

### Assigning Initial Values to Arrays

Sometimes it is useful to assign initial values to elements of an array when you define the array.

```
ARRAY array-name{dimension} <elements> (initial values);
```

To assign initial values in an ARRAY statement:

- Place the values after the array elements and specify one initial value for each corresponding array element; Enclose the initial values in parentheses and separate each value with a comma or blank.

```
array goal{4} g1 g2 g3 g4 (9000 9300 9600 9900);
```

- Enclose each character value in quotation marks.

```
array col{3} $ color1-color3 ('red', 'green', 'blue');
```

It's also possible to assign initial values to an array without specifying each array element.

```
array Var{4} (1 2 3 4);
```



The following statement creates the variables Var1, Var2, Var3, and Var4, and assigns them initial values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 :

```
array Var{4} (1 2 3 4);
```

### Creating Temporary Array Elements

To create temporary array elements for DATA step processing without creating new variables, specify `_TEMPORARY_` after the array name and dimension.

```
array goal{4} _temporary_ (9000 9300 9600 9900);
```

Temporary array elements do not appear in the resulting data set.



Sometimes the variables created in an array statement are not needed be stored in the data set, because they are only for calculations. In this case, you may create temporary array elements.

Example: `array goal{4} _temporary_ (9000 9300 9600 9900);`

This SAS code created 4 temporary array elements `goal1` , `goal2`, `goal3` and `goal4`, and assigned initial values to them.