

# SAS PROGRAMMING : INTRODUCTION

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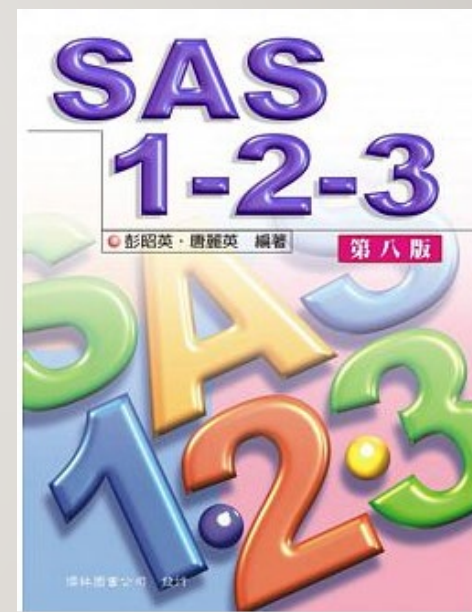
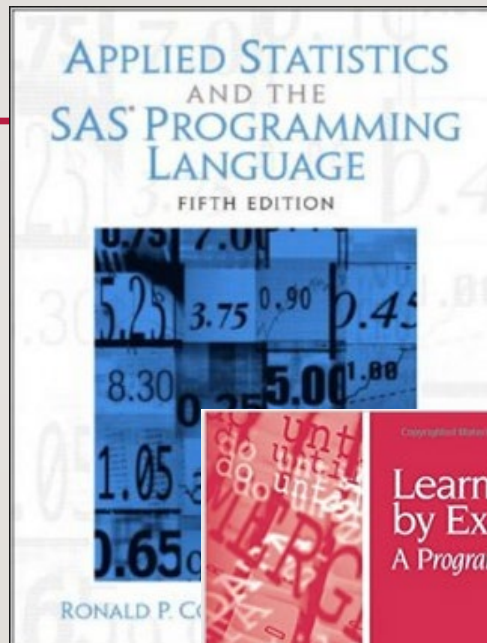
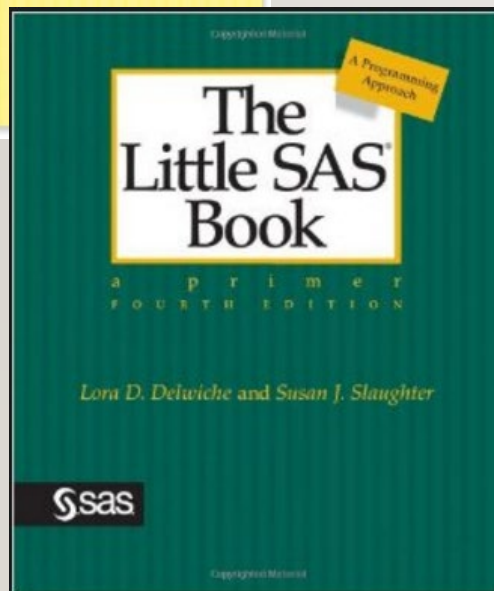
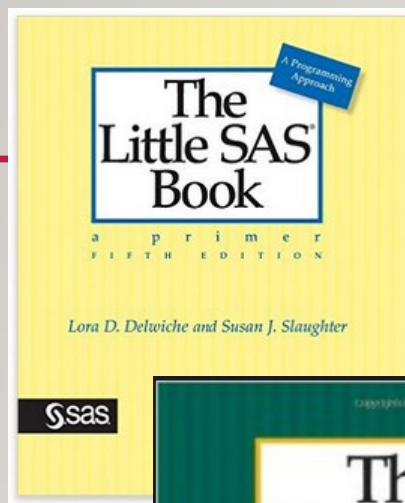
2018/11/16

成大臨藥所

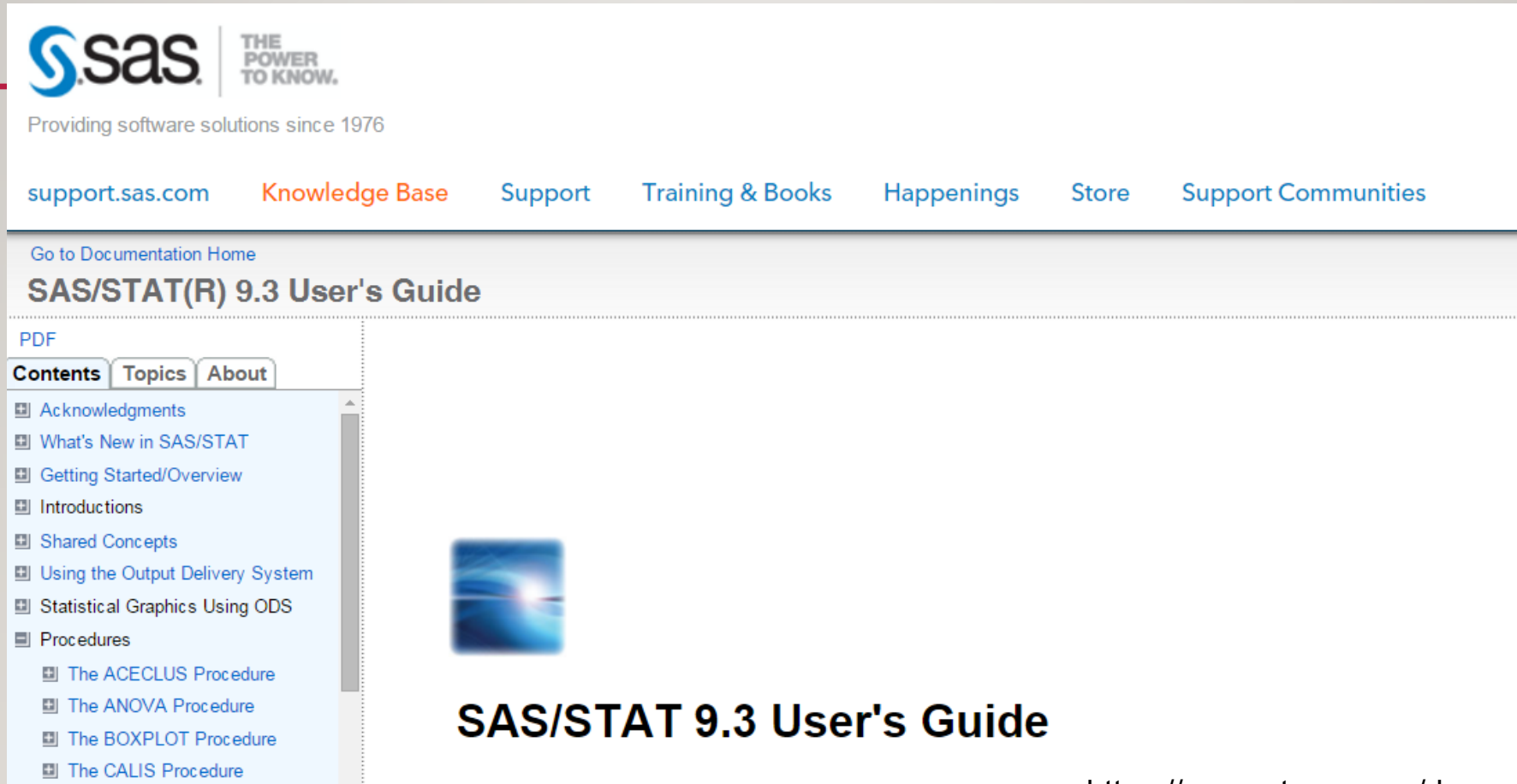
陳儒伶

# SAS 基礎語法參考書目

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### 3 SAS ONLINE USER'S GUIDE



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**SAS/STAT(R) 9.3 User's Guide**

PDF

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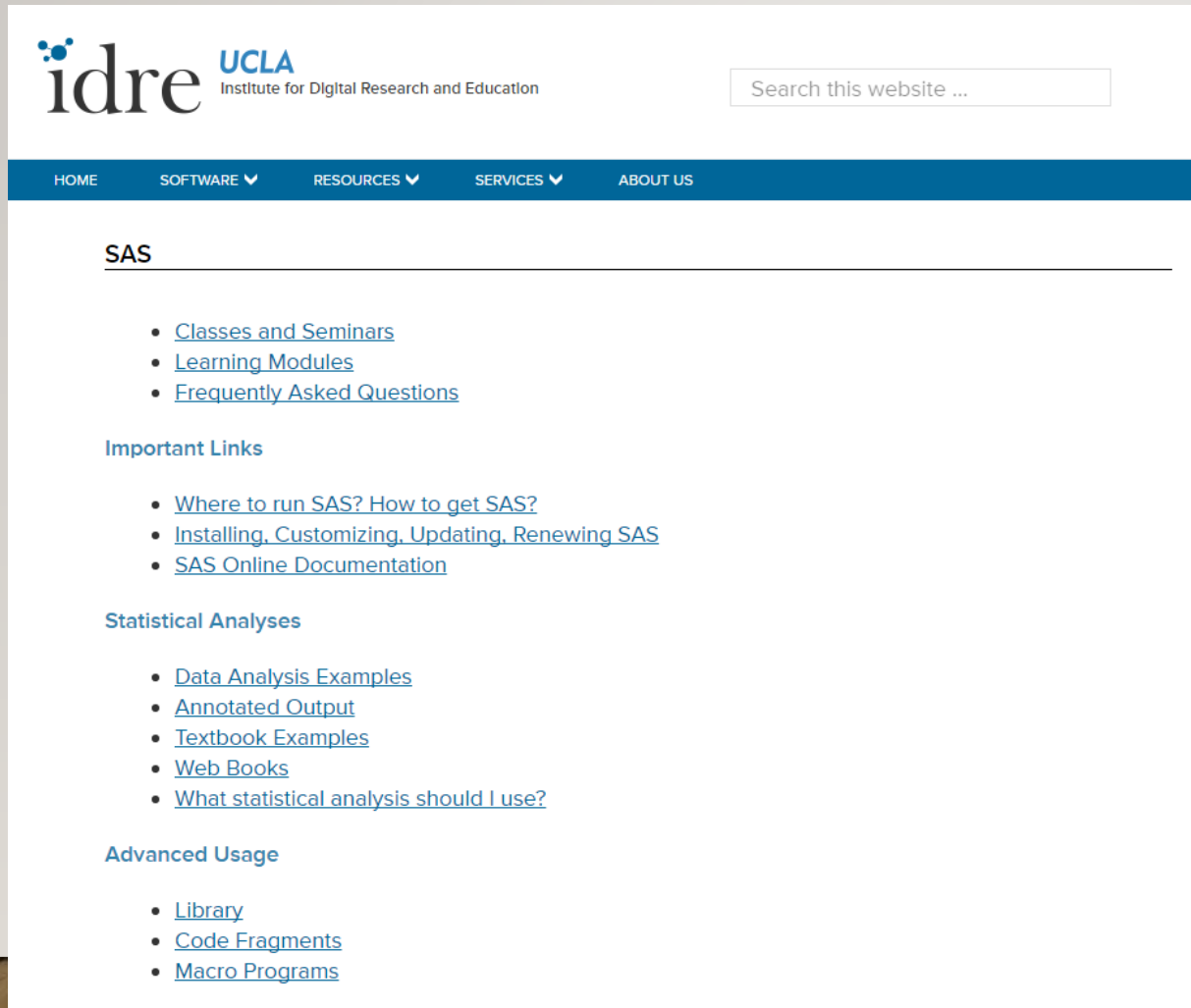
- Acknowledgments
- What's New in SAS/STAT
- Getting Started/Overview
- Introductions
- Shared Concepts
- Using the Output Delivery System
- Statistical Graphics Using ODS
- Procedures
  - The ACECLUS Procedure
  - The ANOVA Procedure
  - The BOXPLOT Procedure
  - The CALIS Procedure

  
**SAS/STAT 9.3 User's Guide**

<https://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/63962/HTML/default/viewer.htm#titlepage.htm>

## 4 好用的網站-有例子可以練習

<http://stats.idre.ucla.edu/sas/>



The screenshot shows the SAS resources page on the UCLA IDRE website. The header includes the IDRE logo and a search bar. The navigation menu has links for HOME, SOFTWARE, RESOURCES, SERVICES, and ABOUT US. The main content area is titled 'SAS' and lists several resources under different categories.

**idre** UCLA  
Institute for Digital Research and Education

Search this website ...

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### SAS

- [Classes and Seminars](#)
- [Learning Modules](#)
- [Frequently Asked Questions](#)

**Important Links**

- [Where to run SAS? How to get SAS?](#)
- [Installing, Customizing, Updating, Renewing SAS](#)
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**Advanced Usage**

- [Library](#)
- [Code Fragments](#)
- [Macro Programs](#)



## Past Classes and Workshops Available Online

### Stata

- [Introduction to Stata 13/14](#)
- [Regression with Stata](#)
- [Logistic Regression with Stata](#)
- [Beyond Binary Logistic Regression with Stata](#)
- [Multiple Imputation in Stata 14](#)
- [Introduction to Survey Data Analysis](#)
- [Applied Survey Data Analysis](#)
- [Survey Data Analysis](#)
- [Survival Analysis Using Stata](#)
- [Introduction to Programming in Stata](#)

### SAS

- [Introduction to SAS 9.4](#)
- [Programming Basics in SAS 9.4](#)
- [Analyzing and Visualizing Interactions in SAS 9.4](#)
- [Regression with SAS](#)
- [Logistic Regression in SAS](#)
- [Repeated Measures Analysis in SAS](#)
- [Applied Survey Data Analysis using SAS 9.4](#)
- [Multiple Imputation in SAS 9.4](#)
- [Survival Analysis Using SAS](#)
- [Using Arrays in SAS](#)
- [Introduction to SAS Macro Language](#)

### SPSS

- [Introduction to Regression with SPSS \(Version 23\)](#)
- [Introduction to SPSS version 22](#) (point-and-click and syntax)
- [Introduction to SPSS Syntax, Part 1](#) (using SPSS version 21)
- [Introduction to SPSS Syntax, Part 2](#) (using SPSS version 21)
- [Regression with SPSS](#)
- [Repeated Measures Analysis in SPSS](#)
- [Mediation and Moderation using the SPSS Process Macro](#)

# 包含STATA, SAS, SPSS

## 2.1 Import Wizard, Libnames and Proc import

We will start with inputting an Excel file into SAS first through the SAS Import Wizard.

### • File

#### Import Data

Choose Excel .xls format (this is the default)

Click on Next

Click on Browse to select a file: c:sas\_datahs0.xls

The default option is to read variable names from the first line, leave as it is.

Click on Next

Enter a name (hs0) for the data set

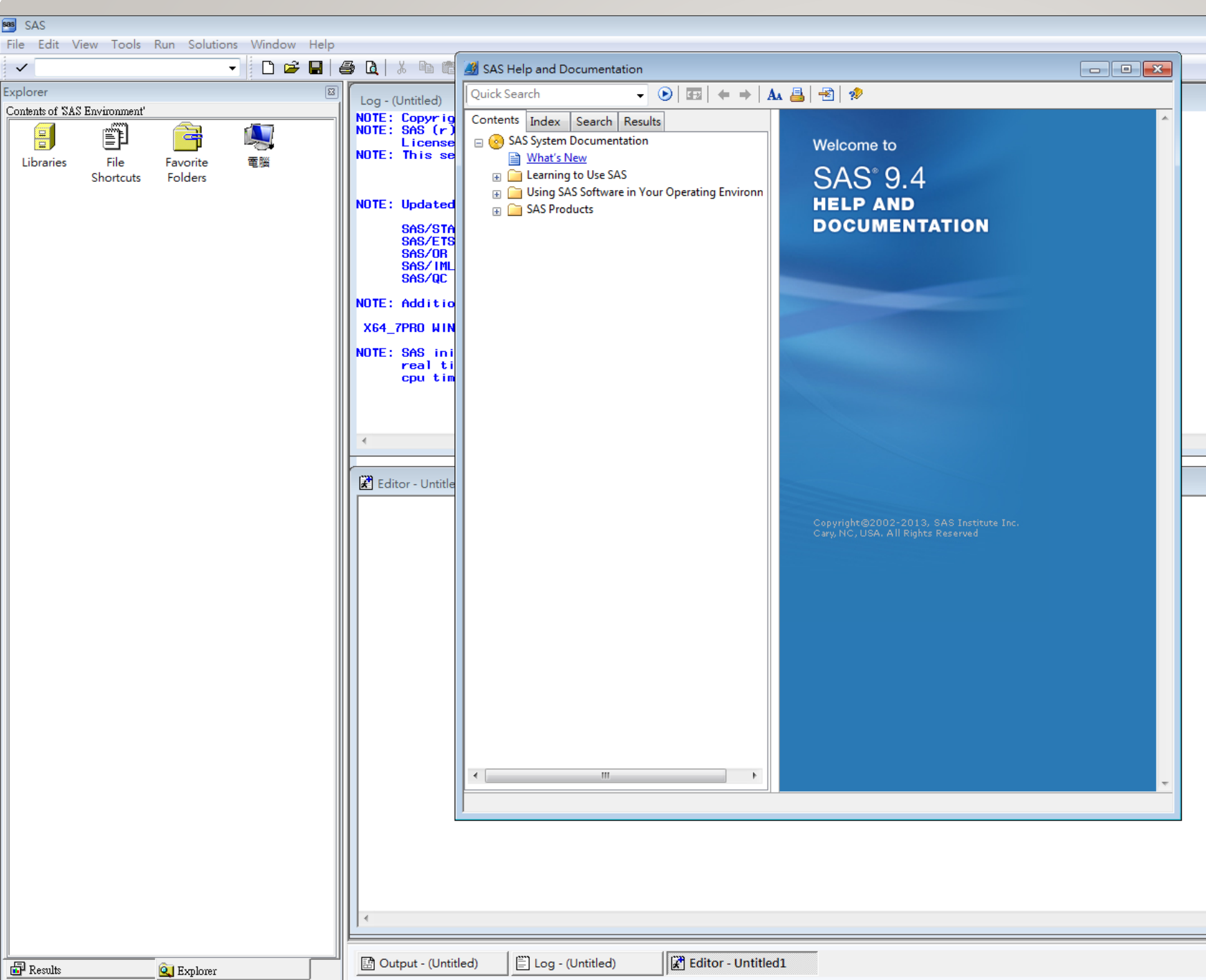
Click on Finish

Below is the SAS syntax to import the same excel file.

```
proc import datafile="c:sas_datahs0.xls" dbms = xls out=hs0;
run;
```

Another way is to use the **libname** statement, which will be reintroduced in a later unit.

```
libname xlsdata 'c:sas_datahs0.xls';
proc print data = xlsdata."hs0$"n (obs=10);
run;
libname xlsdata clear;
```



# SAS軟體內建的文件

- 包含語法及例子

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# SAS環境介面

The screenshot shows the SAS environment interface with several key components and annotations:

- 檔案總管 (File Explorer):** Located on the left, it shows the contents of the 'SAS environment'. The '資料館' (Library) icon is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '儲存暫存檔、永久檔等各檔案位置' (Store temporary files, permanent files, and other file locations).
- 程式執行按鈕 (Program Execution Button):** A red circle highlights the 'Run' button (a small icon of a person) in the top toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '程式執行按鈕'.
- 紀錄SAS執行過程中的資訊 (Record SAS execution process information):** A red circle highlights the 'Log' window (標題: 日誌 - (未命名)) in the top toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '紀錄SAS執行過程中的資訊'.
- 撰寫SAS程式視窗 (Write SAS program window):** A red circle highlights the 'Editor' window (標題: 編輯器 - 未命名4 \*) in the top toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '撰寫SAS程式視窗'.
- 輸出結果視窗 (Output Results Window):** A red circle highlights the 'Output' window (標題: 輸出 - (未命名)) in the top toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '輸出結果視窗'.
- 管理儲存檔案視窗 (Manage stored files window):** A green circle highlights the 'Files' window (標題: 檔案總管) in the top toolbar, with a green arrow pointing to it from the text '管理儲存檔案視窗'.
- 管理輸出結果視窗 (Manage output results window):** A red circle highlights the 'Results' window (標題: 結果) in the top toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it from the text '管理輸出結果視窗'.

**Log Window Content:**

```
1153 data tt1;
1154 set opd_icd_2014;
ERROR: 檔案 WORK.OPD_ICD_2014.DATA 不存在。
1155 run;

NOTE: SAS 系統已因為錯誤而停止處理此步驟。
WARNING: 資料集 WORK.TT1 可能不完整。此步驟停止時有 0 個觀測值和 0 個變數。
NOTE: 已使用 DATA 陳述式 (總處理時間):
即時 0.01 秒
cpu 時間 0.01 秒

1156 data tt1;
1157 set b.opd_order_201401- b.opd_order_201402;
1158 run;

WARNING: 輸入資料集已為變數 ICD9 指定了多個長度。這可能會導致資料截斷。
NOTE: 已從資料集 B.OPD_ORDER_201401. 讀取 51717 個觀測值
NOTE: 已從資料集 B.OPD_ORDER_201402. 讀取 46809 個觀測值
NOTE: 資料集 WORK.TT1 有 98326 個觀測值和 18 個變數。
NOTE: 已使用 DATA 陳述式 (總處理時間):
即時 0.56 秒
cpu 時間 0.14 秒
```

**Editor Window Content:**

```
1 data tt1;
2 set opd_icd_2014;
3 run;
4
5 data tt1;
6 set b.opd_order_201401-b.opd_order_201402;
7 run;
```

**Legend:**

- 黑色文字：執行程式碼
- 藍色文字：執行訊息
- 綠色文字：警告訊息
- 紅色文字：錯誤訊息

**Editor Window Legend:**

- 藍色字體：SAS系統用字
- 紅色字體：表示指令有誤
- 綠色文字：註解
- 黑色字體：自訂字

## 9 SAS程式

- SAS程式的基本語法主要包含兩大程式步驟：
  - **DATA** step：用來建立或修改SAS資料。
  - **PROC** step：處理(或分析)SAS資料。Ex: **proc** sort, **proc** univariate, **proc** means...
- SAS程式撰寫特色：
  - 程式的結尾，皆以**分號 (;)** 做結尾
  - 不區分英文大小寫
  - 空白列數目沒有限制
  - 資料集、欄位名稱的命名方式，要注意只能用**英文**，**不可以用數字作開頭**，**文字之間不可以有空白**，，且只能允許使用“\_”
    - 1year (錯誤：數字作開頭)
    - Diagnosis\_date (正確：使用底線連接，且沒有空白)



## 10 SAS基礎教學

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- 資料集存放位置
- 資料匯入
- 基本語法 - 常用函數介紹

## 11 資料集存放位置 – 永久檔 (LIBNAME)

LIBNAME w 'D:\sample data' ;

### 連結原始資料檔案

建立一個資料館 (**LIBNAME**)，指定資料存取的路徑。  
例：建立資料館名稱為“w”，指定存取在“D:\sample data”資料夾中的資料

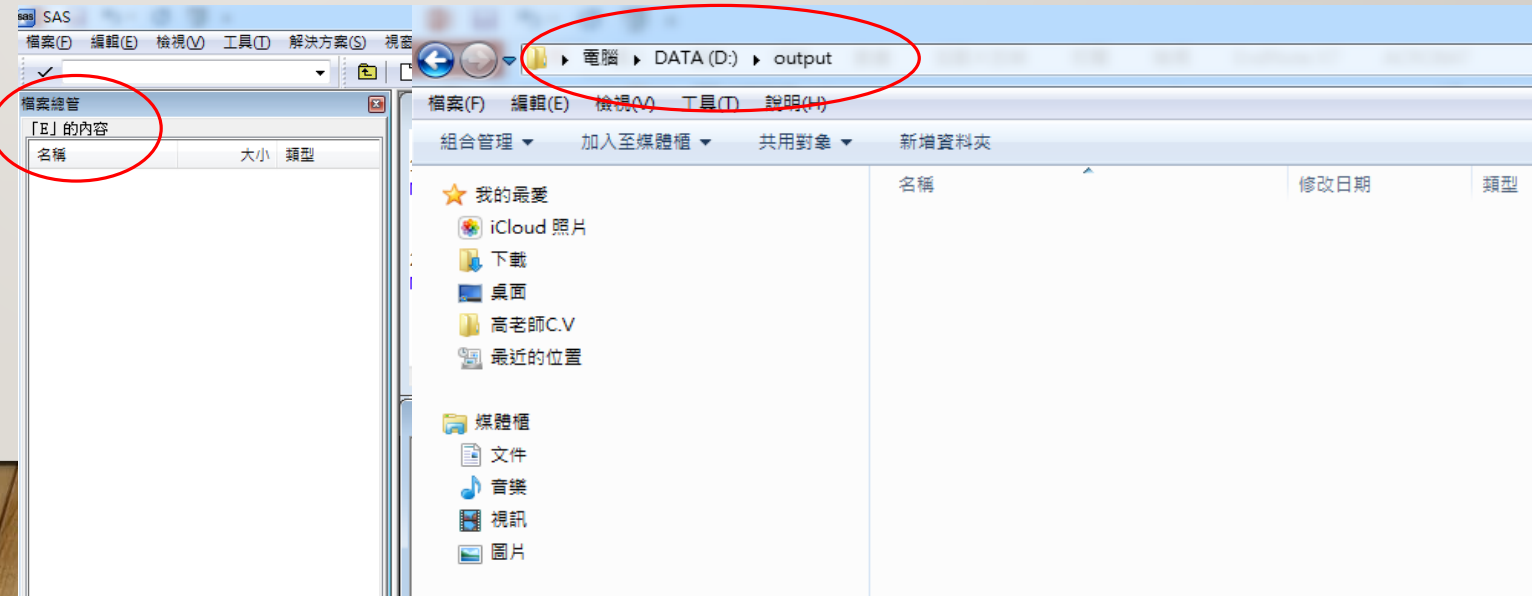
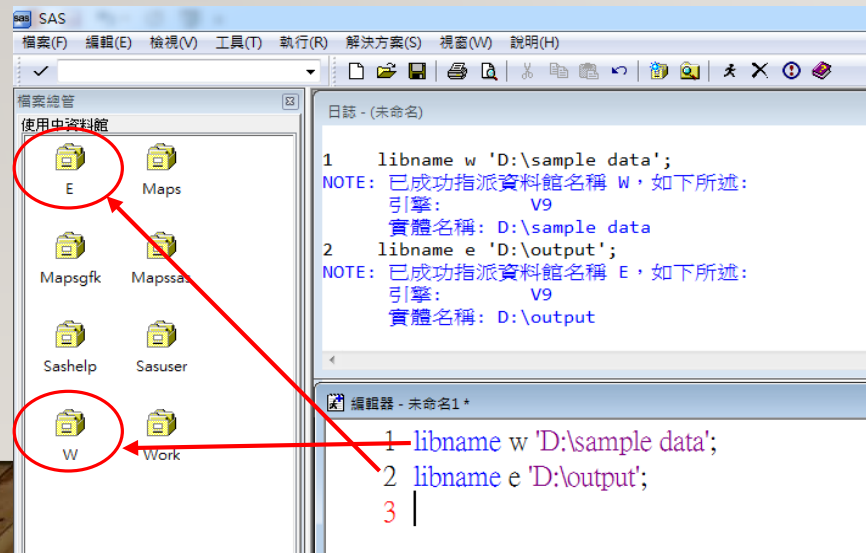
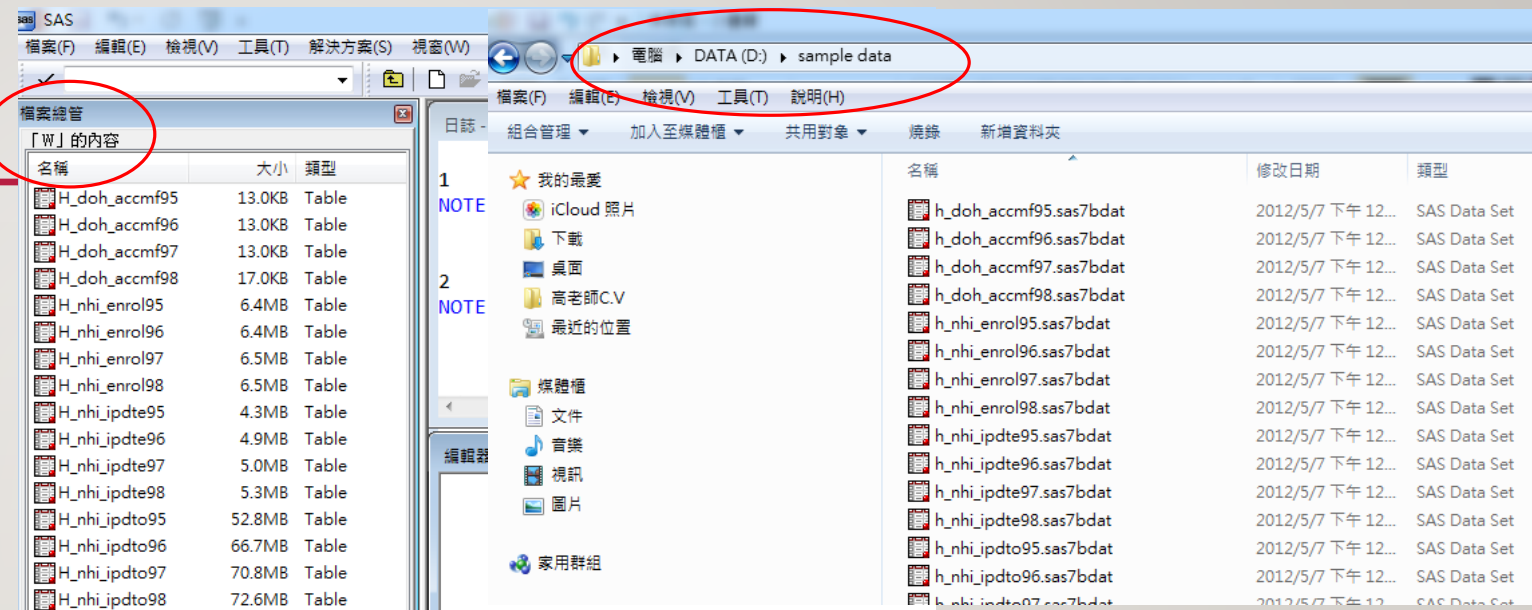
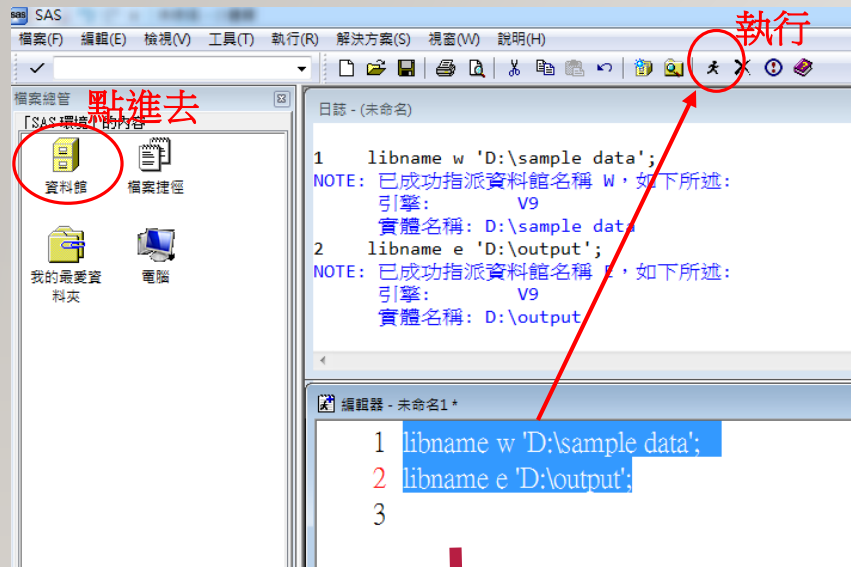
LIBNAME e 'D:\output' ;

### 建立欲存放之永久檔儲存路徑

建立一個資料館 (**LIBNAME**)，資料館名稱為“e”，指定資料存取的路徑在“D:\output”的“output”資料夾中

# 資料集存放位置 - 永久檔

12



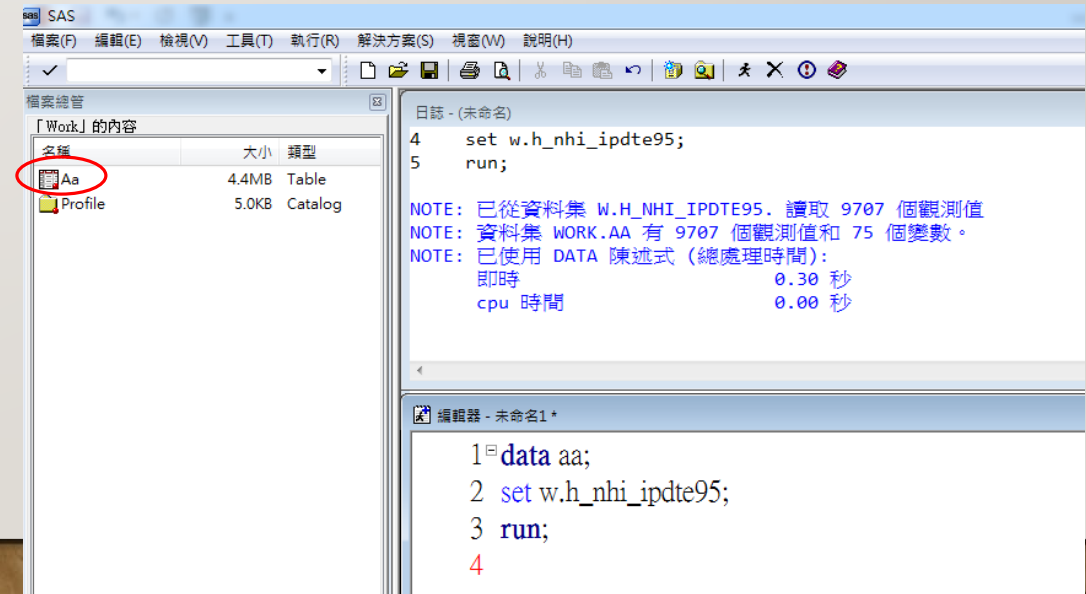
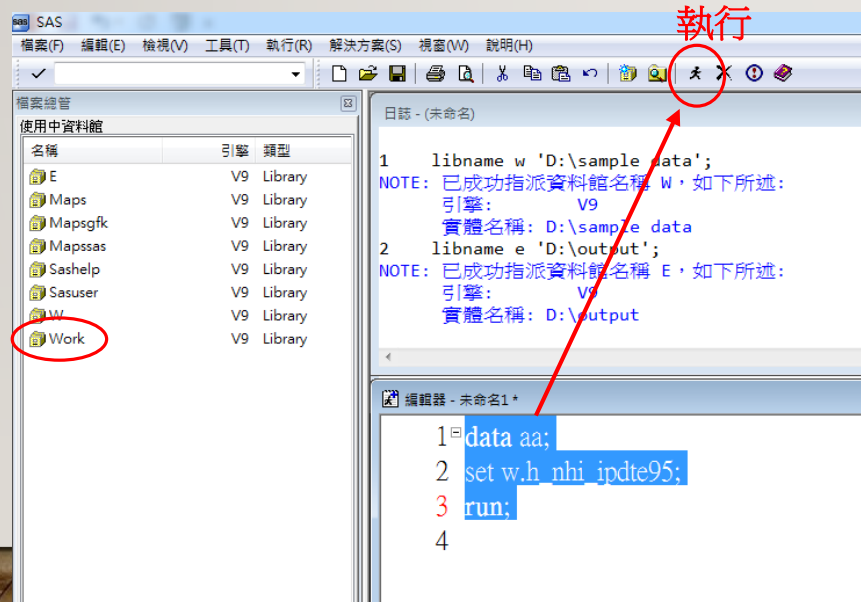
## 13 資料集存放位置 – 暫存檔

**DATA** aa;

**set** w.h\_nhi\_ipdte95;

**RUN;**

建立暫存資料集**aa**，複製W資料館的“h\_nhi\_ipdte95”資料集後，存放到暫存檔**Work**資料館中



**(Note):** **Work**資料館是一個資料暫存的地方，如果將SAS關閉後，**Work**資料館裡的資料會消失



## 14 資料匯入 – LIST INPUT

建立資料  
“cars1”

- Reading Raw Data with the “**INPUT**” Statement

**DATA** cars1;

宣告變數為 “文字”

**INPUT** make \$ model \$ mpg weight price;

**CARDS;** 輸入資料，也可以使用 **datalines**

AMC Concord 22 2930 4099

AMC Pacer 17 3350 4749

AMC Spirit 22 2640 3799

Buick Century 20 3250 4816

Buick Electra 15 4080 7827

;

**RUN;**

- 資料需以 “ 空格 ” 做間隔
- 資料屬文字變相且超過 8 bytes ，需設定長度 (Length)
- 不能有missing value
- 資料需符合標準格式

variable

	make	model	mpg	weight	price
1	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099
2	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749
3	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799
4	Buick	Century	20	3250	4816
5	Buick	Electra	15	4080	7827

observation

## 15 資料匯入 – COLUMN INPUT

---

**DATA** cars2;

**INPUT** make \$ 1-5 model \$ 6-12 mpg 13-14 weight 15-18 price 19-22;

**CARDS**;

AMC Concord2229304099

AMC Pacer 1733504749

AMC Spirit 2226403799

BuickCentury2032504816

BuickElectra1540807827

;

**RUN**;

- 資料需排列整齊
- 可以有missing value
- 資料需符合標準格式

## 16 資料匯入 – FROM EXTERNAL FILE

**DATA** cars3;

檔案位置

檔案名稱 (含附檔名)

**INFILE** "D:\input\_data\cars3.txt";

**INPUT** make \$ model \$ mpg weight price;

**RUN;**

以Tab為分隔符號

**DATA** cars4;

**INFILE** "D:\input\_data\cars4.txt" **DELIMITER**='09'x ;

**INPUT** make \$ model \$ mpg weight price;

**RUN;**

定義符號

以 , 為分隔符號

**DATA** cars5;

**INFILE** "D:\input\_data\cars5.txt" **delimiter**=',';

**INPUT** make \$ model \$ mpg weight price;

**RUN;**

## 17 讀取健保藥品資料原始檔

```
data data_name;  
infile "data source" missover lrecl=1857;  
input  
nhi1 $ 1-2  
nhi2 $ 4-13  
nhi3 $ 15-16  
nhi4 $ 18-27  
nhi5 $ 29-37 ...  
nhi40 $ 1850-1857  
;  
run;
```

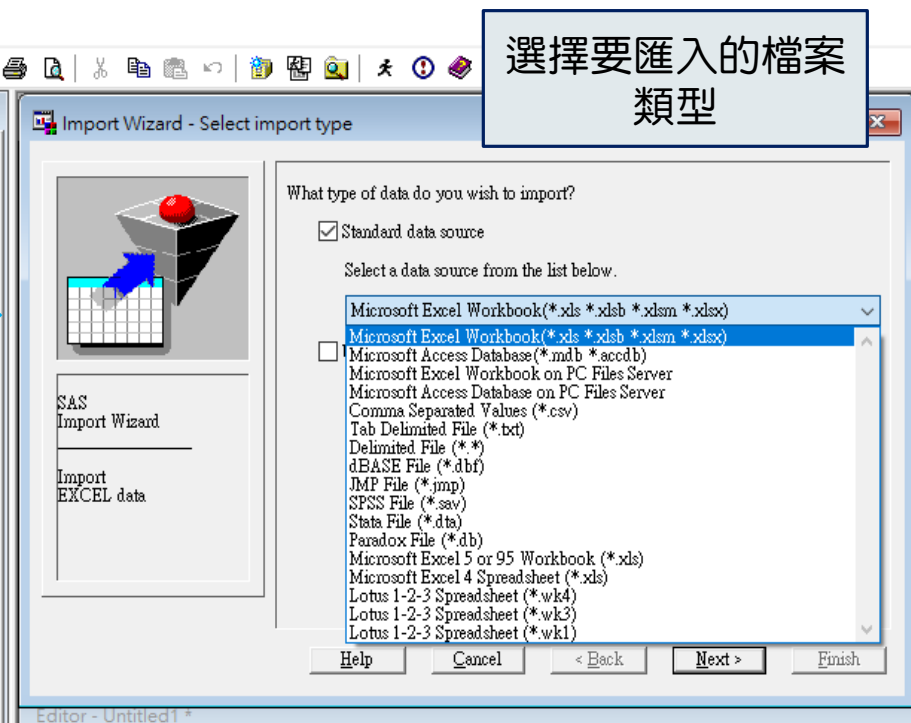
指定讀取檔案最大的長度範圍，內建256（範圍1-32767）

- 避免檔案中有遺漏值或是空白
- 不符合指定欄位大小的值就以"missing value"取代

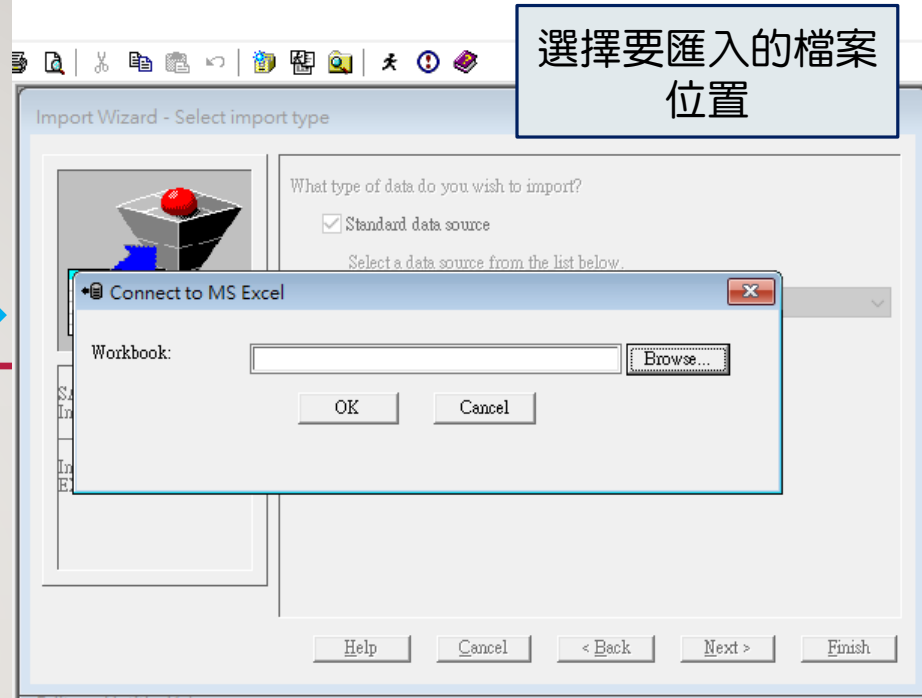




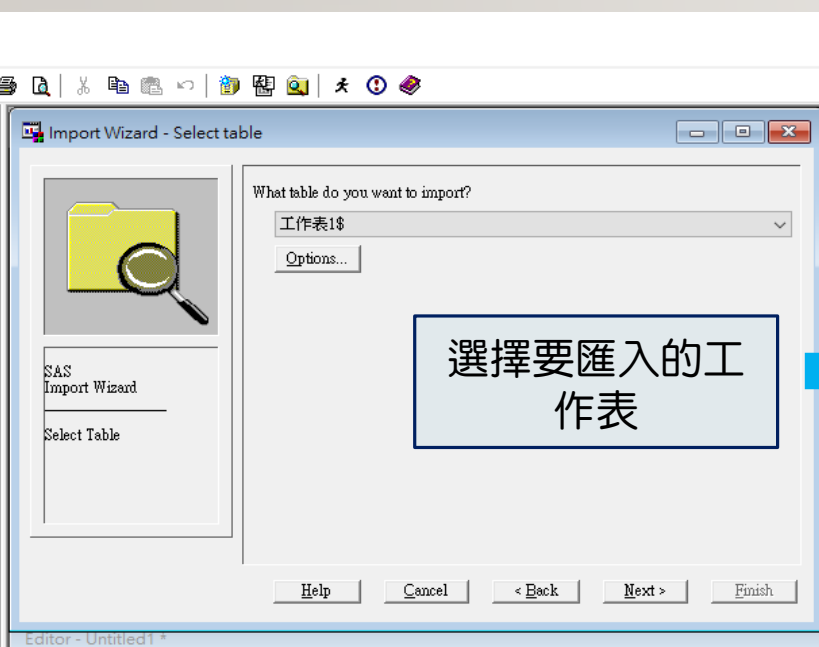
18



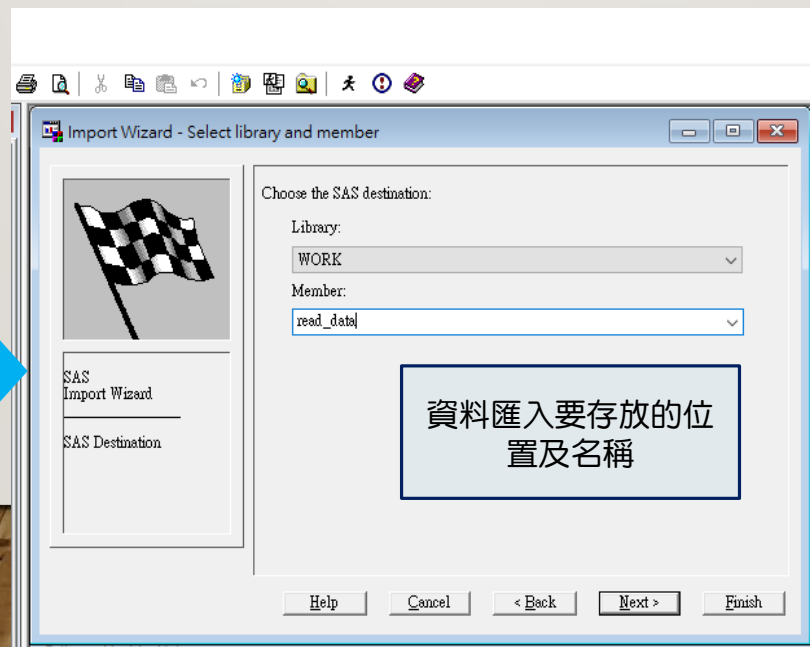
選擇要匯入的檔案  
類型



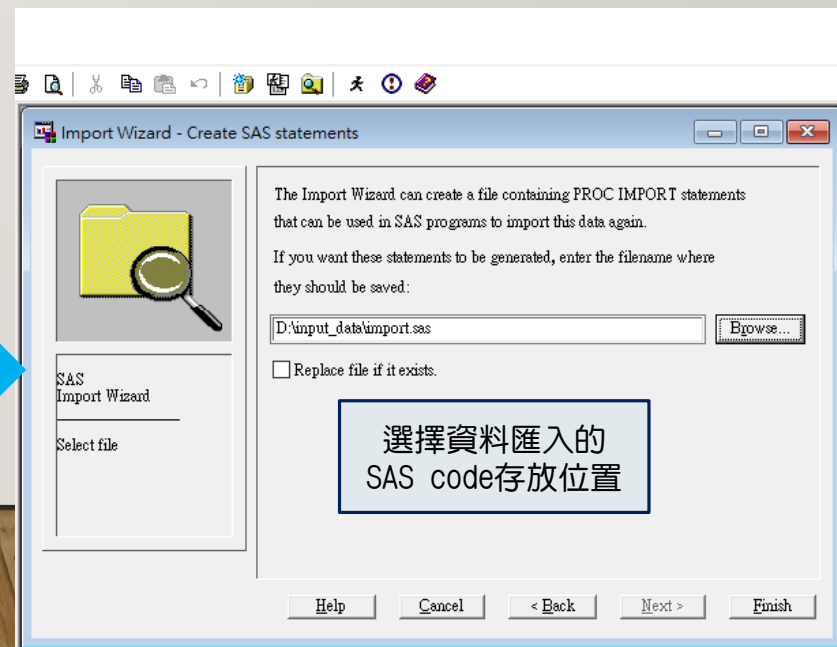
選擇要匯入的檔案  
位置



選擇要匯入的工  
作表



資料匯入要存放的位  
置及名稱



選擇資料匯入的  
SAS code存放位置

## 19 EXERCISE 1

---

- 建立資料庫，將cd\_2001 excel檔讀入成永久檔
- 練習將cd資料夾中的2002、2003年度資料匯入SAS

## 20 HOMEWORK

---


- 將00資料夾中2001-2003年資料匯入成SAS檔
- 匯入最新版健保藥品資料檔


[https://www.nhi.gov.tw/Content\\_List.aspx?n=238507DCFE832EAE&topn=3FC7D09599D25979&upn=E4B08D1A7687A588](https://www.nhi.gov.tw/Content_List.aspx?n=238507DCFE832EAE&topn=3FC7D09599D25979&upn=E4B08D1A7687A588)

### › 健保用藥品項107年11月查詢檔--

提供b5及txt二種檔案格式(因原檔案資料筆數較多，拆成2個檔案提供，檔案資料筆數共計178,174筆)


(107.10.25更新)

◦ b5檔案 

◦ txt檔案 

下載藥品檔及欄位說明

### › 健保用藥品項查詢檔欄位格式說明(107.01.25更新)

◦ 健保用藥品項查詢檔欄位格式說明(107.01.24更新，修改序號14藥品劑型欄位長度) 

## 21 基本語法 -在SAS中建立資料集

**data** aa;

**set** a.cd\_2001;

**run**;

開始資料步驟，建立資料集“aa”

讀取a資料館的“cd\_2001”資料集，存入資料集“aa”中

**run**;做為此資料步驟的結尾



## 22 了解資料內容

```
proc contents data=a.cd_2001;run;
```

Data Set Name	A.CD_2001	觀測值	14280
成員類型	DATA	變數	37
引擎	V9	Indexes	0
已建立	2018/11/07 14:33:01	Observation Length	298
上次修改時間	2018/11/07 14:33:01	Deleted Observations	0
Protection		壓縮的	NO
Data Set Type		Sorted	NO
標籤			
Data Representation	WINDOWS_64		
編碼	ms-950 Traditional Chinese (PCMS)		

按字母排序的變數與屬性清單			
#	變數	類型	長度
1	var1	字元	6
2	var2	字元	1
3	var3	字元	34
4	var4	字元	8
5	var5	字元	2
6	var6	字元	6
7	var7	字元	2
8	var8	字元	2
9	var9	字元	2
10	var10	字元	2
11	var11	字元	2
12	var12	字元	8


按字母排序的變數與屬性清單						
#	變數	類型	長度	格式	輸入格式	標籤
21	AD_CLICK	數字	8			AD_CLICK
20	AD_EXPO	數字	8			AD_EXPO
22	AD_TIME	數字	8			AD_TIME
4	AGE	數字	8			AGE
15	AMOUNT	數字	8	DOLLAR21.2	DOLLAR21.2	AMOUNT
9	ANNU_INCOME	數字	8	DOLLAR21.2	DOLLAR21.2	ANNU_INCOME
16	CARD_TYPE	字元	10	\$10.	\$10.	CARD_TYPE
12	CHILDREN	數字	8			CHILDREN
6	CITY	字元	6	\$6.	\$6.	CITY
11	COMMUTE	數字	8			COMMUTE
2	COUNT_TEMP	數字	8			COUNT_TEMP
13	DATE	字元	20	\$20.	\$20.	DATE
7	DISTRICT	字元	8	\$8.	\$8.	DISTRICT
8	EDUCATION	字元	10	\$10.	\$10.	EDUCATION
1	ID	字元	12	\$12.	\$12.	ID
5	MARITAL_STATUS	數字	8			MARITAL_STATUS
14	MCC_CAT	字元	8	\$8.	\$8.	MCC_CAT
18	MOBILE_PAYMENT	數字	8			MOBILE_PAYMENT
17	PAYBY	字元	10	\$10.	\$10.	PAYBY
10	PRIVATE_VEHICLE	數字	8			PRIVATE_VEHICLE
19	QUANTITY	數字	8			QUANTITY
3	SEX	字元	2	\$2.	\$2.	SEX

## 23 基本語法 – 保留需要分析欄位 (KEEP)

```
data opd_2001;  
  set a.cd_2001;  
  keep var1-var6 var11-var15 var19-var21 var37;  
run;
```

```
data aa (keep=var1-var6 var11-var15 var19-var21 var37);  
  set a.cd_2001;  
run;
```

資料集 “opd\_2001” 中，只**保留**資料集  
“a.cd\_2001” 中的var1~var6、var11~var15、  
var19~var21、var37這15個欄位



## 24 基本語法 - 保留需要分析欄位 (KEEP)

VIEWTABLE: A.Cd\_2001

	var1	var2	var3	var4	var5	var6	var7	var8	var9	var10	var11	var12	var13	var14	var15
1	200101	1	c69900d12ad07a02bb3d51c882d649	200102	09	000613					04	200101		200008	a5988
2	200101	1	40ad4e116c4701786db55b09324f11	200102	09	027144					09	200101		196008	21a28
3	200101	1	a3eb7d344ffa3f3ef39a87f6153567a	200102	04	015366	47				13	200101		194311	3e23c
4	200101	1	e3fb85bcbbe98f167c8ddfa16d3ba9c1	200102	09	000166					01	200101		193112	15f02
5	200101	1	1c1732f46d481b8ec0d18ec3880e26	200102	05	000211	04				2B	200101	200101	192711	39044
6	200101	1	84b5c3975e6e4bc8be4a5363982f364	200102	04	009895	47				13	200101		197411	6a30e
7	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	021035	11	62			04	200101		199701	d245f
8	200101	1	84b5c3975e6e4bc8be4a5363982f364	200102	04	009150	47				13	200101		197411	6a30e
9	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	049601	03				01	200101		195411	21e91
10	200101	1	1a114dfc8664549aebf0b998b1031a	200102	09	008838	D0				14	200012	200101	195703	91ff0
11	200101	1	1a114dfc8664549aebf0b998b1031a	200102	09	009158	D0				14	200101	200101	195703	91ff0
12	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	046524	03				01	200101		195411	21e91
13	200101	1	9c273fc293a539958888c2b1769d7f5	200102	04	006757					02	200101		192608	8e2dc
14	200101	1	1c1732f46d481b8ec0d18ec3880e26	200102	05	000263	04				2B	200101	200101	198804	9b54b
15	200101	1	268ba296b486ff2e2401946d03911f4	200102	04	010907	11	47			AB	200101	200103	193312	fa480
16	200101	1	9c273fc293a539958888c2b1769d7f5	200102	09	002386					10	200101		192608	8e2dc
17	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	005198	15				04	200101		199912	7c847
18	200101	1	c69900d12ad07a02bb3d51c882d649	200102	09	001292					04	200101		200008	a5988
19	200101	1	028250531b5ac455398ebd67c72535f	200102	04	002820	47				13	200101		196502	25a63
20	200101	1	40ad4e116c4701786db55b09324f11	200102	09	010395					04	200101		200003	88b45
21	200101	1	1c1732f46d481b8ec0d18ec3880e26	200102	09	003068					11	200101		192501	04238
22	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	062489	47				13	200101		197101	82488
23	200101	1	40ad4e116c4701786db55b09324f11	200102	09	032288					10	200101		199708	ed9cc
24	200101	1	1c1732f46d481b8ec0d18ec3880e26	200102	04	000967	04				CA	200101		198804	9b54b
25	200101	1	40ad4e116c4701786db55b09324f11	200102	09	054596					BD	200101		193104	47cfl
26	200101	1	2fc0e13f5f96712a21bc973051efc54	200102	01	000274					00	200101		197704	7c3af
27	200101	1	61235794e29956b589bd4578b8841	200102	01	000767					09	200101		195210	b98tc
28	200101	1	efa29c34f03f223884a785df9e3e1e3a	200102	04	000232	10				00	200101		193506	5ede6
29	200101	1	86b14c923419ac47cc9c894cc5f488bc	200102	03	000023					01	200101	200101	199508	da312
30	200101	1	d407f367c4b5ef8c5d2c1a50d0b2005	200102	01	002263					04	200101		197505	e9570
31	200101	1	56caaf012d1c471f6fc4a5b8c8a099	200102	01	000409					09	200101		195405	3b449
32	200101	1	2d628b55db954a37bf8d04c6d073fb7	200102	01	001113					01	200101		193508	f1ae6
33	200101	1	a8bcaaf02d77bfc19a6a87439b10f0e97	200102	01	000809					00	200101		196108	5aad5

NOTE: The minimum record length was 239.  
NOTE: The maximum record length was 239.  
NOTE: The data set A.CD\_2001 has 14280 observations and 37 variables.  
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):  
real time 0.06 seconds  
cpu time 0.06 seconds

NOTE: 已移除檔案 "D:\input\_data\cd\_2001.xls" 進行取代。  
NOTE: File "D:\input\_data\cd\_2001.xls" will be created if the export process succeeds.  
NOTE: "Sheet1" table was successfully created.  
NOTE: 已順利建立 WORK.OPD\_2001 資料庫。  
NOTE: The data set WORK.OPD\_2001 has 14280 observations and 37 variables.  
818 proc contents data=a.cd\_2001;run;

NOTE: PROCEDURE CONTENTS used (Total process time):  
real time 0.05 seconds  
cpu time 0.01 seconds

819 data opd\_2001;  
820 set a.cd\_2001;  
821 keep var1-var6 var11-var15 var19-var21 var37;  
822 run;

NOTE: There were 14280 observations read from the data set A.CD\_2001.  
NOTE: The data set WORK.OPD\_2001 has 14280 observations and 15 variables.  
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):  
real time 0.01 seconds  
cpu time 0.03 seconds

執行訊息：可檢查資料筆數

```
45  
46 proc contents data=a.cd_2001;run;  
47  
48 /****keep or drop****/  
49 data opd_2001;  
50 set a.cd_2001;  
51 keep var1-var6 var11-var15 var19-var21 var37;  
52 run;
```

VIEWTABLE: Work Opd\_2001

	var1	var2	var3	var4	var5	var6	var11	var12	var13	var14	var15
1	200101	1	c69900d12ad07a02bb3d51c882d649	200102	09	000613	04	200101		200008	a598872ae79fb43282e5ca7b
2	200101	1	40ad4e116c4701786db55b09324f11	200102	09	027144	09	200101		196008	21a284b06bc35c40c348f7e3
3	200101	1	a3eb7d344ffa3f3ef39a87f6153567a	200102	04	015366	13	200101		194311	3e23c4d4204056010e8af15ab
4	200101	1	e3fb85bcbbe98f167c8ddfa16d3ba9c1	200102	09	000166	01	200101		193112	15f02547764447bd4f9d07bd
5	200101	1	1c1732f46d481b8ec0d18ec3880e26	200102	05	000211	2B	200101	200101	192711	39044b47549035148e4f29a9
6	200101	1	84b5c3975e6e4bc8be4a5363982f364	200102	04	009895	13	200101		197411	6a30e7a71714e4b09e0d78924
7	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	021035	04	200101		199701	d245f1edf0b8762c019b3948
8	200101	1	84b5c3975e6e4bc8be4a5363982f364	200102	04	009150	13	200101		197411	6a30e7a71714e4b09e0d78924
9	200101	1	9f11556672037af5848cad1e2c56527	200102	04	049601	01	200101		195411	21e9141e4ddc5b6b149d2770
10	200101	1	1a114dfc8664549aebf0b998b1031a	200102	09	008838	14	200012	200101	195703	91ff023b3623a60200701ef

## 25 基本語法 – 去除不需要的欄位 (DROP)

---

```
data aa1 ;  
    set a.cd_2001;  
    drop var7-var10 var16-var18 var22-var36;  
run;
```



## 26 基本語法 – 註解欄位名稱 (LABEL)

- 給variable (變數)加上標籤，能清楚地處理資料

```
data aa2;
```

```
set opd_2001;
```

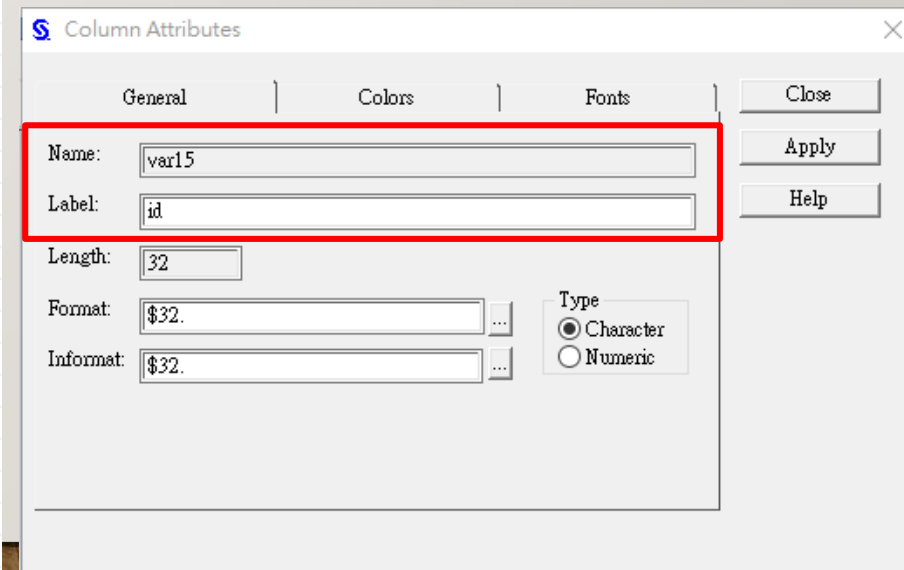
```
label var15=id;
```

```
run;
```

- 但程式撰寫時仍要用var15此欄位名稱



A screenshot of a data table. The first column is labeled 'id' and is highlighted with a red rectangular box. The table contains multiple rows of hexadecimal data.



A screenshot of the 'Column Attributes' dialog box. The 'General' tab is selected. The 'Name' field is set to 'var15' and the 'Label' field is set to 'id'. Both fields are highlighted with a red rectangular box. The 'Length' field is set to 32. The 'Format' and 'Informat' fields are set to '\$32.'. The 'Type' section has 'Character' selected with a radio button.

## 27 基本語法 – 改變欄位名稱 (RENAME)

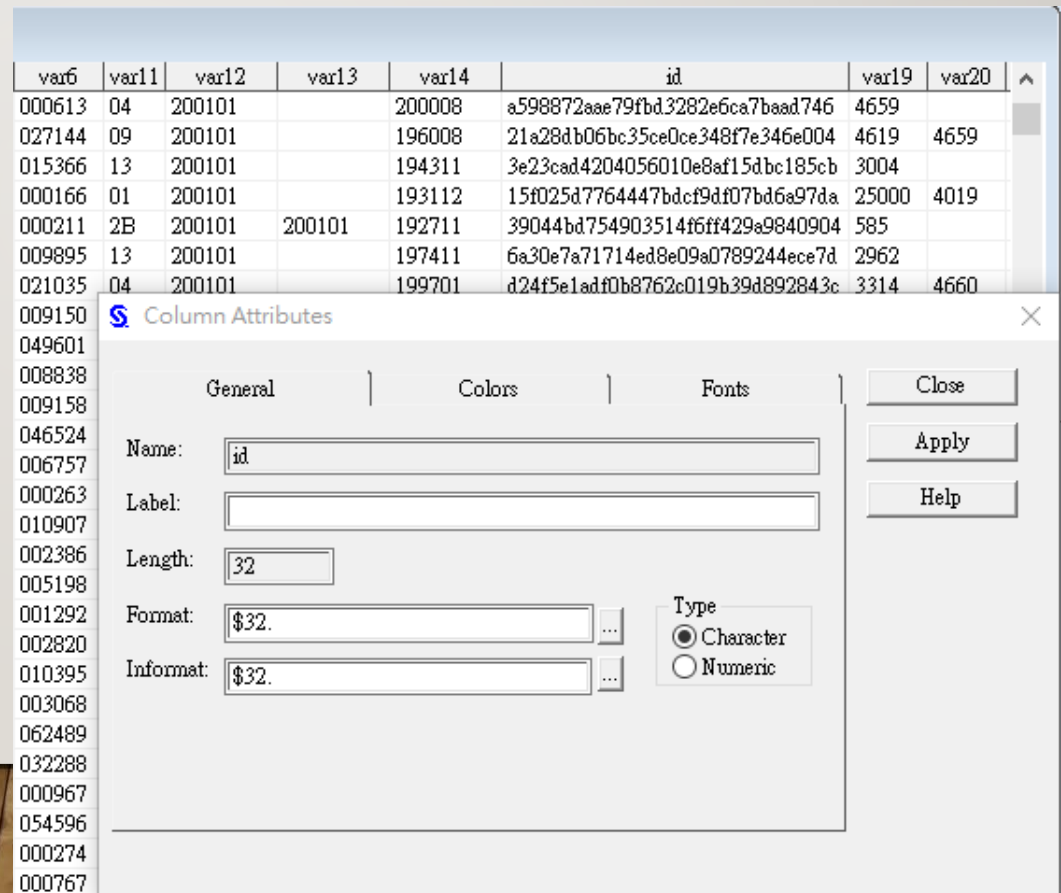
- 改變variable (變數)名稱，以便於資料連結

```
data aa3;
```

```
set opd_2001;
```

```
rename var15=id;
```

```
run;
```



## 28 EXERCISE 2

---

- 將cd檔只留下var1-var6、var11-var15、var19-var21、var37等欄位
- 重新命名：身分證字號欄位為id，就醫日期為func\_ym、出生日期為birth\_ym

## 29 基本語法 - 資料集依指定欄位排序

```
proc sort data= aa3;
```

宣告SAS對資料集“aa3”進行排序處理

```
by id func_ym;
```

依id,就醫日期兩欄位進行排序 (由小至大)

```
run;
```

run;做為此資料步驟的結尾

```
proc sort data= aa3 ;
```

```
by id descending func_ym;
```

```
run;
```

將就醫日期由大至小  
排序



## 30 基本語法 - 資料集依指定欄位排序

2. 同一id內，日期由先至後排序

1. Id由小至大排序

func_ym	var13	birth_ym	id
200101		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200111		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200101	200101	196407	011758f7dcd53031537f058819d427
200101	200101	196407	011758f7dcd53031537f058819d427
200101		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200105		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200105		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200106		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b

func_ym	var13	birth_ym	id
200111		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200109		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200103		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200102		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200101		198504	00a2e11374554409ff1a778dfad2ed0c
200101	200101	196407	011758f7dcd53031537f058819d427
200101	200101	196407	011758f7dcd53031537f058819d427
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200107		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200106		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200105		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200105		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b
200101		196811	01c7dabf8b8c3b82120e43bb6b5937b

同一id內，日期由後至前排序

## 31 基本語法 – NODUPKEY

```
proc sort data=aa3 nodupkey;
```

```
by id;
```

```
run;
```

1. 先將資料集”aa”中資料，依id由小至大排序

2. 排序後資料集，每一個id只取第一筆資料

```
proc sort data=aa3 out=bb nodupkey;
```

```
by id;
```

```
run;
```

將此段程式執行結果，另存至資料集”bb”

```
NOTE: There were 14280 observations read from the data set WORK.AA3.  
NOTE: 13434 observations with duplicate key values were deleted.  
NOTE: The data set WORK.BB has 846 observations and 15 variables.  
NOTE: PROCEDURE SORT used (Total process time):  
      real time          0.01 seconds  
      cpu time           0.00 seconds
```

## 32 基本語法 – 擷取功能函數 SUBSTR()

DATA cc;

SET bb;

year = substr(left(func\_ym), 1, 4);

month = substr(left(func\_ym), 5, 2);

day = '15'

RUN;

- 語法：substr(變項欄位, 起始位置, 長度)
- left(): 將指定欄位內文字歸左，避免擷取到空白值

擷取年度，由欄位左邊第1個位置開始，一共擷取4碼

擷取月份，由欄位左邊第5個位置開始，一共擷取2碼

擷取日期，由於就醫日期僅提供年月，故假設為15號

### 33 基本語法 – 日期轉換函數 MDY(MM, DD, YY)

---

**DATA** cc;

**SET** bb;

year = substr(left(func\_ym), 1, 4);

month = substr(left(func\_ym), 5, 2);

day = '15';

func\_date = **mdy(month, day, year)**; ← **語法：mdy(月份, 日期, 年度)**

func\_date1 = **mdy(substr(left(func\_ym), 5, 2), '15', substr(left(func\_ym), 1, 4))**; ← **實務運用上常用的寫法!!!**

**RUN**;





## 34 基本語法 – 日期轉換函數 MDY(MM, DD, YY)

func_ym	var13	birth_ym	year	month	day	func_date	func_date
200101		198504	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200101	200101	196407	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200101		196811	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200105		195910	2001	05	15	15110	15110
200104		197906	2001	04	15	15080	15080
200103		195905	2001	03	15	15049	15049
200101		196611	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200012	200101	192501	2000	12	15	14959	14959
200101		197409	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200104		199602	2001	04	15	15080	15080
200101		195308	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200101		199802	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200103		197107	2001	03	15	15049	15049
200110		194909	2001	10	15	15263	15263
200103		191506	2001	03	15	15049	15049
200102		192604	2001	02	15	15021	15021
200101		195110	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200101	200101	195402	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200106		197502	2001	06	15	15141	15141
200102		199206	2001	02	15	15021	15021
200012	200101	194705	2000	12	15	14959	14959
200101		197608	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200112		197712	2001	12	15	15324	15324
200101		197910	2001	01	15	14990	14990
200105		195403	2001	05	15	15110	15110

**(Note):** 透過mdy()函數，會將日期轉換為距離1960年1月1日的天數。因此，buy\_date及buy\_date1內數字代表購買日期距離1960年1月1日的天數。

## 35 基本語法 – 轉換日期格式

**DATA** cc;

**SET** bb;

year = substr(left(func\_ym), 1, 4);

month = substr(left(func\_ym), 5, 2);

day = '15';

func\_date = mdy(month, day, year);

func\_date1 = mdy(substr(left(func\_ym), 5, 2), '15',  
substr(left(func\_ym), 1, 4));

**format** func\_date **mmddyy8.** ;

將func\_date中天數轉換成以mmddyy8. 的格式呈現

**format** func\_date1 **yymmdd10.** ;

將func\_date1中天數轉換成以yymmdd10. 的格式呈現

**drop** year month day;

**RUN**;

## 36 基本語法 – 轉換日期格式

func_ym	var13	birth_ym	year	month	day	func_date	func_datel
200101		198504	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200101	200101	196407	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200101		196811	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200105		195910	2001	05	15	05/15/01	2001-05-15
200104		197906	2001	04	15	04/15/01	2001-04-15
200103		195905	2001	03	15	03/15/01	2001-03-15
200101		196611	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200012	200101	192501	2000	12	15	12/15/00	2000-12-15
200101		197409	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200104		199602	2001	04	15	04/15/01	2001-04-15
200101		195308	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200101		199802	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200103		197107	2001	03	15	03/15/01	2001-03-15
200110		194909	2001	10	15	10/15/01	2001-10-15
200103		191506	2001	03	15	03/15/01	2001-03-15
200102		192604	2001	02	15	02/15/01	2001-02-15
200101		195110	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200101	200101	195402	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200106		197502	2001	06	15	06/15/01	2001-06-15
200102		199206	2001	02	15	02/15/01	2001-02-15
200012	200101	194705	2000	12	15	12/15/00	2000-12-15
200101		197608	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200112		197712	2001	12	15	12/15/01	2001-12-15
200101		197910	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200105		195403	2001	05	15	05/15/01	2001-05-15
200103		196707	2001	03	15	03/15/01	2001-03-15
200101		198112	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200103		198605	2001	03	15	03/15/01	2001-03-15
200101		199505	2001	01	15	01/15/01	2001-01-15
200102	200102	198703	2001	02	15	02/15/01	2001-02-15

其他日期格式：

<http://documentation.sas.com/?docsetId=lrcon&docsetTarget=p1wj0wt2ebe2a0n1lv4lem9hdc0v.htm&docsetVersion=9.4&locale=en>

## 37 基本語法 - 四則運算

---

- 計算就醫年齡

DATA dd;

SET cc;

birth\_yr = substr(left(birth\_ym), 1, 4) \* 1;

AGE = year(func\_date) - birth\_yr;

RUN;

- 語法：+ - \* /  
加減乘除四則運算
- 語法：\*1  
將文字格式轉換成數字格式，方便後續運算
- 語法：year() month() day()  
運算函數，得出日期欄位的年、月、日



## 38 SAS OPERATORS

Symbol	Definition
<b>**</b>	exponentiation
<b>*</b>	multiplication
<b>/</b>	division
<b>+</b>	addition
<b>-</b>	subtraction

Symbol	Definition
<b>=</b>	equal to
<b>^=</b>	not equal to
<b>~=</b>	not equal to
<b>&gt;</b>	greater than
<b>&lt;</b>	less than
<b>&gt;= , =&gt; (註)</b>	greater than or equal to
<b>&lt;= , =&lt; (註)</b>	less than or equal to

註：also accepted for compatibility with previous releases of SAS. It is not supported in WHERE clauses or in PROC SQL

## 39 EXERCISE 3

---

- 將就醫日期與出生日期轉換成日期格式。
- 利用就醫日期與出生日期計算年齡。

TO BE CONTINUED.....

---



## 41 基本語法 - FORMAT

```
proc format;
```

```
  value agegr
```

```
    low-<19="children"
```

```
    19-60="adult"
```

```
    61-high="elder"
```

```
  ;
```

```
run;
```

```
data ee;
```

```
  set dd;
```

```
  agegr=age;
```

```
  format agegr agegr.;
```

```
run;
```

AGE	agegr
16	children
37	adult
33	adult
42	adult
22	adult
42	adult
35	adult
75	elder
27	adult
5	children
48	adult
3	children
30	adult
52	adult
86	elder
75	elder
50	adult
47	adult
26	adult
9	children
53	adult



## 42 基本語法 – IF ... THEN...

- 將欄位內資料進行分組，例：將年齡分成 $\leq 18$ , 19-65,  $> 65$  歲三組
- 將性別重新編碼

```
data ee1;
```

```
set dd;
```

條件設定應  
互斥且周延

```
if age  $\leq$  18 then age_group=1;  
else if 18 < age  $\leq$  65 then age_group=2;  
else if age > 65 then age_group=3;  
else age_group=999;  
if var37='F' then sex=0; else sex=1;
```

```
run;
```

var37	func_date	func_date1	birth_yr	AGE	age_group	sex
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1985	16	1	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1964	37	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1968	33	2	1
M	05/15/01	2001-05-15	1959	42	2	1
M	04/15/01	2001-04-15	1979	22	2	1
F	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1959	42	2	0
F	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1966	35	2	0
M	12/15/00	2000-12-15	1925	75	3	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1974	27	2	1
M	04/15/01	2001-04-15	1996	5	1	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1953	48	2	1
F	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1998	3	1	0
M	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1971	30	2	1
M	10/15/01	2001-10-15	1949	52	2	1
F	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1915	86	3	0
F	02/15/01	2001-02-15	1926	75	3	0
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1951	50	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1954	47	2	1
M	06/15/01	2001-06-15	1975	26	2	1
M	02/15/01	2001-02-15	1992	9	1	1
M	12/15/00	2000-12-15	1947	53	2	1
F	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1976	25	2	0

## 43 基本語法 – IF ... THEN...

- 條件限制，例：只分析男性病患

**data** ff;

set ee1;

if sex=1 then output;

**run;**

var37	func_date	func_date1	birth_yr	AGE	age_group	sex
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1985	16	1	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1964	37	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1968	33	2	1
M	05/15/01	2001-05-15	1959	42	2	1
M	04/15/01	2001-04-15	1979	22	2	1
M	12/15/00	2000-12-15	1925	75	3	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1974	27	2	1
M	04/15/01	2001-04-15	1996	5	1	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1953	48	2	1
M	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1971	30	2	1
M	10/15/01	2001-10-15	1949	52	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1951	50	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1954	47	2	1
M	06/15/01	2001-06-15	1975	26	2	1
M	02/15/01	2001-02-15	1992	9	1	1
M	12/15/00	2000-12-15	1947	53	2	1
M	12/15/01	2001-12-15	1977	24	2	1
M	05/15/01	2001-05-15	1954	47	2	1
M	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1967	34	2	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1981	20	2	1
M	03/15/01	2001-03-15	1986	15	1	1
M	01/15/01	2001-01-15	1995	6	1	1

## 44 基本語法 – IF ... THEN...

- 配合substr function 進行條件篩選。篩選有HTN診斷 (ICD9:401-405)之病人
- 

```
data htn;  
set a.cd_2001;  
if substr(left(var19),1,3) in ('401','402','403','404','405') or  
   substr(left(var20),1,3) in ('401','402','403','404','405') or  
   substr(left(var21),1,3) in ('401','402','403','404','405') then output;  
run;
```

- 篩選有DM診斷 (ICD9:250)之病人

```
data dm;  
set a.cd_2001;  
if substr(left(var19),1,3) = '250' or substr(left(var20),1,3) = '250' or substr(left(var21),1,3) = '250'  
then output;  
run;
```

## 45 EXERCISE 4

---

- 將年齡分成 $\leq 18$ , 19-30, 31-50, 51-70,  $> 70$  歲五組
- 產生新的變數，將性別重新編碼：male=1, female=0
- 利用cd\_2001檔擷選具有HTN診斷的病人



## 46 資料合併 SET

- 將資料做縱向連結 (增加observation)

**data** car6;

**set** cars3 cars4;

**run;**

VIEWTABLE: Work.Cars3

	make	model	mpg	weight	price
1	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099
2	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749
3	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799



VIEWTABLE: Work.Cars4

	make	model	mpg	weight	price
1	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099
2	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749
3	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799
4	Buick	Century	20	3250	4816
5	Buick	Electra	15	4080	7827



➤ 欄位名稱與格式需相同

	make	model	mpg	weight	price	var1	var2	var3	var4
1	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099				
2	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749				
3	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799				
4						200101	1	0b64808157449e660c2b76788bf2cce	200102
5						200101	1	7ead6cd0b8d12f97fc285ae5f8c68dc2	200102
6						200101	1	a78800b3ace1fdd28af8505332f5d41f	200102
7						200105	1	1a71b6fddc9c366d9d48f5e356eae18	200106
8						200104	1	6f0db153524d2b1babda6030b0fa42b	200105

```
1061 data test2;  
1062 set cc test1;  
ERROR: Variable func_ym has been defined as both character and numeric.  
1063 run;
```

VIEWTABLE: Work.Car6

	make	model	mpg	weight	price
1	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099
2	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749
3	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799
4	AMC	Concord	22	2930	4099
5	AMC	Pacer	17	3350	4749
6	AMC	Spirit	22	2640	3799
7	Buick	Century	20	3250	4816
8	Buick	Electra	15	4080	7827

## 47 資料合併 MERGE

- 將資料做橫向連結 (增加變數variable)

```
proc sort data=a.cd_2001; by var1-var6; run;
```

```
proc sort data=oo_2001; by var1-var6; run;
```

注意：使用MERGE時，要記得先將資料依據“**鍵值**”排序(PROC SORT)。

```
data cdoo_2001;
```

```
merge a.cd_2001( in=x) oo_2001 (in=y);
```

x,y 可以自訂，但不可與dataset中的variable名稱相同

```
by var1-var6;
```

依據“**鍵值**”連結

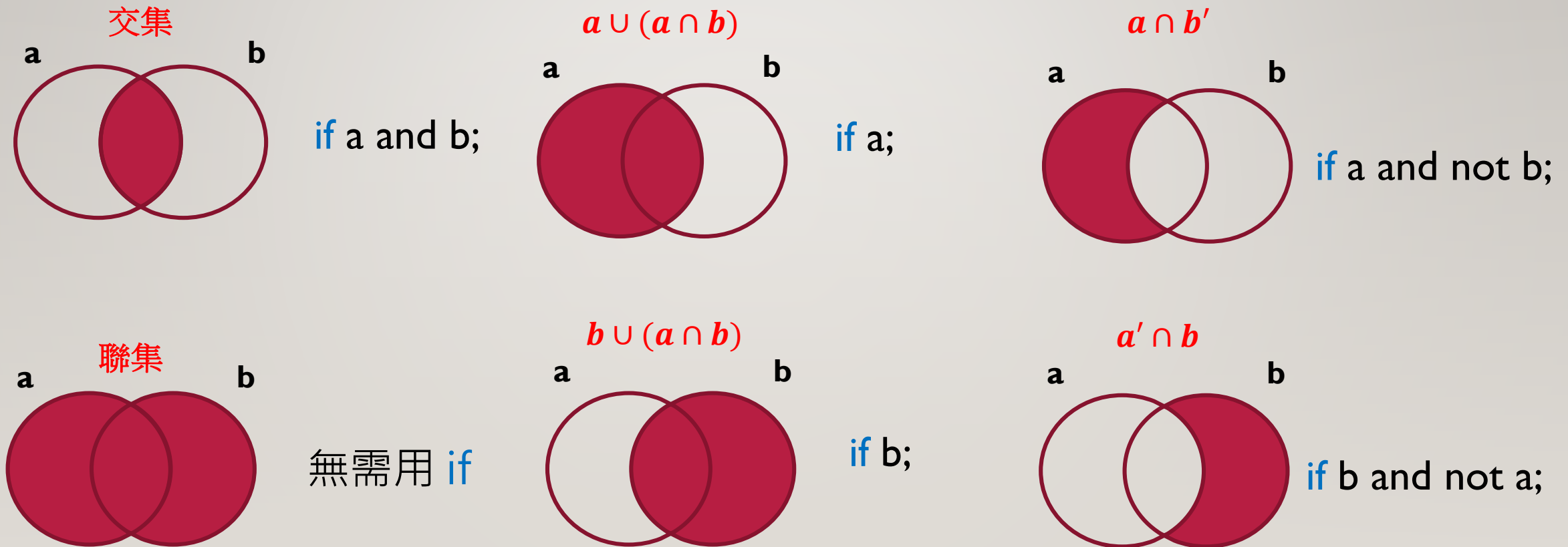
```
if x and y;
```

兩個資料表間取“交集”

```
run;
```

## 48 資料合併

SAS語法為例：  
**DATA** xxx ; **MERGE** a b;  
**if**.....



## 49 資料轉置 - TRANSPOSE

**proc sort data=drug\_2001; by var15 var12 ; run;**

**proc transpose data=drug\_2001 out=atc\_2001 prefix=atc;**

**var** nhi40;

**by** var15 var12;

**run;**

有by就  
要先  
sort

欲轉置的variable

依照哪些欄位轉置

轉置後的  
欄位名稱