When producing a SAS graph, the default rendering is determined by the ODS style associated with the active ODS destination. However, SAS allows users to take control over each of the graphical attributes (color, symbol, line pattern, ...) to tailor results as per their needs. While a quick and partial control might be sufficient to generate a single graph, users may want to take full control over the graph procedures to produce numerous graphs in a consistent manner or to produce complex graphs. This paper should guide readers to use the most appropriate method in order to style a SAS graph.

**ATTRIBUTE MAP DATASET**

Looking at a few SAS versions back, it used to be quite tedious to control graphical attributes, creating for instance an ANNOTATE dataset, or most recently using the TEMPLATTRE procedure to create new tailored ODS styles. With SAS 9.2, it became easier to style a graph. Several options are available to users:

- A quick and easy manner to proceed is to use an attribute option (e.g. lineattrs) from within the SG procedures.
- For graphs where a group variable is involved and users need to distinguish each group in the plot, it is recommended to abandon the attribute options to favor of the Styleattrs statement.
- Finally, users are even given the possibility to externalize the graphical attributes information into a dedicated dataset (Attribute Map Dataset) in order to take full control over the graph appearance.

The input dataset has subjects enrolled in 2 treatment groups, sorted as follow:
- INV. DRUG 10MG group
- INV. DRUG 20MG group

The input dataset has subjects enrolled in 3 treatment groups, sorted as follow:
- INV. DRUG 10MG group
- INV. DRUG 15MG group
- INV. DRUG 20MG group

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