Associated variables can control the color, size, font, base angle, and rotation of the characters displayed. If you do not supply the (X1, Y1) coordinates, the text is placed in the center of the graph.

Requirement: You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.
Syntax

%SGTEXT (LABEL="text-string", <options>)

Required Argument

LABEL="text-string"
specifies the text label. The text-string can contain superscripts, subscripts, and Unicode characters by using ODS escapement notation. For example: (*ESC*){sup '2'}

You can invoke a macro that returns a string. For example: label="%mylabel", where mylabel is the name of the macro.

Note: Some combinations of characters can result in warning messages written to the log. The actual warning varies with the types of characters. For example, label="95&Conf Interval" and label="95%Conf Interval" both produce a warning, although the annotation is drawn in both cases. There are several ways to avoid the warning message:

• add a space after the % or & character.
• escape the % character with a second % character. For example: label="95%Conf Interval"
• use the %NRQUOTE macro function. For example: label="95%nrquote(&)Conf Interval"

Default none

Optional Arguments

ANCHOR="TOPLEFT" | “TOP” | “TOPRIGHT” | “RIGHT” | “BOTTOMRIGHT” | “BOTTOM” | “BOTTOMLEFT” | “LEFT” | “CENTER”
specifies the anchor position of the annotation. This point is placed on the specified X1 and Y1 positions.

Default CENTER

BORDER="TRUE" | “FALSE”
turns the border on and off.

Default FALSE

DISCRETEOFFSET=numeric-value
specifies an amount to offset the annotation from a discrete value in data space.

Default 0.0 (no offset)

Range -0.5 (left offset) to +0.5 (right offset)

DRAWSPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space and units for the annotation. DRAWSPACE can be used rather than specify individual values for X1SPACE, X2SPACE, Y1SPACE, and Y2SPACE.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

• DATAPERCENT
• DATAPIXEL
• DATAVALUE

Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

• GRAPHPERCENT
• GRAPHPixel
• LAYOUTPERCENT
• LAYOUTPIXEL
• WALLPERCENT
• WALLPIXEL

Default GRAPHPERCENT (unless overridden by a coordinate draw space, such as X1SPACE)

Restriction For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPixel, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

See For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

FILLCOLOR="color" | “style-attribute”
specifies a fill color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

Interaction This option takes effect only if the DISPLAY option is specified as FILLED or ALL.

FILLSTYLEELEMENT="style-element"
specifies a style element for the fill. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

Note Only the COLOR attribute of the style element applies to the fill.

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

FILLTRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the transparency for the fill portion of an annotation. Specify a value from 0.0 (completely opaque) to 1.0 (completely transparent).

Default 0.0

ID="annotation-identifier"
Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation
identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

**Default**

All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

**JUSTIFY= “CENTER” | “LEFT” | “RIGHT”**

specifies the text justification.

**Default**

LEFT

**LAYER=“BACK” | “FRONT”**

specifies whether the annotation is drawn in front of (FRONT) or behind (BACK) the graph.

**Default**

FRONT

**Interaction**

For the annotation to appear behind the graph, you might need to disable the wall display. You can use the NOWALL option in the PROC SGPLOT statement (SGPLOT procedure) or in the PANELBY statement (SGPANEL procedure). The NOWALL option is also available in the PLOT and COMPARE statements of the SGSCATTER procedure.

**LINECOLOR=“color” | “style-attribute”**

specifies a line color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute:

GraphData2::Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

**Default**

COLOR attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINEPATTERN=“line-pattern”**

specifies a line pattern for the annotation. You can reference SAS patterns by number or by name. See the list of line patterns on page 1272.

**Default**

LineStyle attribute in the graph’s current style

**LINESTYLEELEMENT=“style-element”**

specifies a style element for the line. Here is an example of a style element:

GraphData2

See “Style Elements for Use with ODS Graphics” on page 1300

**LINETHICKNESS= n**

specifies the thickness of the line. You cannot specify the unit of measure. The default unit of pixels is always used.

**Default**

LineThickness attribute in the graph’s current style

**RESET=“ALL”**

Re-initializes all variables.

**ROTATE= degrees**

rotates the annotation, measured in degrees. The angle is measured as if a horizontal line extended to the right through the text box anchor point as shown in the following figure.
Positive angles rotate the annotation counter clockwise, and negative angles rotate the annotation clockwise. The angle specification can exceed 360 degrees in absolute value.

Default 0 (no rotation)

TEXTCOLOR="color" | “style-attribute”
specifies the text color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default COLOR attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

TEXTFONT="font-family”
specifies the font family for the annotation. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType system fonts.

Default FontFamily attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

TEXTSIZE=n
specifies the font size of the annotation.

Default FontSize attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TEXTSTYLE="ITALIC” | “NORMAL”
specifies whether the annotation characters are italic (ITALIC) or normal (NORMAL).

Default FontStyle attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TEXTWEIGHT="BOLD” | “NORMAL”
specifies whether the annotation characters are bold (BOLD) or normal (NORMAL).

Default FontWeight attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style.

TRANSPARENCY=numeric-value
specifies the degree of transparency for the annotation.

Default 0.0
Range 0 (completely opaque) to 1 (completely transparent)

URL="text-string"
specifies a URL for a web page to be displayed when parts of the plot are selected within an HTML page.

Default By default, no HTML links are created.

Interactions This option affects graphics output that is created through the ODS HTML destination only.

This option has no effect unless you also specify IMAGEMAP in the ODS GRAPHICS statement.

WIDTH=numeric-value
specifies the width of the annotation. Specify a positive number greater than zero. You can use the WIDTHUNIT variable to specify the unit of measurement.

Default Determined by the system

WIDTHUNIT="DATA" | "PERCENT" | "PIXEL"
specifies the dimension unit to use for the WIDTH value.

Default PERCENT

X1= numeric-value | XC1= "text-string"
specifies the X coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

X1= numeric-value
specifies the X coordinate for numeric data.

XC1= "text-string"
specifies the X coordinate for character data.

Default none

X1SPACE="draw-space-value"
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s first X coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
  
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL
For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.

Note: If you do not also specify the X2SPACE= value, then the second X coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See: For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

XAXIS=”X” | “X2”
specifies which X axis to use for data space annotations.

Default: X

Y1= numeric-value | YC1= “text-string”
specifies the Y coordinate of the annotation.

Use one of the following arguments:

Y1= numeric-value
  specifies the Y coordinate for numeric data.

YC1= “text-string”
  specifies the Y coordinate for character data.

Default: none

Y1SPACE=“draw-space-value”
specifies the drawing space of the annotation’s second Y coordinate.

draw-space-value can be one of the following:

- DATAPERCENT
- DATAPIXEL
- DATAVALUE
  Note: When a DATAVALUE annotation is associated with a discrete axis, the annotation value must be a formatted value on the axis. Use the XC1 or YC1 columns for those values.

- GRAPHPERCENT
- GRAPHPIXEL
- LAYOUTPERCENT
- LAYOUTPIXEL
- WALLPERCENT
- WALLPIXEL

Default: GRAPHPERCENT

Restriction: For the SGPANEL and SGSCATTER procedures, only GRAPHPERCENT, GRAPHPIXEL, LAYOUTPERCENT, and LAYOUTPIXEL values are valid.
Note

If you do not also specify the Y2SPACE= value, then the second Y coordinate uses the default drawing space.

See

For more information about these values, see “Drawing Space Values” on page 1349.

YAXIS="Y" | “Y2”

specifies which Y axis to use for data space annotations.

Default

Y

%SGTEXTCONT Macro

Continues a text string that was begun with the TEXT macro. You can set the continued text apart from the main text by specifying different text attributes.

**Requirement:**

You must run the %SGANNO macro before using any other SG annotation macros. For more information, see “Making the Macros Available” on page 1404.

**Syntax**

%SGTEXTCONT (LABEL="text-string", <options>)

**Required Argument**

LABEL="text-string"

specifies the text label. The text-string can contain superscripts, subscripts, and Unicode characters by using ODS escapement notation. For example:

\*(\textsuperscript{2})\*

You can invoke a macro that returns a string. For example: label="%mylabel", where mylabel is the name of the macro.

**Note:** Some combinations of characters can result in warning messages written to the log. The actual warning varies with the types of characters. For example, label="95&Conf Interval" and label="95%Conf Interval" both produce a warning, although the annotation is drawn in both cases. There are several ways to avoid the warning message:

• add a space after the % or & character.
• escape the % character with a second % character. For example: label="95%%Conf Interval"
• use the %NRQUOTE macro function. For example: label="95%nrquote(&)Conf Interval"

Default none

**Optional Arguments**

ID="annotation-identifier"

Defines an ID for the annotation. The ID contains a unique character value that identifies the subset to which each annotation belongs. All annotations in the annotation data set with an ID variable value that matches the specified annotation
identifier are drawn. If the annotation data set does not contain an ID variable or if no ID variable value matches the specified identifier, no annotations are drawn.

Default: All of the annotations in the SGANNO data set are drawn.

**RESET="ALL"**
Re-initializes all variables.

**TEXTCOLOR="color" | "style-attribute"**
specifies the text color for the annotation. You can specify a color or a style element attribute. Here is an example of a style attribute: GraphData2:Color

You can specify colors using a number of different color-naming schemes. For more information, see “Color-Naming Schemes” on page 1278.

Default: COLOR attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

**TEXTFONT="font-family"**
specifies the font family for the annotation. The SAS ODS styles use TrueType system fonts.

Default: FontFamily attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

**TEXTSIZE=n**
specifies the font size of the annotation.

Default: FontSize attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

**TEXTSTYLE="ITALIC" | "NORMAL"**
specifies whether the annotation characters are italic (ITALIC) or normal (NORMAL).

Default: FontStyle attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

**TEXTWEIGHT="BOLD" | "NORMAL"**
specifies whether the annotation characters are bold (BOLD) or normal (NORMAL).

Default: FontWeight attribute of the GraphAnnoText style element in the current style

---

**Example: Create Custom Labels**

**Overview**

This example demonstrates how to create custom category labels for a horizontal bar chart. The bar chart plots the average highway mileage (response) by vehicle type (category). Ordinarily, the category labels for a horizontal bar chart appear on the Y axis to the left of each bar. This example demonstrates how to print the labels on the left end of each bar instead. This example also uses the sheen data skin on the bars. Because of the reflection on the sheen data skin, the labels are raised slightly to center the label in the reflection on each bar. Finally, the label text color uses the contrast color.
The following figure shows the final graph.

![Average Highway Mileage by Vehicle Type](image)

Program

```sas
/* Summarize the highway mileage data in SASHELP.CARS. */
proc summary data=sashelp.cars nway;
  class type;
  var mpg_highway;
  output out=mileage mean(mpg_highway) = mpg_highway;
run;

%sganno; /* Compile the annotation macros */
/* Create the annotation data set. */
data anno;
  set mileage;
  %sgText(label=type,
    x1=2, y1=type, drawspace="datavalue",
    textfont="Arial", textweight="bold",
    textcolor="GraphData1:contrastColor", width=100,
    widthunit="pixel", anchor="left", discreteoffset=0.1);
run;

/* Create the plot. */
title "Average Highway Mileage by Vehicle Type";
proc sgplot data=mileage sganno=anno;
  hbarparm category=type response=mpg_highway /
    dataskin=sheen;
  xaxis label="Average Highway MPG";
  yaxis display=none;
run;
title;
```
Program Description

**Summarize the highway mileage data in Sashelp.Cars.** Because a label is needed for each unique value of vehicle type, the data in Sashelp.Cars is first summarized for the Mpg_Highway column using the Type column as the class variable. This step generates a data set that contains one observation for each unique value of Type. See “Listing of the Mileage Data Set” on page 1458.

```sas
/* Summarize the highway mileage data in SASHELP.CARS. */
proc summary data=sashelp.cars nway;
   class type;
   var mpg_highway;
   output out=mileage mean(mpg_highway) = mpg_highway;
run;
```

**Create the annotation data set.** The Mileage data set is used to create the annotation data set Anno. The DATA step in the Anno data set reads the observations from the Mileage data set. The Type column is used to set the Label column. The remaining columns from the Mileage data set are then dropped. The X1 column is added and set to 2 in order to position the labels on the left end of each bar. The DiscreteOffset column is added and set to 0.1 in order to center the labels in the sheen data skin reflection on each bar. Additional columns are added to specify other attributes of the labels.

```sas
%sganno; /* Compile the annotation macros */
/* Create the annotation data set. */
data anno;
   set mileage;
   %sgText(label=type,
      x1=2,y1=type,drawspace="datavalue",
      textfont="Arial",textweight="bold",
      textcolor="GraphData1:contrastColor",width=100,
      widthunit="pixel",anchor="left",discreteoffset=0.1);
run;
```

**Create the plot.** The HBARPARM statement is used to generate the horizontal bar chart from the summarized mileage data.

```sas
/* Create the plot. */
title "Average Highway Mileage by Vehicle Type";
proc sgplot data=mileage sganno=anno;
   hbarparm category=type response=mpg_highway /
      dataskin=sheen;
   xaxis label="Average Highway MPG";
   yaxis display=none;
run;
title;
```
### Listing of the Mileage Data Set

Here is a listing of the Mileage data set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th><em>TYPE</em></th>
<th><em>FREQ</em></th>
<th>mpg_city</th>
<th>highway</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hybrid</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>55.0000</td>
<td>56.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>SUV</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>16.1000</td>
<td>20.5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sedan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>21.0840</td>
<td>28.6298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sports</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>18.4082</td>
<td>25.4898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16.5000</td>
<td>21.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Wagon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>21.1000</td>
<td>27.9000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 6

Appendix

Appendix 1

*Units of Measurement* .................................................. 1461

Appendix 2

*Reserved Keywords and Unicode Values* .......................... 1463

Appendix 3

*ODS Graphics Software* .................................................. 1467
Some options enable you to specify the unit of measurement as part of the value. For example, when using the `LINEATTRS=` option, you can specify the measurement unit for line thickness. When using the `DATALABELATTRS=` option, you can specify the font size unit for your data labels.

The following table contains the units that are available:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>centimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>inches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>millimeters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCT or %</td>
<td>percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>point size, calculated at 72 dots per inch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PX</td>
<td>pixels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2
Reserved Keywords and Unicode Values

Overview

The tables in this section show some of the reserved keywords and Unicode values that can be used with the UNCODE text command.

Note the following:

- Keywords and Unicode values are not case-sensitive: "03B1"x is the same code point as "03B1"x.
- The word `blank` is the keyword for a blank space.

Lowercase Greek Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Glyph</th>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alpha</td>
<td>α</td>
<td>03B1</td>
<td>lowercase alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beta</td>
<td>β</td>
<td>03B2</td>
<td>lowercase beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gamma</td>
<td>γ</td>
<td>03B3</td>
<td>lowercase gamma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta</td>
<td>δ</td>
<td>03B4</td>
<td>lowercase delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epsilon</td>
<td>ε</td>
<td>03B5</td>
<td>lowercase epsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeta</td>
<td>ζ</td>
<td>03B6</td>
<td>lowercase zeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eta</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>03B7</td>
<td>lowercase eta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theta</td>
<td>θ</td>
<td>03B8</td>
<td>lowercase theta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iota</td>
<td>ι</td>
<td>03B9</td>
<td>lowercase iota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kappa</td>
<td>κ</td>
<td>03BA</td>
<td>lowercase kappa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lambda</td>
<td>λ</td>
<td>03BB</td>
<td>lowercase lambda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu</td>
<td>μ</td>
<td>03BC</td>
<td>lowercase mu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Uppercase Greek Letters

*Table A2.1 Uppercase Greek Letters*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Glyph</th>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alpha_u</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>0391</td>
<td>uppercase alpha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beta_u</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>0392</td>
<td>uppercase beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gamma_u</td>
<td>Γ</td>
<td>0393</td>
<td>uppercase gamma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delta_u</td>
<td>Δ</td>
<td>0394</td>
<td>uppercase delta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>epsilon_u</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>0395</td>
<td>uppercase epsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeta_u</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>0396</td>
<td>uppercase zeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eta_u</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>0397</td>
<td>uppercase eta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theta_u</td>
<td>Θ</td>
<td>0398</td>
<td>uppercase theta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iota_u</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>0399</td>
<td>uppercase iota</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reserved Keywords and Unicode Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Glyph</th>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kappa_u</td>
<td>Κ</td>
<td>039A</td>
<td>uppercase kappa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lambda_u</td>
<td>Λ</td>
<td>039B</td>
<td>uppercase lambda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mu_u</td>
<td>Μ</td>
<td>039C</td>
<td>uppercase mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nu_u</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>039D</td>
<td>uppercase nu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xi_u</td>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>039E</td>
<td>uppercase xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omicron_u</td>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>039F</td>
<td>uppercase omicron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi_u</td>
<td>Π</td>
<td>03A0</td>
<td>uppercase pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rho_u</td>
<td>Ρ</td>
<td>03A1</td>
<td>uppercase rho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sigma_u</td>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>03A3</td>
<td>uppercase sigma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau_u</td>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>03A4</td>
<td>uppercase theta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>upsilon_u</td>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>03A5</td>
<td>uppercase upsilon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phi_u</td>
<td>Φ</td>
<td>03A6</td>
<td>uppercase phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi_u</td>
<td>Χ</td>
<td>03A7</td>
<td>uppercase chi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>psi_u</td>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>03A8</td>
<td>uppercase psi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omega_u</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>03A9</td>
<td>uppercase omega</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Special Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Glyph</th>
<th>Unicode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prime</td>
<td>′</td>
<td>00B4</td>
<td>single prime sign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>0305</td>
<td>combining overline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar2</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>033F</td>
<td>combining double overline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilde</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>0303</td>
<td>combining tilde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0302</td>
<td>combining circumflex accent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This is an overstriking character that requires a Unicode font to render properly.
SAS ODS Graphics is an extension of the SAS Output Delivery System (ODS). ODS manages all output created by procedures and enables you to display the output in a variety of forms, such as HTML, PDF, and others.

The ODS Graphics system contains the following software:

SAS ODS Graphics procedures provide a concise syntax for creating effective statistical graphs. The procedures provide a traditional SAS procedure interface for the most commonly used features of the SAS Graph Template Language.

ODS GRAPHICS statement adds graphics capabilities to many SAS procedures. The statement enables or disables ODS graphics processing and sets graphics environment options.

You can use the ODS GRAPHICS statement options to control many aspects of your graphics. For example, you can use options to specify the size and format of your output images. The settings that you specify remain in effect for all graphics until you change or reset these settings with another ODS GRAPHICS statement.

See Also

“ODS GRAPHICS Statement” on page 61
Recommended Reading

Here is the recommended reading list for this title:

- *ODS Graphics Tip Sheet*
- *Clinical Graphs Using SAS*
- *Statistical Graphics in SAS: An Introduction to the Graph Template Language and the Statistical Graphics Procedures*
- *Statistical Graphics Procedures by Example: Effective Graphs Using SAS*
- SAS offers instructor-led training and self-paced e-learning courses to help you get started with SAS ODS Graphics. For more information about the courses available, see [sas.com/training](http://sas.com/training).

For a complete list of SAS publications, go to [sas.com/store/books](http://sas.com/store/books). If you have questions about which titles you need, please contact a SAS Representative:

SAS Books
SAS Campus Drive
Cary, NC 27513-2414
Phone: 1-800-727-0025
Fax: 1-919-677-4444
Email: sasbook@sas.com
Web address: [sas.com/store/books](http://sas.com/store/books)
axis
a line that represents the midpoints (for a discrete axis) or the scale (for a continuous or interval axis) for graphing variable or data values. An axis typically consists of an axis line with tick marks, tick values (or midpoint values), and a label.

cell
in ODS graphics, a distinct rectangular subregion of a graph that can contain plots, text, or legends. For example, a graph created with the SGPLOT procedure contains only one cell, whereas a graph created with the SGPANEL procedure contains more than one cell.

classification panel
a multi-cell graph in which the cell data is driven by the values of one or more classification variables. The number of the cells is determined by the unique values of the classification variables. Each cell of the panel has the same types of plots.

classification variable
a variable whose values are used to group (or classify) the observations in a data set into different groups that are meaningful for analysis.

dynamic variable
a variable defined in a template with the DYNAMIC statement that can be initialized at template run time.

global statement
a SAS statement that you can specify anywhere in a SAS program.

ODS
See Output Delivery System.

ODS Graphics
an extension to ODS that is used to create analytical graphs using the Graph Template Language.

Output Delivery System
a component of SAS software that can produce output in a variety of formats such as markup languages (HTML, XML), PDF, RTF, PostScript, other formats, and SAS data sets. Short form: ODS.
panel
a graph with multiple cells.

plot
a visual representation of data such as a scatter plot, a series line, or a histogram. Multiple plots can be overlaid in a cell to create a graph.

style attribute
a visual property such as a color, line pattern, or font property that has a reserved name. For example, COLOR, FONTFAMILY, FONTSIZE, FONTWEIGHT, and FONTSTYLE are all attributes of style elements such as GraphTitleText, GraphLabelText, and so on. Style attributes are collectively referenced by a style element within a style template.

style element
a named collection of style attributes that affects specific parts of ODS output. For example, a style element might specify the color and font properties of title text or other text in a table or graph.

system font
a font that can be used by any SAS procedure and by other software such as Microsoft Word. These fonts include TrueType and Type1 fonts. Examples of system fonts include Albany AMT, Monotype Sorts, and Arial.
# Special Characters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#BYLINE option</td>
<td>TITLE and FOOTNOTE</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#BYVAL option</td>
<td>TITLE and FOOTNOTE</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#BYVAR option</td>
<td>TITLE and FOOTNOTE</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGANNO_HELP</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGARROW</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGIMAGE</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGLINE</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGOVAL</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGPOLYCONT</td>
<td>REG statement</td>
<td>1430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%SGPOLYGON</td>
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