

Chapter 8 Markdowns

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Introduction to SAS

Data Types

Only two: String and Numeric.

String is just text and numeric is any number form.

Missing value: String = " " Numeric = "."

Naming of variables

- Length of variable better to be less than 8 (or 32 if you use modern versions of SAS)
- Must start from an alphabetic `^a-zA-Z` or underscore `_`
- Must only contain alphabetic `^a-zA-Z`, numbers `^0-9` or underscore `_`.
- Do not use names start and end with `_`.

Finally, to the real programming!

Syntax

Every code ends with a semicolon `;`.

It is not necessary to use indentations, but is recommended to do so.

Statements can be in uppercase or lowercase.

DATA steps

`DATA` defines the data used and process the raw data.

The step is run for each rows in the data.

```
DATA set1;  
    score = 114514;  
    Name = "田所浩二世";  
RUN;
```

PROC steps

`PROC` do the output jobs and process the resultant data. Use it after `DATA` steps.

```
PROC PRINT DATA = set1;  
    TITLE "野獸先輩";  
RUN;
```

Output:

野獸先輩

観測値	score	Name
1	114514	田所浩二二世

Comments

- `*comment;` One line
- `/*comment*/` Multiple lines