The George Washington University
Department of Statistics

Stat 6197 – Spring 2019

Week 14 - April 19, 2019

Lecture Topics: Miscellaneous

1) Simulating Data with SAS
2) Calling R in a SAS/IML Session
3) Review of Selected Topics of Macro Facility

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Simulations

Simulations provide a way to answer questions and explore properties of statistical estimators and procedures (Kleinman and Horton, 2014).

In statistics, data are commonly simulated to

- generate random samples from a statistical distribution (discrete or continuous) with known properties
- estimate the sampling distributions of basic measures such as means, median, Pearson correlations
- evaluate statistical techniques
- ascertain statistical power of hypothesis tests

(Source: Simulating Data with SAS® by Rick Wicklin, 2013)

Some common functions used in simulation

- PDF Function
- CDF Function
- Quantile Function
- RAND Function

Generating Data

```
 1  *Ex1_Generate_Random_Numbers.sas;
 2  *Old Way;
 3  Data Have1;
 4       do i = 1 to 10;
 5       x = rannor(12345);
 6       output;
 7       end;
 8  run;
 9
10  *New Way;
11  Data Have2;
12  call streaminit(12345);
13       do i = 1 to 10;
14       x = rand("Normal",0,1);
15       output;
16       end;
17  run;
18  proc print data=Have2; run;
```

Line 12: The routine is used to set the seed for the random number stream.

Obs	i	x
1	1	0.26423
2	2	1.07473
3	3	0.81792
4	4	-0.55277
5	5	1.54014
6	6	-1.23382
7	7	-0.14154
8	8	1.04200
9	9	0.06573
10	10	1.22526

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The following DATA step simulates 100 independent values from various distributions. The subsequent PROC PRINT step displays the first five observations.

```
21  *Ex1_Generate_Random_Numbers.sas;
22  Data Have3 (drop=i);
23  call streaminit(789);
24   do i = 1 to 100;
25      Random_num = rand("Normal", 80, 9);
26      Num_heads = rand("Binomial", .5,10);
27      Head_Tail = rand("Bernoulli", .5);
28      side_num1 = floorz(6*rand("Uniform")+1);
29      intv_0_100 = 100*rand("Uniform");
30      intv_50_100 = 50*rand("Uniform")+100;
31      intv_50_100_I = floorz(50*rand("Uniform")+100);
32      output;
33   end;
34  run;
35  proc print data=Have3 (obs=5); run;
```

Line 23: This routine sets the seed value.
Line 24: The DO loop iterates 100 times.
Line 25: Normal distribution with mean = 80 and standard deviation = 9.
Line 26: Binomial distribution with p (a numeric probability of success) = .5 and n (an integer parameter that counts the number of independent Bernoulli trials) = 10.
Line 27: Bernoulli distribution with p = .5.
Line 28: The Floorz converts the result to integers.

Obs	Random_ num	Num_ heads	Head_ Tail	side_ num1	intv_ 0_100	intv_50_ 100	intv_50_ 100_I
1	83.2159	7	1	4	51.1157	149.895	115
2	79.1025	6	1	5	59.3345	122.786	116
3	88.2140	5	1	4	2.2692	136.457	101
4	68.0018	6	0	5	88.5697	136.512	109
5	84.2083	5	0	1	92.0822	105.323	134

Some Other Distributions: Geometric, Poisson, and Exponential.

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Assigning 19 Subjects in the data set SASHELP.CLASS to the Drug or Placebo Randomly

```
1  *Example_random_assignment.sas;
2  data dp;
3   CALL STREAMINIT(12345);
4   LENGTH Group $ 7;
5    set sashelp.class;
6     random_num = RAND("UNIFORM");
7     if random_num >0.5 then Group='Drug';
8     else group='Placebo';
9   run;
10 proc print data=dp noobs;
11   var Name Sex Age Height Weight random_num group;
12  run;
```

Name	Sex	Age	Height	Weight	random_ num	Group
Alfred	M	14	69.0	112.5	0.58330	Drug
Alice	F	13	56.5	84.0	0.99363	Drug
Barbara	F	13	65.3	98.0	0.58789	Drug
Carol	F	14	62.8	102.5	0.85747	Drug
Henry	M	14	63.5	102.5	0.82469	Drug
James	M	12	57.3	83.0	0.28057	Placebo
Jane	F	12	59.8	84.5	0.64740	Drug
Janet	F	15	62.5	112.5	0.38192	Placebo
Jeffrey	M	13	62.5	84.0	0.44896	Placebo
John	M	12	59.0	99.5	0.87578	Drug
Joyce	F	11	51.3	50.5	0.51838	Drug
Judy	F	14	64.3	90.0	0.84267	Drug
Louise	F	12	56.3	77.0	0.27838	Placebo
Mary	F	15	66.5	112.0	0.93354	Drug
Philip	M	16	72.0	150.0	0.18739	Placebo
Robert	M	12	64.8	128.0	0.36876	Placebo
Ronald	M	15	67.0	133.0	0.10107	Placebo
Thomas	M	11	57.5	85.0	0.74119	Drug
William	M	15	66.5	112.0	0.15068	Placebo

Simulating Data from a Discrete Distribution (See Wicklin, 2015)

```
 1 *Example_simulate_dis_dist.sas;
 2 data GiveCandy;
 3  call streaminit(1234);
 4   set sashelp.class;
 5   array p[3] (0.5, 0.3, 0.2);
 6   Candy_Type=rand("Table", of p[*]);
 7  run;
 8 proc format;
 9   value candyF 1='Chocolate Bars'
10                2= 'Coffee Beans'
11                3= 'Peanut Butter Milk Bars'
12                ;
13 proc freq data=GiveCandy;
14   tables Candy_Type;
15   Format Candy_Type candyF.;
16 run;
```

Line 6: The RAND function uses a "Table" distribution to specify a table of probabilities for each outcome.

The FREQ Procedure

Candy_Type	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
Chocolate Bars	10	52.63	10	52.63
Coffee Beans	6	31.58	16	84.21
Peanut Butter Milk Bars	3	15.79	19	100.00

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Calling R in a SAS Session with PROC IML

Requirements:

- Both R and SAS software packages must be installed
- The RLANG system option in SAS must also be enabled.

Run the following code in SAS to check whether the permission to use R within SAS is enabled.

PROC OPTIONS OPTION=RLANG; RUN;

If the permission to use R within SAS is not enabled, you must modify the sasv9.cfg file, which is typically found in "C:\Program Files\SASHome\SASFoundation\9.3\nls\en\", in order to reset this option by adding a –RLANG line to the config file.

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```
 1 /*Calling R Functions from SAS*/
 2 PROC OPTIONS OPTION=RLANG;
 3 RUN;
 4 PROC IML;
 5 SUBMIT / R;
 6 dfx <- data.frame(
 7   group = c(rep('A', 8), rep('B', 15), rep('C', 6)),
 8   sex = sample(c("M", "F"), size = 29, replace = TRUE),
 9   age = runif(n = 29, min = 18, max = 54))
10 head(dfx)
11 options(digits=2)
12 aggregate(age ~ sex, data=dfx, FUN=mean)
13 ENDSUBMIT;
14 QUIT;
```

Output from line 11 (Listing of 6 observations)

```
  group sex      age
1     A   M 45.88773
2     A   F 40.53302
3     A   M 44.45729
4     A   F 30.12094
5     A   M 26.76595
6     A   F 53.43104
```

Output from Lines 11-12

```
  sex age
1   F  33
2   M  38
```

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```
 [1] "./Ex1_Generate_Random_Numbers.sas"
 [2] "./Ex10_simulate.sas"
 [3] "./Ex11_simulate.sas"
 [4] "./Ex12_simulate.sas"
 [5] "./Ex13_simulate.sas"
 [6] "./Ex14_data_driven_simu.sas"
 [7] "./Ex15_calling_R_from_SAS.sas"
 [8] "./Ex16_calling_R_from_SAS.sas"
 [9] "./Ex17_calling_R_from_SAS.sas"
[10] "./Ex18_collapse_multiple_cols.sas"
[11] "./Ex19_count_repeated_rows.sas"
[12] "./Ex2_DoLoop_Mod_Func.sas"
[13] "./Ex20_macro_case_study.sas"
[14] "./Ex21_Load.sas"
[15] "./Ex22_R_List_of_Files.sas"
[16] "./Ex3_call_symputx_dates.sas"
[17] "./Ex4_generate_dates_sashelp_class.sas"
[18] "./Ex5_generate_SSN_dates_other_vars.sas"
[19] "./Ex6_random_assignment.sas"
[20] "./Ex7_simualte_randomID.sas"
[21] "./Ex8_simulate.sas"
[22] "./Ex9_simulate.sas"
```