

The George Washington University
Department of Statistics

STAT 6197 – Spring 2020

Week 1 – January 17, 2020

Major Topic: The SAS System: Concepts and Components

Detailed Topics:

1. SAS System and its Products
2. Ways to Run SAS, and SAS Interfaces
3. SAS Statements
4. Giving Variable Names to Data Fields
5. Data Types, and Missing Values
6. DATA Step Concepts
7. SAS System Options
8. SAS Files Concepts
9. SAS Libraries, SAS Data Sets, and their Contents
10. SAS Processing
11. Creating a SAS List Report
12. SAS User Resources

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Readings:

1. [What is SAS?](#)
2. Relevant Chapters/Sections - Delwiche LD, and Slaughter SJ. *The Little SAS Book: A Primer*, Fifth Edition Paperback – November 7, 2012
3. Exercises from Relevant Chapters/Sections - Ottesen RA, Delwiche LD, and Slaughter SJ. *Exercises and Projects for The Little SAS Book*, Fifth Edition Paperback – July 1, 2015
4. SAS® 9.4 Language Reference: Concepts, Sixth Edition ([here](#))
5. [Some Rules for Reading Numeric and Character Data \(SAS Documentation\)](#)
6. THE SAS SUPERVISOR. By Don Henderson & Merry Rabb ORI, Inc. ([here](#))
7. [Definition of SAS Processing](#)
8. [Processing a DATA Step: A Walk-through](#)
9. Where to find SAS resources? SAS Help Center: Your gateway to documentation.

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Statistical Analysis System® or SAS® - An Overview



What Is SAS?

SAS is a suite of business solutions and technologies to help organizations solve business problems.

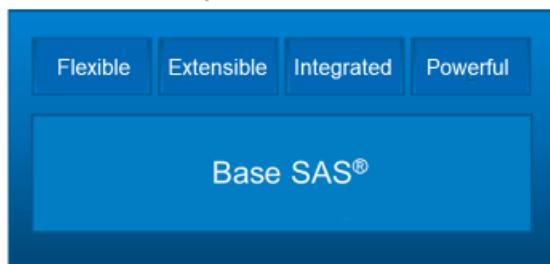


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What Is Base SAS?

Base SAS is the centerpiece of all SAS software.



Base SAS is a product within the SAS Foundation set of products. Base SAS provides the following:

- a highly flexible, highly extensible fourth-generation programming language
- a rich library of encapsulated programming procedures
- a graphical user interface for administering SAS tasks

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History

1966: SAS was created by Anthony Barr (grad student at the UNC)

1976: SAS Institute, Inc. was incorporated by Barr, Goodnight, Sall, and Helwig

2017: Revenue – US\$3.24 billion

The SAS software suite includes more than 200 components, and the following languages.

- the SAS language
- Macro
- SQL
- SCL
- SAS/C
- IML
- SAS Viya (Cloud Analytics Services(CAS) programming language)

To find the version and SAS products in your computer, run the following SAS code:
PROC SETINIT; run;

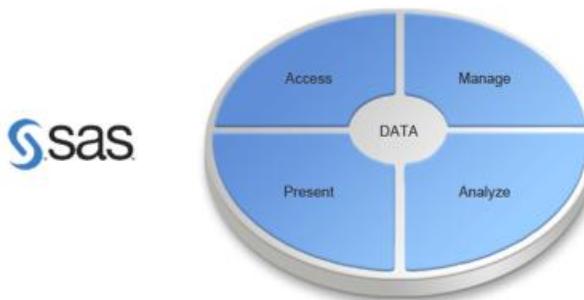
To see what products have been installed in your computer, run the following SAS code: **PROC PRODUCT_STATUS; RUN;**



What Can You Do with SAS?

SAS software enables you to do the following:

- access data across multiple sources
- manage data
- perform sophisticated analyses
- deliver information across your organization



You can run SAS on many platforms including Windows and Unix.

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Ways to Run SAS

Processing Modes

The following are two possible processing modes for submitting a SAS program:

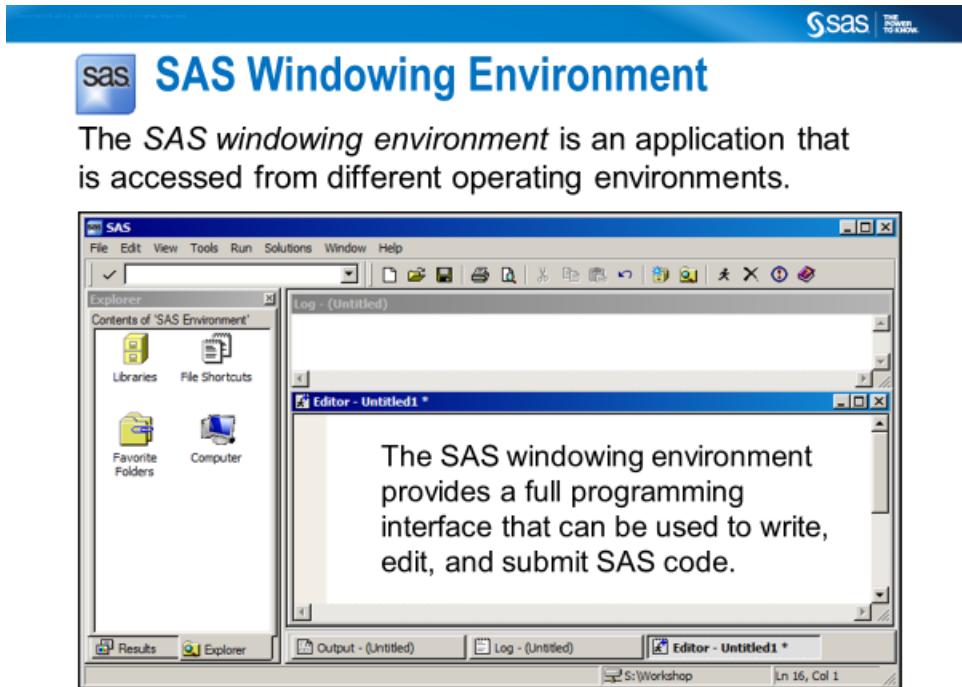
Interactive Mode	A SAS program is submitted within a SAS interface for foreground processing.
Batch Mode	A SAS program is submitted to the operating environment for background processing.

- ✍ In this course, interactive mode is used to process SAS programs.

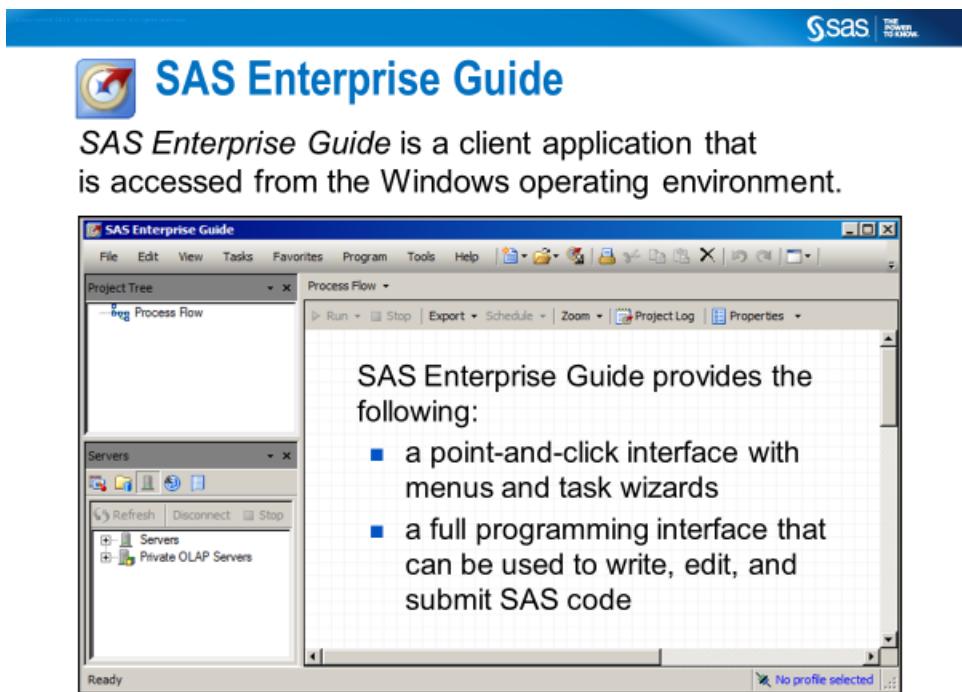
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There are at least four SAS interfaces available for processing a SAS program in an interactive environment.

1. Windowing Environment
2. SAS Enterprise Guide
3. SAS Studio
4. JupyterLab



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SAS Studio

SAS Studio is a web client that is accessed through an HTML5-compliant web browser.

SAS Studio provides the following:

- a point-and-click interface with menus and task wizards
- a full programming interface that can be used to write, edit, and submit SAS code

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JupyterLab – an web-based user interface for programming in many languages including Julia, Python, R, and SAS.

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SAS Windowing Environment

Enhanced Editor provides color-coding to identify SAS program elements. To run the code, you click the **Submit** button (“running person” icon) in the tool bar or select **Run >> Submit** in the main menu.

Log file can be saved as filename.log. Remember that the log window will always show activity when you submit a SAS program in the SAS windowing environment.

Results tab provides tree-like listing. Helps you locate items in the SAS Output Window and delete duplicate items. Starting with SAS 9.3, HTML is the default method for viewing output (which can be saved as filename.mht). The default method is changeable as follows: From the menu bar, Select **Tool >> Option >> Preference >>**

Output shows the results of the SAS output (Pre-SAS 9.3 default method for viewing output (which can be saved as filename.lst).

Explorer allows the user to access various resources including SAS libraries.

SAS Windowing Environment: The SAS Menus

File: Allows you to open and save SAS programs, import and export data, and print files. From the menu bar, Select **File >> Save As** and specify the name of your program by assigning an extension (e.g., DataStep1.SAS). Assign the extension **.SAS** to your SAS programs to distinguish them from other types of SAS files (e.g., **.LOG** for log files; **.OUT** for output files, and **.DAT** for raw data files)

Edit: Allows you to copy, cut, and paste text, and find and replace text when writing a SAS program. After you run your SAS program, you will find some text in the Log window, and may find text/results in the Output window. To clear the Output window, Program Editor window or Log window individually, Select **Edit => Clear All**.

View: Allows you to go back and forth between the Editor window, Log window, Output window, Results window, and Explorer window, etc.

Tools: Allows you to open programs for graphics and viewing tables, etc.

Run: Allows you to submit SAS programs. A SAS program when submitted by clicking the ‘running man’ icon disappears from the program editor window. You can recall it by selecting **Run => Recall Last Submit**.

Help: Allows to obtain help for writing your SAS source code. Invoke the Help window by selecting **Help >> SAS Help and Documentation** in the main menu.

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Some Common Data Formats

SAS can read/use data from a variety of data formats including:

- Fixed-width and data-delimited text files
- Microsoft Excel spreadsheet
- Microsoft Access tables
- SAS data sets

In general, a typical SAS program consists of DATA step(s) and/or PROC steps with or without global statements (e.g., OPTIONS statement, LIBNAME statement).



SAS Statements

A SAS statement is a series of items that might include keywords, SAS names, special characters, and operators.

The two types of SAS statements are as follows:

- those that are used in DATA and PROC steps
- those that are global in scope and can be used anywhere in a SAS program

All SAS statements end with a semicolon.

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Characteristics of SAS Statements

- Begin with a keyword (e.g., DATA, PROC) or keywords (e.g., CALL MISSING) and end with a semicolon
- Can begin and end anywhere on a line or over several lines (or several statements can be on the same line)
- Can be entered in uppercase or lowercase
- Can have blank or special characters that separate words
- Can have words that are separated by blanks or special characters, but cannot have words that are entered across lines

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Global Statements

Global statements

- are used anywhere in a SAS program
- stay in effect until changed or canceled, or until you end your SAS session.

```
libname project 'C:\workshop\winsas\lwcrb';
proc sort data=work.enroll
           out=project.enroll;
   by last;
run;
```

global statement

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Global Statements

What are some additional examples of global statements?

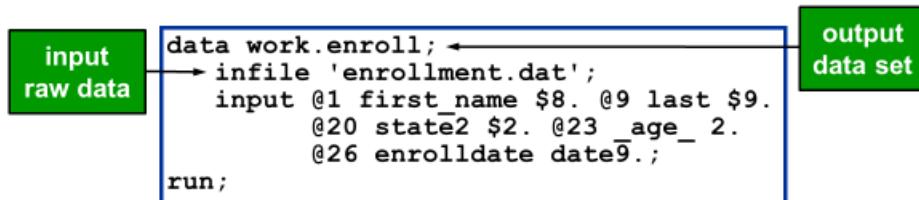
1. DATA
2. TITLE
3. LABEL
4. FORMAT
5. OPTIONS
6. FOOTNOTE

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DATA Step

In general, the DATA step manipulates data.

- The input for a DATA step can be of several types, such as raw data or a SAS data set.
- The output from a DATA step can be of several types, such as a SAS data set or a report.

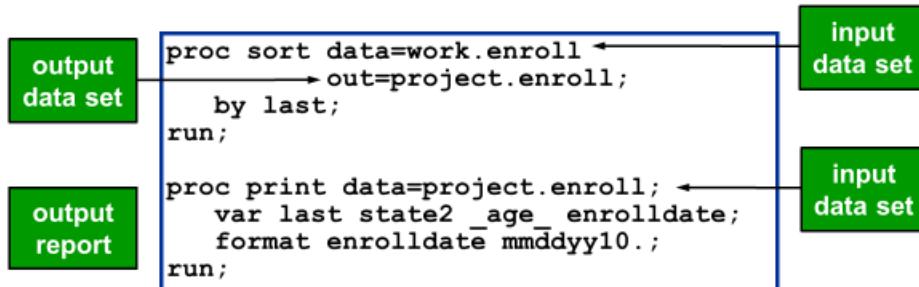


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PROC Step

In general, the PROC step analyzes data, produces output, or manages SAS files.

- The input for a PROC step is usually a SAS data set.
- The output from a PROC step can be of several types, such as a report or an updated SAS data set.



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•

Exploring SAS Programs

***Ex1_DSPS.sas ;①**

```
DATA work.HAVE; ②
  INPUT Name $ quiz1 quiz2 quiz3; ③
  Ave_Score = ROUND(MEAN(OF quiz1-quiz3), .01); ④
DATALINES; ⑤
Amy 78 84 82
Neil 90 85 86
John 82 79 89
Keya 78 86 78
; ⑥
PROC PRINT data=work.HAVE; ⑦
run; ⑧
```

- ①This line is commented out to prevent from execution.
- ②The DATA statement marks the beginning of the DATA step (**step boundary**).
- ③The INPUT statement lists variable names.
- ④This is an ASSIGNMENT statement that creates a new variable AVE_SCORE.
- ⑤The DATALINES statement tells SAS that data records are located in the next lines.
- ⑥This is a null statement that marks the end of the input data (**step boundary**).
- ⑦The PROC PRINT statement marks the beginning of a new step.
- ⑧The RUN statement marks the end of the PRINT procedure (**step boundary**).

The DATA step is an implied loop. In the above example, SAS will execute the DATA step one time for each observation. The INPUT and ASSIGNMENT statements are executed 4 times. The loop stops when it gets to the INPUT statement a 5th time.

To submit the program, click on the icon of “**the little guy running**” at the top of the SAS tool bar. After the program is executed SAS will generate the following:

- Log Messages
- Results of Processing
 - Data Step Output
 - Procedure Output

SAS Step Boundary

A step boundary may begin with

- a DATA statement
- a PROC statement

A step boundary may end with

- a DATA statement
- a PROC statement
- a RUN statement (for DATA steps and most PROCs)
- a QUIT statement (for some PROCs)
- a null (;) statement

Commenting Out in SAS Programs

- Statement-type comment
- Delimited comment
- Block-type comment

```

1 *Ex2_Comments.sas;
2 *This is a statement-style comment;
3 /*This is a delimited comment. */
4 /**This is a block-type comment*****/
5 Program Name:
6 Purpose
7 Author:
8 Date:
9 *****/

```

The above lines are commented out. None of the lines are valid SAS statements. When submitted, they are not compiled or executed.

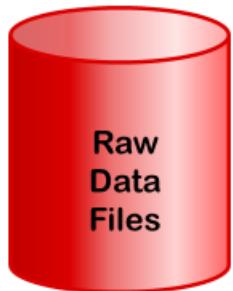
- Lines 1 and 2: Statement-style comments.
- Line 3: Delimited type comment.
- Lines 4-9: Block type comment.

Types of Files Used in SAS



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Raw Data Files



Raw data files

- are non-software-specific files that contain records and fields
- can be created by a variety of software products
- can be read by a variety of software products
- consist of no special attributes, such as field headings, page breaks, or titles.

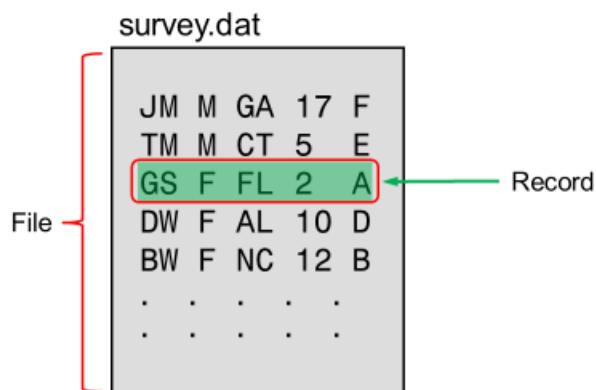
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Raw Data Files

The file consists of *records*.



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SAS Data Sets



SAS data sets

- are files specific to SAS that contain variables and observations
- are read only by SAS
- consist of a descriptor portion and a data portion
- are temporary files as used throughout this course.

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Terminology

Here is a comparison of data processing and SAS terms.

Data Processing	SAS
file	SAS data set or SAS table
record	observation or row
field	variable or column



Giving SAS Variable Names to Fields

SAS variable names

- are 1 to 32 characters in length
- start with a letter (A through Z) or an underscore (_)
- continue with any combination of numbers, letters, or underscores
- are **not** case sensitive
- must be unique within a SAS data set.

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Data Types

A SAS data set supports two types of variables.

Character variables

- can contain any value: letters, numerals, special characters, and blanks
- range from 1 to 32,767 characters in length
- have 1 byte per character.

Numeric variables

- store numeric values using floating point or binary representation
- have 8 bytes of storage by default
- can store 16 or 17 significant digits.

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Some Rules for Reading Numeric and Character Data (SAS Documentation)

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Variable Types

The two types of SAS variables are listed below:

- character
- numeric

VIEWTABLE: Project.Enroll					
	first_name	last	state2	_age_	enrolldate
1	Danny	Brown	CO	.	15684
2	William	Johnson		22	17318
3	Samantha	McCormick	CA	47	16674
4	Tina	Stewart	TX	53	14287

three character variables

two numeric variables

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Variable Types: Character

Character variables are stored with a length of 1 to 32,767 bytes with 1 character equaling 1 byte.

VIEWTABLE: Project.Enroll					
	first_name	last	state2	_age_	enrolldate
1	Danny	Brown	CO	.	15684
2	William	Johnson		22	17318
3	Samantha	McCormick	CA	47	16674
4	Tina	Stewart	TX	53	14287

8 bytes

9 bytes

2 bytes

Character variables can contain letters (A-Z), numeric digits (0-9), and other special characters (_ , # , % , &,...).

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 SAS | THE POWER TO KNOW

Variable Types: Numeric

Numeric variables are stored as floating-point numbers with a default byte size of 8.

VIEWTABLE: Project.Enroll					
	first_name	last	state2	_age_	enrolldate
1	Danny	Brown	CO	.	15684
2	William	Johnson		22	17318
3	Samantha	McCormick	CA	47	16674
4	Tina	Stewart	TX	53	14287

↑ ↑

8 bytes 8 bytes

To be stored as a floating point number, the numeric value can contain numeric digits (0-9), plus or minus sign, decimal point, and E for scientific notation.

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 SAS | THE POWER TO KNOW

Standard and Nonstandard Data (Review)

Standard data is data that SAS can read without any additional instruction.

- Character data is always standard.
- Some numeric values are standard and some are not.

Standard	Nonstandard
Numeric Data	Numeric Data
58	
67.23	(23)
-23	\$67.23
5.67E5	5,823
00.99	01/12/2010
1.2E-2	12May2009

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The following are the only acceptable characters in a standard numeric field:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 . E e D d - +

Leading or trailing blanks are also acceptable.

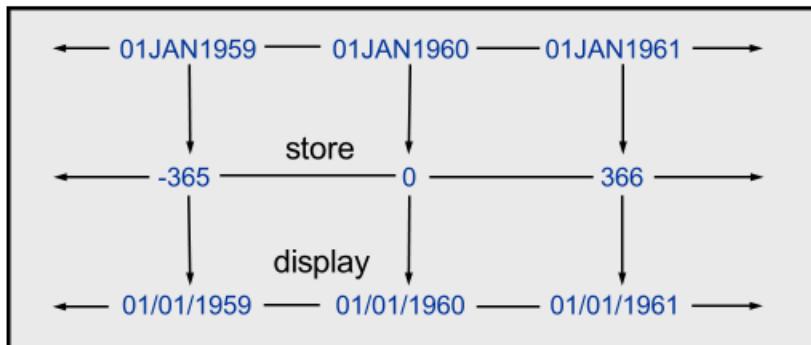
-  **E, e, D, and d** represent exponential notation in a standard numeric field. An alternate way of writing **300000**, for example, is **3E5**.

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SAS Date Values

SAS stores calendar dates as numeric values.



A SAS *date value* is stored as the number of days between January 1, 1960, and a specific date.

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SAS can read and perform calculations on dates starting from A.D. 1582 through A. D. 19,900.



SAS Dates

A SAS date value is a value that represents the number of days between January 1, 1960, and a specified date.

- Dates before January 1, 1960, are negative numbers.
- Dates after January 1, 1960, are positive numbers.

To reference a SAS date value in a SAS program, use a SAS date constant.

- A SAS date constant is a date (DDMMYY) in quotation marks followed by the letter D.
- Example:

`'12NOV1986'd`

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Missing Data

Missing data is a value that indicates that no data value is stored for the variable in the current observation.

- A missing numeric value is displayed as a single period (.).
- A missing character value is displayed as a blank space.

VIEWTABLE: Project.Enroll					
	first_name	last	state2	_age_	enrolldate
1	Danny	Brown	CO	.	15684
2	William	Johnson		22	17318
3	Samantha	McCormick	CA	47	16674
4	Tina	Stewart	TX	53	14287

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SAS Statements Explained

```

1 * Ex3_DataProcSteps.sas;
2 OPTIONS nocenter nodate nonumber;
3 %LET DateRun=%sysfunc(today(), worddate);
4 DATA work.HAVE2;
5   INPUT Name $ quiz1-quiz3;
6   Ave_Score = ROUND(MEAN(OF quiz1-quiz3), .01);
7   LABEL quiz1 = 'Quiz 1 Score'
8     quiz2 = 'Quiz 2 Score'
9     quiz3 = 'Quiz 3 Score'
10    Ave_Score = 'Average Score';
11  DATALINES;
12  Amy 78 84 82
13  Neil 90 85 86
14  John 82 79 89
15  Keya 78 86 78
16 ;
17 title "Listing from HAVE2 SAS Data File - &DateRun";
18 PROC PRINT data=work.HAVE2 noobs label;
19 run;

```

Line 1: This is a “Statement-Style Comment” preventing this line from execution.

Line 2: The OPTIONS statement is a global statement and used here to specify 3 options. NOCENTER prevents centering SAS output. NODATE prevents printing the date on the output. NONNUMBER prevents printing page numbers on the output. Some Additional Common SAS System Options are shown below.

FIRSTOBS=1	First obs. of the Data file to be processed
LINESIZE=98	Line size for the printed output
MISSING=.	Character printed for numeric missing values
OBS=MAX	Number of last observation to be processed
PAGENO=1	Resets the current page number on SAS output
PAGESIZE=58	Number of lines printed per page of output

Line 3: The %LET statement defines the macro variable (i.e., DateRun) before the SAS program is executed.

SAS Statements Explained (continued)

```

1 * Ex3_DataProcSteps.sas;
2 OPTIONS nocenter nodate nonumber;
3 %LET DateRun=%sysfunc(today(), worddate);
4 DATA work.HAVE2;
5   INPUT Name $ quiz1-quiz3;
6   Ave_Score = ROUND(MEAN(OF quiz1-quiz3), .01);
7   LABEL quiz1 = 'Quiz 1 Score'
8     quiz2 = 'Quiz 2 Score'
9     quiz3 = 'Quiz 3 Score'
10    Ave_Score = 'Average Score';
11  DATALINES;
12  Amy 78 84 82
13  Neil 90 85 86
14  John 82 79 89
15  Keya 78 86 78
16 ;
17 title "Listing from HAVE2 SAS Data File - &DateRun";
18 PROC PRINT data=work.HAVE2 noobs label;
19 run;

```

Line 4: The DATA statement marks the beginning of the data step. WORK.HAVE is a user-given SAS Data Set name (specifying work. is optional). After a successful run, WORK.HAVE gets created. Note that WORK is a temporary SAS library, which is automatically created by SAS in a data step session, in which a temporary SAS data set is created, even if WORK is not specified. In the above example, WORK.HAVE gets deleted after we exit the SAS session.

Line 5: The INPUT statement lists variable names. NAME is an alphanumeric variable, as indicated by the \$. QUIZ1-QUIZ3 are numeric variables; the dash operator enables us to list variables that are numbered sequentially.

Line 6: This is an assignment statement used to create a new variable called AVE_SCORE. AVE_SCORE (Average Score) is on the left-hand side of the assignment statement. The right-hand side of the assignment statement includes two numeric functions: ROIUND () and MEAN(). The first argument of the ROUND() is the MEAN () with three numeric arguments (i.e., quiz1, quiz2, and quiz3). The second argument of the ROUND() is .01 to tell SAS to round-up the returned value to the nearest hundredth.

SAS Statements Explained (continued)

```

1 * Ex3_DataProcSteps.sas;
2 OPTIONS nocenter nodate nonumber;
3 %LET DateRun=%sysfunc(today(), worddate);
4 DATA work.HAVE2;
5 INPUT Name $ quiz1-quiz3;
6 Ave_Score = ROUND(MEAN(OF quiz1-quiz3), .01);
7 LABEL quiz1 = 'Quiz 1 Score'
8      quiz2 = 'Quiz 2 Score'
9      quiz3 = 'Quiz 3 Score'
10     Ave_Score = 'Average Score';
11 DATALINES;
12 Amy 78 84 82
13 Neil 90 85 86
14 John 82 79 89
15 Keya 78 86 78
16 ;
17 title "Listing from HAVE2 SAS Data File - &DateRun";
18 PROC PRINT data=work.HAVE2 noobs label;
19 run;

```

Lines 7-10: The LABEL statement defines permanent labels (up to 256 characters in length) for four variables namely, QUIZ1, QUIZ2, QUIZ3, and AVE_SCORE in the DATA step. Alternatively, you can use the LABEL statement in a PROC PRINT step to define temporary labels for the variables created in the DATA step.

Line 11: The DATALINES statement tells SAS that the data are located in the next lines and that data records will continue to be read until a line with a semicolon is encountered. Instead of the DATALINES statement you can also use the CARDS statement. There are also DATALINES4 and CARDS4 statements, which are enhanced versions of the DATALINES and CARDS statements, respectively. DATALINES4 and CARDS4 statements each allows semicolon to be placed in the instream data; however, you must use four semicolons to mark the end of the instream data.

Line 16: This is a null statement, which signals the end of the data lines that occur in the above program. The semi-colon after the data lines causes the DATA Step to execute.

SAS Statements Explained (continued)

```

1 * Ex3_DataProcSteps.sas;
2 OPTIONS nocenter nodate nonumber;
3 %LET DateRun=%sysfunc(today(), worddate);
4 DATA work.HAVE2;
5   INPUT Name $ quiz1-quiz3;
6     Ave_Score = ROUND(MEAN(OF quiz1-quiz3), .01);
7     LABEL quiz1 = 'Quiz 1 Score'
8       quiz2 = 'Quiz 2 Score'
9       quiz3 = 'Quiz 3 Score'
10      Ave_Score = 'Average Score';
11  DATALINES;
12  Amy 78 84 82
13  Neil 90 85 86
14  John 82 79 89
15  Keya 78 86 78
16 ;
17 title "Listing from HAVE2 SAS Data File - &DateRun";
18 PROC PRINT data=work.HAVE2 noobs label;
19 run;

```

Line 17: The TITLE statement is a global statement because the operations with this statement are not tied to a particular data or proc step. It remains in effect until you cancel or change it or until you end your SAS session. Although the regular text in the TITLE statement is put in single quotes, the text that includes the macro variable reference (i.e., &DateRun) must be put in double quotes in order to substitute the parameter value (i.e., today's date) for the macro variable reference.

Line 18: The PROC PRINT statement marks the beginning of a new step. The NOOBS option suppresses the observation number. The LABEL option is specified to display descriptive labels that are saved in a SAS Data Set (or the labels that are temporarily defined in this proc step). Alternatively, you can use the SPLIT= option to display the labels as well as specify a split character to control line breaks in column headings.

Line 19: The RUN statement is the step boundary for the PRINT procedure that begins in the previous line.

How to Automatically Create Log and Output Files

```

1 *Ex5_Proc_Printto.sas;
2 options symbolgen nocenter nodate nonumber;
3 DM 'log;clear;output;clear odsresults; clear';
4 FILENAME MYLOG 'C:\SASCourse\Week1\PP_log.TXT';
5 FILENAME MYPRINT 'C:\SASCourse\Week1\PP_OUTPUT.TXT';
6 PROC PRINTTO LOG=MYLOG PRINT=MYPRINT NEW;
7 RUN;
8 TITLE 'Listing from SASHELP.CLASS';
9 PROC PRINT data=sashelp.class;
10 RUN;
11 PROC PRINTTO;
12 RUN;

```

Line 3: The DM statement automatically clears LOG, OUTPUT, and ODSRESULTS.

Line 4: The FILENAME statement associates a fileref (i.e., MYLOG) with an external file that is used for output (i.e., PP_log.txt).

Line 5: The FILENAME statement associates a fileref (i.e., MYPRINT) with an external file that is used for output (i.e., PP_OUTPUT.txt).

Lines 6-7: This PROC PRINTTO step writes the log and print output to disk for the PROC PRINT STEP in lines 9-10.

Lines 11-12: This "null" or "dummy" PROC PRINTTO step is required to close the log and print files.

Editing SAS Code

After you execute a SAS program, you might have to edit the code because of the following:

- program errors
- program specification changes
- the need to add extra code

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Program Errors

A program might not run successfully, or at all, due to program errors.

Type of error	Occurs when...	Example
<i>Typographical</i>	File, variable, or other names are misspelled.	pilt.dat instead of pilot.dat
<i>Syntax</i>	Program statements do not conform to the rules.	Misspelling a SAS keyword or forgetting a semicolon
<i>Logical</i>	Specified actions to be carried out by a program are inconsistent, ineffective, or incorrect.	Multiplying instead of dividing

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SAS Log

The SAS log is a record of your submitted SAS program.

```

125 libname project 'C:\workshop\winsas\lwcrb\data';

NOTE: Libref PROJECT was successfully assigned as follows:
      Engine:      V9
      Physical Name: C:\workshop\winsas\lwcrb\data

126 proc sort data=work.enroll;
127         out=project.enroll;
128     by last;
129 run;

NOTE: There were 4 observations read from the data set WORK.ENROLL.
NOTE: The data set PROJECT.ENROLL has 4 observations and 5 variables.

```

- Original program statements are identified by line numbers.
- SAS messages can include the words NOTE, INFO, WARNING, or ERROR.

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SAS Log

What are the issues with the following program based on the SAS log?

```

154 proc content data=project.enroll;
ERROR: Procedure CONTENT not found.
155 run;

NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

156 proc print project.enroll;
      -----
      22          200
ERROR 22-322: Syntax error, expecting one of the following: ;, DATA,
               DOUBLE, HEADING, LABEL, N, NOOBS, OBS, ROUND, ROWS,
               SPLIT, STYLE, UNIFORM, WIDTH.
ERROR 200-322: The symbol is not recognized and will be ignored.
157 run;

NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

```

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SAS Log

What are the issues with the following program based on the SAS log?

```

154 proc content data=project.enroll;
ERROR: Procedure CONTENT not found.
155 run;                                CONTENTS misspelled

NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

156 proc print project.enroll;           DATA= missing
   -----
      22          200
ERROR 22-322: Syntax error, expecting one of the following: ;, DATA,
               DOUBLE, HEADING, LABEL, N, NOOBS, OBS, ROUND, ROWS,
               SPLIT, STYLE, UNIFORM, WIDTH.
ERROR 200-322: The symbol is not recognized and will be ignored.
157 run;

NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

```

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```

1 *Ex1B_Color_coding.sas;
2 PROC FORMAT;
3   value $sexfmt 'M' = 'Male'
4           'F' = 'Female';
5   run;
6   Title "Table from SASHELP Data Set";
7 PROC FREQ DATA=SASHELP.CLASS;
8   Tables Sex;
9   format Sex $sexfmt.;
10  run;
11
12  Title "One-way Table;
13 PROC FREQ DATA=SASHELP.CLASS;
14   Tables Sex;
15   format Sex $sexfmt.;
16  run;

```

Lines 2-10

Keywords: DATA, value, Tables, format [Blue]

Format Name: \$SEXFMT. [Green]

Text within single or double quotes: e.g., 'M' [Red]

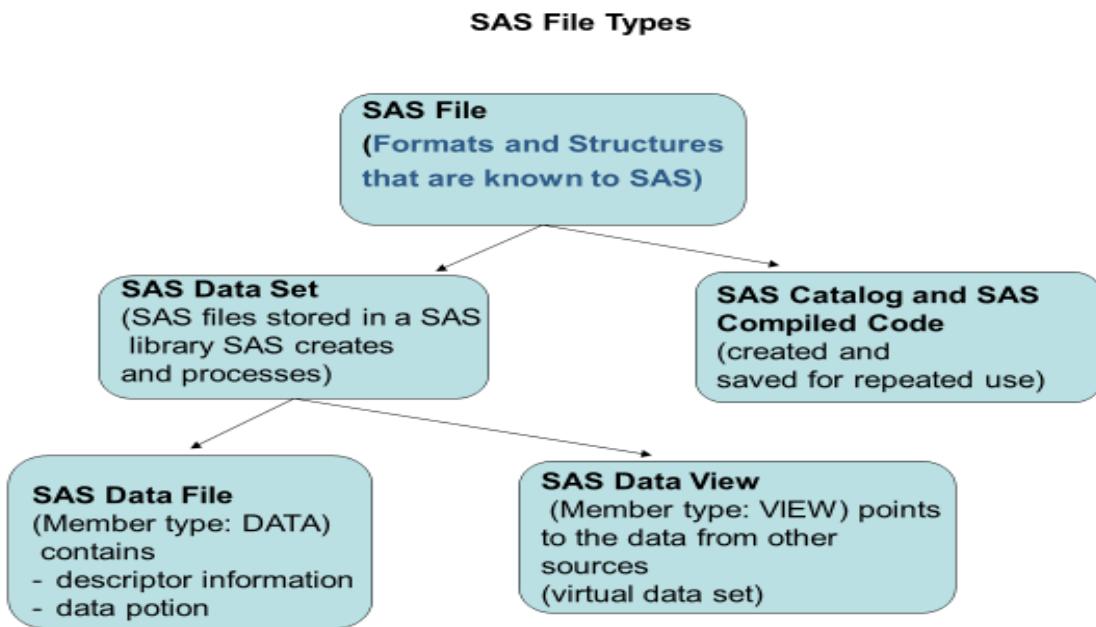
Variable or Data Set Name SASHELP.CLASS [Black]

PROC Name: e.g., PROC FORMAT or PROC FREQ [Dark Blue]

Lines 12-16

Note that we are missing an end quote in Line 12 and that all of the syntax is red.

SAS Files Concepts



Note: The term SAS data set is used when a SAS view or a SAS data file can be used in the same manner.



SAS Data Sets

A SAS data set has these characteristics:

- is a SAS file stored in a SAS library that SAS creates and processes
- contains data values that are organized as a table of observations (rows) and variables (columns)
- contains descriptor information such as the data types and lengths of the variables

VIEWTABLE: Project.Enroll					
	first_name	last	state2	_age_	enrolldate
1	Danny	Brown	CO	.	15684
2	William	Johnson		22	17318
3	Samantha	McCormick	CA	47	16674
4	Tina	Stewart	TX	53	14287

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Definition of a SAS Data File

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SAS Data Sets

SAS data set names

- are 1 to 32 characters in length
- start with a letter (A through Z) or an underscore (_)
- continue with any combination of numbers, letters, or underscores
- can have two levels (for example, **work.survey**)
- are **not** case sensitive.

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Temporary and Permanent SAS Data Sets

A *temporary* SAS data set is one that exists only for the current SAS session or job.

- The **Work** library is a temporary data library.
- Data sets held in the **Work** library are deleted at the end of the SAS session.

A *permanent* SAS data set is one that resides on the external storage medium of your computer and is not deleted when the SAS session terminates.

- Any data library referenced with a LIBNAME statement is considered a permanent data library by default.

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Consider creating a permanent SAS data set if you think you would access it frequently for further data manipulation or analysis.

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SAS Libraries

A SAS library is a collection of one or more SAS files, including SAS data sets, that are referenced and stored as a unit.

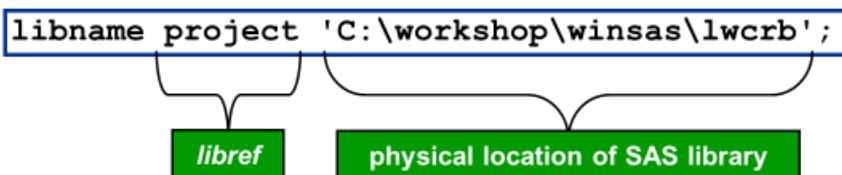
- In a directory-based operating environment, a SAS library is a group of SAS files that are stored in the same directory.
- In z/OS (OS/390), a SAS library is a group of SAS files that are stored in an operating environment file.

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SAS Libraries

A logical name (*libref*) can be assigned to a SAS library using the LIBNAME statement.



The *libref*

- can be up to 8 characters long
- must begin with a letter (A-Z) or an underscore (_)
- can contain only letters, digits (0-9), or underscores.

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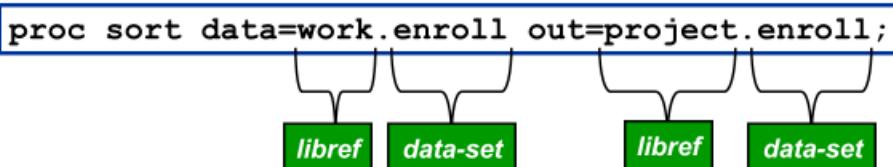
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“A libref is a name that you associate with the physical location of the SAS library. You should not use SASHELP, SASUSER or SASWORK as librefs.” – SAS Documentation.



Two-Level SAS Data Set Names

A SAS data set can be referenced using a two-level SAS data set name.



- *libref* is the logical name that is associated with the physical location of the SAS library.
- *data-set* is the data set name, which can be up to 32 characters long, must begin with a letter or an underscore, and can contain letters, digits, and underscores.

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One-Level SAS Data Set Names

A data set referenced with a one-level name is automatically assigned to the **Work** library by default.

For example, the following two statements are equivalent:

```
proc sort data=work.enroll out=project.enroll;
```

```
proc sort data=enroll out=project.enroll;
```

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Built-in SAS Libraries

SASHELP and SASUSER are built-in libraries and will always show up when SAS is invoked.

- The SASHELP library (predefined by SAS) is where SAS has stored all the demonstration data files and catalogs; there are about 200 SAS data sets (i.e. Tables) in this library. This is a read-only library. Try the following SAS code to see the folder locations of the SASHELP library.

```
%put %sysfunc(pathname(SASHELP));
```

- SASUSER is a permanent library (predefined by SAS) that contains SAS files in the profile catalog that stores your personal settings. This is also a convenient place where users can store their own SAS files. Try the following SAS code to see the folder locations of the SASUSER library.

```
%put %sysfunc(pathname(SASUSER));
```



Exploring the SAS Data Library

The CONTENTS procedure with the `_ALL_` keyword generates a list of all SAS files in a library.

```
proc contents data=orion._all_ nods;
run;
```

**PROC CONTENTS DATA=libref._ALL_ NODS;
RUN;**

- `_ALL_` requests all the files in the library.
- The `NODS` option suppresses the individual data set descriptor information.
- `NODS` can be used only with the keyword `_ALL_`.

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psm02d03

The following example code will generate listing of the contents of the SAS library.

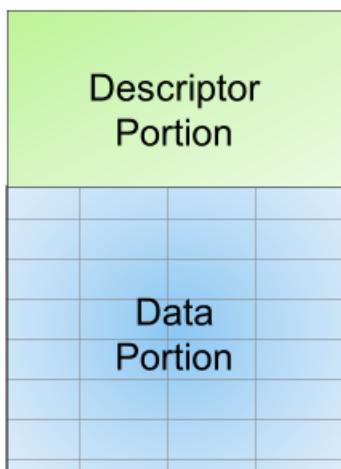
```
Proc contents data=sashelp._ALL_ nods;
run;
```

Contents of SAS Data Sets

- Descriptor portion - contains information including the
 - Data file name
 - member type
 - date and time the data file was created
 - number of observations
 - attributes of the variables
- Data portion - contains the data values in the form of a rectangular table that consists of observations and variables



SAS Data Sets



- The *descriptor portion* contains attribute information about the data in a SAS data set.
- The *data portion* contains the data values in the form of a rectangular table that consists of observations and variables.

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Partial Descriptor Portion

The SAS System			
The CONTENTS Procedure			
Data Set Name	WORK.SURVEY	Observations	21
Member Type	DATA	Variables	5
Engine	V9	Indexes	0
Created	Friday, August 03, 2012 12:45:15 PM	Observation Length	40
Last Modified	Friday, August 03, 2012 12:45:15 PM	Deleted Observations	0
Protection		Compressed	NO
Data Set Type		Sorted	NO
Label			
Data Representation	WINDOWS_64		
Encoding	wlatin1 Western (Windows)		

Alphabetic List of Variables and Attributes			
#	Variable	Type	Len
2	Gender	Char	8
1	Initials	Char	8
5	Profession	Char	8
3	State	Char	8
4	Years	Num	8

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Partial Data Portion

The SAS System					
Obs	Initials	Gender	State	Years	Profession
1	JM	M	GA	17	F
2	TM	M	CT	5	E
3	GS	F	FL	2	A
4	DW	F	AL	10	D
5	BW	F	NC	12	B
6	JC	M	AL	6	C
7	BB	M	NC	9	B
8	CW	M	OH	6	B
9	MH	M	PA	11	B
10	MS	F	NC	9	C
11	SP	M	NC	1	B
12	BM	F	MD	8	G
13	DJ	M	NC	3	G
14	VF	F	GA	1	A
15	BL	F	NC	7	B
16	MC	M	NC	8	B
17	ME	F	IN	2	E
18	SF	F	MD	10	E
19	GR	F	NC	12	E
20	KF	F	OH	1	A
21	MK	M	NC	1	B

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Definition of a SAS Name

There are two types of names in SAS:

- names of elements of the SAS language
- names supplied by SAS users

Below are some of the SAS name tokens that represent ([Obtained from here](#))

• variables	• SAS data sets	• formats or informats	• SAS procedures
• options	• arrays	• statement labels	• SAS macros or macro variables
• SAS catalog entries	• Librefs	• filerefs	• component objects

Overview of DATA Step Processing

- **Compilarion phase**
 - It creates 3 items: Input buffer (only if the raw data is read), program data vector, descriptor information.
- **Execution phase**
 - DATA step iterates once for each observation that is being created.

Processing a DATA Step: A Walk-through

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Exploring SAS Data Step Processing

- After the SAS program is submitted, the codes are copied into a memory area called **input stack**
- The **word scanner** reads the text from the input stack and breaks it into fundamental units called tokens, which are of four types:
 - **Literal** - a string of characters enclosed in quotation marks (e.g., "GWU")
 - **Number** - digits, date values, time values, and hexadecimal numbers (e.g., 1234 '13mar2016'dv 20e4v 14.5)
 - **Name** - a string of characters beginning with an underscore or letter (_N_ Descending, means)
 - **Special characters** – other than a letter, number, or underscore that have a special meaning to the SAS system (e.g., * / + - % &)
- The word scanner **passes tokens**, one at a time, to the appropriate compiler (regular SAS compiler, or macro compiler) as appropriate. The compiler **requests tokens until it receives a semicolon**. The word scanner repeats this process for each SAS statement.
- The compilation is suspended after the step boundary is encountered.
- SAS statements are **scanned for syntax errors**
 - missing semicolons
 - misspelled keywords
 - unmatched quotation marks
 - invalid options
- If there is **no compilation error** for the step, SAS **executes the compiled code**.

Compilation Phase

- The **input buffer** is created to hold a data record from the raw data file
- The **program data vector** (PDV) is created for two automatic variables (_N_ and _ERROR_)
- The **descriptor portion** of the SAS data file is created: data file name, # of observations, and the number, names and attributes of variables

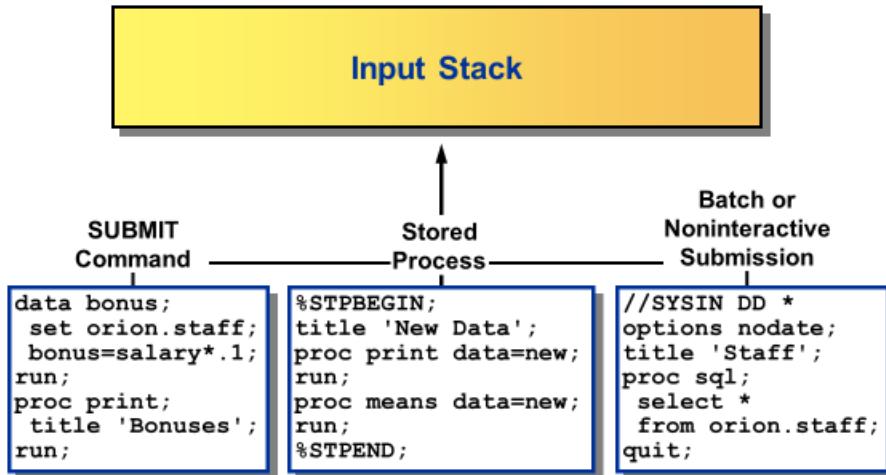
Execution Phase

- **Variables in the PDV are initialized to missing** before each execution of the data step
- The DATA step **executes once for each record in the input file**, unless otherwise directed by additional statements
- Each record in the raw data file is **read into the input buffer, copied to the PDV, and then written to the SAS data file** at the end of the DATA step

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Program Flow



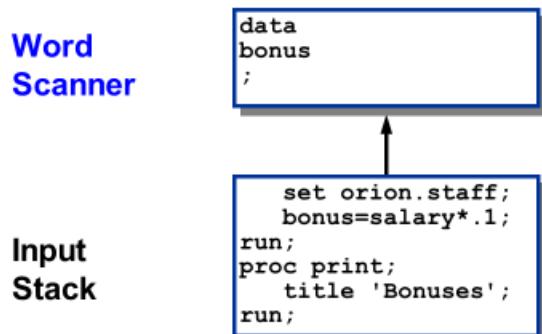
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Program Flow

When SAS code is in the input stack, a component of SAS called the *word scanner* does the following:

- reads the text in the input stack, character by character, left to right, top to bottom
- breaks the text into fundamental units called *tokens*



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Program Flow

The word scanner recognizes four classes of tokens:

- name tokens

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...



Program Flow

The word scanner recognizes four classes of tokens:

- name tokens
- special tokens

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...



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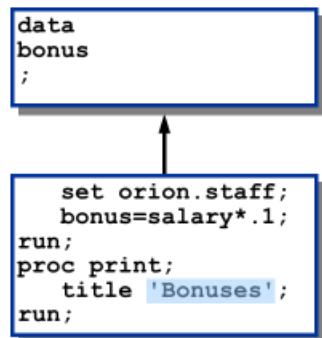
Program Flow

The word scanner recognizes four classes of tokens:

- name tokens
- special tokens
- literal tokens

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**Word
Scanner**



...

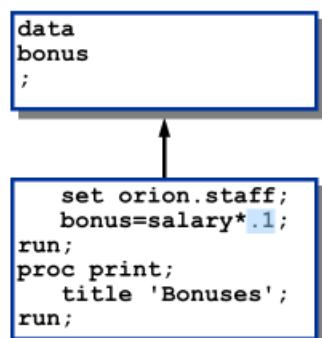
Program Flow

The word scanner recognizes four classes of tokens:

- name tokens
- special tokens
- literal tokens
- number tokens

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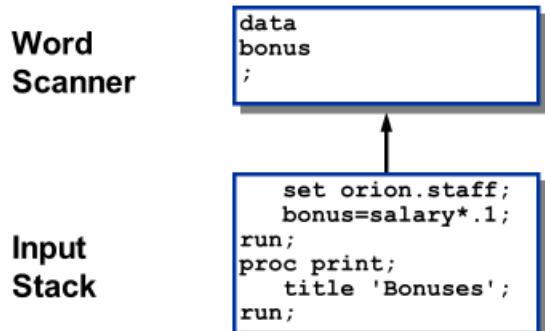
**Word
Scanner**



Tokenization

A token ends when the word scanner detects

- a blank
- the beginning of another token.

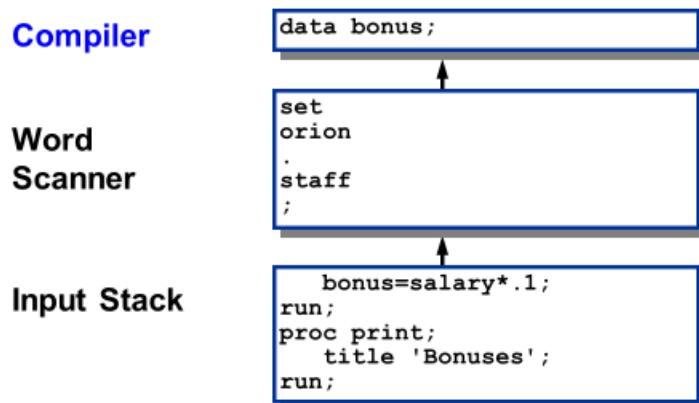


 The maximum length of a token is 32,767 characters.

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Program Flow

The word scanner passes tokens, one at a time, to the appropriate compiler, as the compiler demands.



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There are two types of SAS statements that are used in a data step:

- declarative statements that provide information and do their work during the compilation phase (e.g., ARRAY, BY, DROP, FORMAT, INFORMAT, KEEP, LABEL, LENGTH, RENAME, RETAIN)
- executable statements that result in some action during the individual iteration of the data step (e.g., ABORT, CALL, CONTINUE, DELETE, DESCRIBE, DISPLAY, DO, DO UNTIL, DO WHILE, ERROR, EXECUTE, FILE, IF-THEN/ELSE, INPUT, INFILE, GO TO, LEAVE, LINK, LIST, LOSTCARD, MERGE, MODIFY, OUTPUT, PUT, REDIRECT, REMOVE, REPLACE, RETURN, MERGE, RETURN, SELECT, SET, STOP, and UPDATE)

Creating a SAS List Report



Definition of a SAS List Report

A *list report* displays

- the data in a SAS data set
- all observations (one per line) or only those specified
- all variables or only those specified.



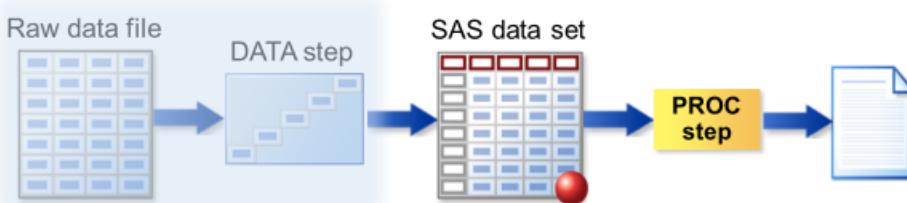
5



Planning to Create a List Report

Now we can plan to create the list report.

- Step 1** Name the SAS data set to be viewed.
- Step 2** Determine the PROC step to use.
- Step 3** Specify the variables to include in the report and their display order.



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Planning to Create a List Report

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Step 1 Name the SAS data set to be viewed.



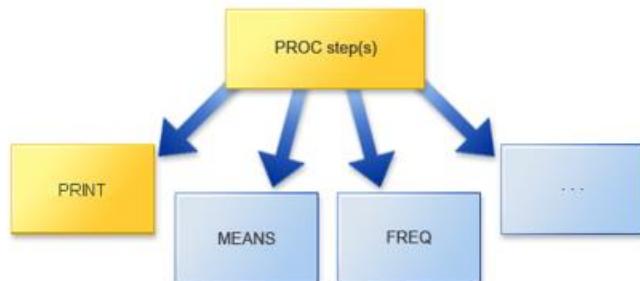
12

Planning to Create a List Report

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Step 2 Determine the PROC step to use.



- ✍ Many procedures are available to create different types of reports. To create a simple list report, use the PRINT procedure.

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 Planning to Create a List Report


Step 3 Specify the variables to include in the report and their display order.

Variable Names	
1	EmployeeID
2	FirstName
3	LastName
4	JobCode
	Salary
	Category

- The display order for the variables might not be the order in which they exist in the SAS data set.

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PROC PRINT (a reporting procedure)

- displays data values (numeric or character)
- can provide summary totals for numeric variables (their values cannot be added, subtracted, multiplied or divided against each other)
- does not have OUT= data set option
- does not support the ODS OUTPUT statement



PROC PRINT Step



This code produces a default PROC PRINT report.

```
proc print data=pilotdata;
run;
```

PROC PRINT DATA=SAS_data_set_name;

Obs	Employee ID	FirstName	LastName	Job Code	Salary	Category
1	E01046	DAVID	CHAPMAN	PILOT1	72660	DOM
2	E01682	VICTOR	TAILOR	PILOT1	44980	DOM
3	E00746	MARTIN L.	DIXON	PILOT3	120330	INT
4	E02659	CLIFTON G.	WILDER	PILOT1	53630	DOM
5	E01642	NANCY A.	MCELROY	PILOT2	78260	DOM
.
49	E02748	ALLAN	SUCHET	PILOT2	78260	INT
50	E02757	THOMAS E.	KRELLWITZ	PILOT3	122240	INT

- By default, PROC PRINT displays **all** observations and variables in the data set.

in07d02

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OBS is a column that is automatically displayed in a PROC PRINT report. It represents the number of an observation.



Controlling the Output Report

By default, PROC PRINT displays **all** of the variables in a SAS data set in the order in which they are stored.

Obs	Employee ID	FirstName	LastName	Job Code	Salary	Category
1	E01046	DAVID	CHAPMAN	PILOT1	72660	DOM
2	E01682	VICTOR	TAILOR	PILOT1	44980	DOM
3	E00746	MARTIN L.	DIXON	PILOT3	120330	INT
4	E02659	CLIFTON G.	WILDER	PILOT1	53630	DOM
5	E01642	NANCY A.	MCELROY	PILOT2	78260	DOM

How can you print only certain variables in the report?

How can you specify the order of variables in the report?

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VAR Statement




The VAR statement names the variables to be displayed and specifies the desired order of the variables.

```
proc print data = pilotdata;
  var EmployeeID FirstName LastName JobCode;
run;
VAR variables...;
```

Obs	Employee ID	FirstName	LastName	Job Code
1	E01046	DAVID	CHAPMAN	PILOT1
2	E01682	VICTOR	TAILOR	PILOT1
3	E00746	MARTIN L.	DIXON	PILOT3
4	E02659	CLIFTON G.	WILDER	PILOT1
5	E01642	NANCY A.	MCELROY	PILOT2
6	E04732	CHRISTIAN	EDMINSTON	PILOT1

in07d03

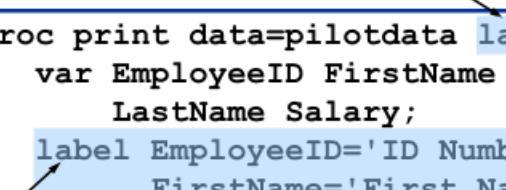
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Program to Add Labels




This code produces and specifies the labels for the report.

LABEL option



```
proc print data=pilotdata label;
  var EmployeeID FirstName
      LastName Salary;
  label EmployeeID='ID Number'
        FirstName='First Name'
        LastName='Last Name'
        Salary='Annual Salary';
run;
```

LABEL statement

 Labels are ignored unless LABEL or SPLIT= is specified.

in08d03

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Sas THE POWER TO KNOW

SPLIT= Option



The labels are split at the asterisks. (The asterisk is not part of the label.)

```
proc print data=pilotdata split='*' ;
  var EmployeeID FirstName
      LastName Salary;
  label EmployeeID='ID*Number'
        FirstName='First*Name'
        LastName='Last*Name'
        Salary='Annual*Salary';
run;
```

PROC PRINT DATA=SAS_data_set_name
SPLIT='split-character';

 It is **not** necessary to use **both** LABEL and SPLIT=.

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in08d04

Sas THE POWER TO KNOW

SPLIT= Option



The labels are split as specified.

Partial PROC PRINT Output

Obs	ID Number	First Name	Last Name	Annual Salary
1	E01046	DAVID	CHAPMAN	72660
2	E01682	VICTOR	TAILOR	44980
3	E00746	MARTIN L.	DIXON	120330
4	E02659	CLIFTON G.	WILDER	53630
5	E01642	NANCY A.	MCELROY	78260

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Sas | THE POWER TO KNOW

FORMAT Statement



Adding the FORMAT statement displays the annual salary values with a dollar sign and comma.

```
proc print data=pilotdata split='*';
  var EmployeeID FirstName
      LastName Salary;
  label EmployeeID='ID*Number'
      FirstName='First*Name'
      LastName='Last*Name'
      Salary='Annual*Salary';
  format Salary dollar8.0;
run;
```

Obs	ID Number	First Name	Last Name	Annual Salary
1	E01046	DAVID	CHAPMAN	\$72,660
2	E01682	VICTOR	TAILOR	\$44,980
3	E00746	MARTIN L.	DIXON	\$120,330
4	E02659	CLIFTON G.	WILDER	\$53,630
5	E01642	NANCY A.	MCELROY	\$78,260

in08d06

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Sas | THE POWER TO KNOW

FORMAT Statement



Formats associated with variables in a PROC step remain in effect only for that step.

```
proc print data=pilotdata;
  format Salary dollar8. ;
run;

proc print data=pilotdata;
run;
```

Salary is formatted for this output.

Salary is **not** formatted for this output.

in08d07

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Example of the PRINT Procedure

```

options nodate nonumber ps=30 ls=64;

proc print data=sashelp.shoes noobs split='*';
  var subsidiary product inventory sales;
  where product='Boot' or product='Sandal';
  sum inventory sales;
  by region;
  pageby region;
  label inventory='Total*Inventory'
    sales='Total*Sales';
  format inventory sales dollar14.2;
  title 'Boot and Sandal Report';
  footnote 'Created by Tony Smith';
  footnote2 'Chicago, IL';
run;

```

7

NOOBS Option

The *NOOBS* option suppresses the column in the output that identifies each observation by number.

```
proc print data=sashelp.shoes noobs split='*';
```

By default, the PRINT procedure gives an observation column.

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NOOBS Option

Boot and Sandal Report				
Without NOOBS --- Region=Asia -----				
Obs	Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
57	Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
59	Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
62	Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
65	Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00

Region				

Partial Output

Boot and Sandal Report				
With NOOBS --- Region=Asia -----				
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales	
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00	
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00	
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00	
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00	

Region				\$206,735.00
				\$70,916.00

Partial Output

12

VAR Statement

The *VAR statement* selects variables that appear in the report and determines the order of the variables.

```
var subsidiary product inventory sales;
```

Boot and Sandal Report				
----- Region=Asia -----				
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales	
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00	
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00	
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00	
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00	

Region				\$206,735.00
				\$70,916.00

By default, the PRINT procedure displays all variables in the order that the variables are stored in the data set.

13

WHERE Statement

The *WHERE statement* subsets the input data set by specifying certain conditions that each observation must meet before it is available for the report.

```
where product='Boot' or product='Sandal';
```

- The WHERE statement does not alter the original data set.
- Use only one WHERE statement in a step unless you use a WHERE SAME AND or WHERE ALSO statement with a WHERE statement.
- Character values are case sensitive.

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WHERE Statement

Examples:

```
where sales > 100000;
where sales eq .;
where name = 'Smith';
where name = ' ';
where sales ge 100000 and name = 'Smith';
where sales ge 100000 or name = 'Smith';
where revenue >= 150 and revenue <= 999;
where revenue between 150 and 999;
where revenue not between 150 and 999;
where month contains 'uary';
where birthdate > '11JUL1968'd;
```

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SUM Statement

The *SUM statement* totals values of numeric variables.

```
sum inventory sales;
```

Partial Output

Boot and Sandal Report			
----- Region=Asia -----			
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00
Region		\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00

The SUM statement always gives grand totals and gives subtotals if used with a BY statement.

22

BY Statement

The *BY statement* produces a separate section of the report for each BY group.

```
by region;
```

Partial Output



Boot and Sandal Report			
----- Region=Asia -----			
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00
Region		\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00

Data must be indexed or sorted to use a BY statement.

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SUM and BY Statements

Partial Output

----- Region=Western Europe -----			
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Copenhagen	Boot	\$4,657.00	\$1,663.00
Geneva	Boot	\$171,030.00	\$41,341.00
Geneva	Sandal	\$3,529.00	\$736.00
Heidelberg	Boot	\$301,779.00	\$65,610.00
Heidelberg	Sandal	\$4,618.00	\$977.00
Lisbon	Boot	\$341,911.00	\$76,349.00
Lisbon	Sandal	\$24,253.00	\$1,650.00
London	Boot	\$289,527.00	\$54,449.00
London	Sandal	\$11,111.00	\$5,217.00
Madrid	Boot	\$1,027.00	\$1,179.00
Paris	Boot	\$41,506.00	\$19,196.00
Paris	Sandal	\$23,816.00	\$1,520.00
Rome	Boot	\$209,271.00	\$36,244.00
Rome	Sandal	\$4,611.00	\$1,249.00
-----		-----	-----
Region		\$1,432,646.00	\$307,380.00
=====		=====	=====
		\$12,956,946.00	\$3,218,979.00

BY Group

Subtotal

Grand Total

PAGEBY Statement

The *PAGEBY statement* puts each separate section of a BY group on separate pages.

```
pageby region;
```

The PAGEBY statement must name a variable that appears in the BY statement.

25

PAGEBY Statement

Partial Output

The diagram illustrates three nested BY groups for the variable 'Region'. The outermost group is 'Region=Asia', which contains subsidiary information for Bangkok, Seoul, and Reggio. The middle group is 'Region=Eastern Europe', containing subsidiary information for Bucharest, Moscow, Prague, Warsaw, and Reggio. The innermost group is 'Region=Middle East', containing subsidiary information for Al-Khobar, Dubai, Tel Aviv, and Reggio. Red arrows point from the left margin to the start of each nested group header.

Boot and Sandal Report				
Region=Asia				
Subs				
Ban				
Ban				
Seo				
Seo				
Reg				
Boot and Sandal Report				
Region=Eastern Europe				
Subs				
Bud				
Bud				
Mos				
Prag				
Prag				
War				
War				
Dubai				
Dubai				
Reg				
Boot and Sandal Report				
Region=Middle East				
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales	
Al-Khobar	Boot	\$44,658.00	\$15,062.00	
Al-Khobar	Sandal	\$13,343.00	\$1,380.00	
Dubai	Boot	\$403,259.00	\$90,972.00	
Dubai	Sandal	\$59,985.00	\$17,492.00	
Tel Aviv	Boot	\$222,165.00	\$65,248.00	
Tel Aviv	Sandal	\$71,094.00	\$16,314.00	
Region		\$814,504.00	\$206,468.00	

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ID Statement

The *ID statement* specifies the variable(s) to print at the beginning of each row instead of an observation number.

```
id region;
by region;
```

When used with a BY statement, the ID statement eliminates the BY line and suppresses repetitive printing of the BY variable(s).

Partial Output

Region	Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Western Europe	Copenhagen	Boot	\$4,657.00	\$1,663.00
	Geneva	Boot	\$171,030.00	\$41,341.00
	Geneva	Sandal	\$3,529.00	\$736.00
	Heidelberg	Boot	\$301,779.00	\$65,610.00
	Heidelberg	Sandal	\$4,618.00	\$977.00

29

LABEL Statement

The *LABEL statement* assigns descriptive labels to variable names.

```
label inventory='Total*Inventory'
      sales='Total*Sales';
```

Partial Output

Boot and Sandal Report				
----- Region=Asia -----				
Obs	Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
57	Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
59	Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
62	Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
65	Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00
Region			\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00

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 A label can be up to 256 characters.

LABEL Statement

The LABEL option enforces variables' labels as column headings.

```
proc print data=sashelp.shoes noobs label;
```

The SPLIT= option specifies the split character, which controls line breaks in column headers and implies the use of labels.

```
proc print data=sashelp.shoes noobs split='*' ;
```

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FORMAT Statement

The *FORMAT statement* associates formats to variable values.

```
format inventory sales dollar14.2;
```

Partial Output

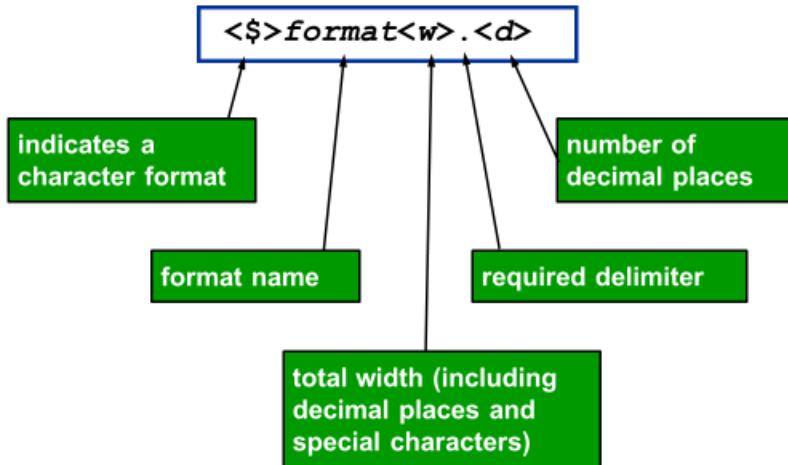
----- Region=Asia -----					
Obs	Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales	
57	Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00	
59	Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00	
62	Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00	
65	Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00	
Region			\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00	

A *format* is an instruction that SAS uses to write data values.

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FORMAT Statement

Formats have the following form:





FORMAT Statement

Stored Value	Format	Displayed Value
Washington	\$4 .	Wash
1234.4567	8 . 0	1234
1234.4567	8 . 2	1234.46
1234.4567	comma8 . 2	1,234.46
1234.4567	dollar9 . 2	\$1,234.46

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FORMAT Statement

Partial
Output

Region=Western Europe				
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales	
Copenhagen	Boot	\$4,657.00	\$1,663.00	
Geneva	Boot	\$171,030.00	\$41,341.00	
	Sandal	\$3,529.00	\$736.00	
	Boot	\$301,779.00	\$65,610.00	
	Sandal	\$4,618.00	\$977.00	
	Boot	\$341,911.00	\$76,349.00	
	Sandal	\$24,253.00	\$1,650.00	
	Boot	\$289,527.00	\$54,449.00	
	Sandal	\$11,111.00	\$5,217.00	
Madrid	Boot	\$1,027.00	\$1,179.00	
Paris	Boot	\$41,506.00	\$19,196.00	
Paris	Sandal	\$23,816.00	\$1,520.00	
Rome	Boot	\$209,271.00	\$36,244.00	
Rome	Sandal	\$4,611.00	\$1,249.00	
Region		\$1,432,646.00	\$307,380.00	
		=====	=====	=====
		\$12,956,946.00	\$3,218,979.00	

What minimum widths are needed to complete the FORMAT statement for this desired output?

```
format inventory dollar14.2 sales dollar13.2;
```

3



FORMAT Statement

Stored Value	Format	Displayed Value
17332	<code>mmddyy6.</code>	061507
17332	<code>mmddyy8.</code>	06/15/07
17332	<code>mmddyy10.</code>	06/15/2007
17332	<code>date7.</code>	15JUN07
17332	<code>date9.</code>	15JUN2007
17332	<code>ddmmyy8.</code>	15/06/07
17332	<code>worddate.</code>	June 15, 2007
17332	<code>weekdate.</code>	Friday, June 15, 2007
17332	<code>monyy7.</code>	JUN2007

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LABEL and FORMAT Statements

LABEL and FORMAT statements assigned in a PROC step are considered **temporary** attributes (apply only for the duration of the step).

LABEL and FORMAT statements assigned in a DATA step are considered **permanent** attributes (stored in the descriptor portion).

Alphabetic List of Variables and Attributes

#	Variable	Type	Len	Format	Informat	Label
6	Inventory	Num	8	DOLLAR12.	DOLLAR12.	Total Inventory
2	Product	Char	14			
1	Region	Char	25			
7	Returns	Num	8	DOLLAR12.	DOLLAR12.	Total Returns
5	Sales	Num	8	DOLLAR12.	DOLLAR12.	Total Sales
4	Stores	Num	8			Number of Stores
3	Subsidiary	Char	12			

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TITLE Statement

The *TITLE* statement specifies up to 10 lines of text at the top of output.

```
title 'Boot and Sandal Report';
```

Partial Output

Boot and Sandal Report			
----- Region=Asia -----			
Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00
Region		\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00

TITLE is the same as TITLE1.

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FOOTNOTE Statement

The *FOOTNOTE* statement specifies up to 10 lines of text at the bottom of output.

```
footnote 'Created by Tony Smith';
footnote2 'Chicago, IL';
```

Partial Output

Subsidiary	Product	Total Inventory	Total Sales
Bangkok	Boot	\$9,576.00	\$1,996.00
Bangkok	Sandal	\$15,087.00	\$3,230.00
Seoul	Boot	\$160,589.00	\$60,712.00
Seoul	Sandal	\$21,483.00	\$4,978.00
Region		\$206,735.00	\$70,916.00

```
Created by Tony Smith
Chicago, IL
```

FOOTNOTE is the same as FOOTNOTE1.

TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements

The TITLE and FOOTNOTE statements are global statements, which means that the statements stay in effect until they are canceled or changed, or you end your SAS session.

The code **title;** cancels all titles.

The code **footnote;** cancels all footnotes.

TITLEn or **FOOTNOTE_n**

- replaces a previous title or footnote with the same number
- cancels all titles or footnotes with higher numbers.

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TITLE and FOOTNOTE Statements

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
proc print data=shoes1;
  title1 'Shoe Store';
  title2 'Report One';
  title3 'Accounting';
run;
proc print data=shoes2;
  title2 'Report Two';
run;
```

What titles appear in the second procedure output?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. <input type="checkbox"/> Report Two | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Report Two
Accounting |
|
 | |
| B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shoe Store
<input type="checkbox"/> Report Two | D. <input type="checkbox"/> Shoe Store
Report Two
Accounting |

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Review Questions

1. What are the data types (or variable types) supported by SAS?
2. What is the default length of a numeric variable?
3. What are the rules of naming variables in SAS?
4. What are the characteristics of SAS statements?
5. What does signify the end of a DATA (or PROC) step?
6. What is the purpose of creating the DATA step in SAS?
7. Name different types of output produced by SAS after a SAS program is submitted.
8. What is the purpose of modifying SAS system options in a SAS program?
9. What is a SAS library?
10. Write a SAS program referencing a permanent SAS data set in a DATA step.
11. Write a SAS program referencing a temporary SAS data set in a DATA step.
12. When would you create a permanent SAS data set?
13. What is the name of the SAS (predefined) library where you can store the SAS data set?
14. What does PROC CONTENTS produce?
15. What options can be added to PROC CONTENTS?
16. What statements can be added to PROC CONTENTS?
17. Run PROC CONTENTS on each of the following SAS data sets from the SASHELP library and understand the descriptor portion of the data set.
 - a. CLASS
 - b. CARS
 - c. HEART
 - d. DEMOGRAPHICS
18. What does PROC PRINT display?
19. What are the limitations of PROC PRINT?
20. What are some common options you can add to PROC PRINT?
21. What are some common statements you can add to PROC PRINT?
22. What does the LABEL statement do?
23. What is the maximum length of the label of a SAS variable?
24. What does the FORMAT statement do?
25. Explain when LABEL and FORMAT statements are considered temporary vs. permanent attributes.
26. Explain when displayed values of a variable can be different from stored values.
27. Write a SAS program to generate the listing of first 5 observations from the SAS dataset named SASHELP.CLASS.
28. What is the purpose of using a TITLE statement in your SAS program?
29. What is the purpose of using a FOOTNOTE statement in your SAS program?

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30. How would you cancel a TITLE/FOOTNOTE statement in your SAS program?
31. What are the two main components of a SAS data set and when are they created?
32. Explain the following aspects of DATA step:
 - a. Compilation phase
 - b. Execution phase
33. Explain when SAS does not create an input buffer.
34. What are the types of names in SAS?
35. What are the types of tokens recognized by the word scanner during the compilation phase of DATA step processing?
36. [Read this blog \(SAS nrd\) post: How set the Autoexec File in SAS.](#)