Chapter 12 Markdowns

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SAS: Combine Data Sets

Concatenation

This will add the records at the bottom of a record.

```
DATA mged;
    SET lib1.d1(IN = IsD1) lib1.d2;
    /* If the record comes from d1, IsD1 will be 1 as a new variable.
(Optional) */
RUN;
```

Note: If the columns don't match the value, it will become a missing value.

Interleaving

Sorting the records based on Concatenation.

```
DATA emp;
    SET tsmc intel;
    BY DESCENDING salary;
    /* Just remove the DESCENDING code if you want ascending data.*/
RUN;
...
PROC SORT DATA = intel;
    BY age; /* Also does the job and apply changes to the data set.
*/
RUN;
```

One-to-one Merging

Append the columns on the right of a record.

```
    ...
        MERGE D1 D2;
    RUN;
```

Note: The merging goes from the top.
Note: The data will be overwritten if overlapped, which D2 have a larger priority, even when the

data in D2 is a missing value.

Matched Merge

One-to-one merging, but it automatically generate a new record if overlapped to include all combinations and avoid data overwritting.

```
...
    MERGE D1 D2;
    BY DESCENDING A;
    /* The generation will be based on A.*/
RUN;
```

Updating

Will only apply changes from a data set, ignoring the missing values.

```
...
    UPDATE emp salary_change;
    BY staff_id;
RUN;
```

Note: New data can be added by adding items in the transac data set.

Remarks

- There can be more than one sorting options in the `BY` statement, but it must exist in the data sets being merged.
- You can process the reslutant data after combining the data.