Accessing Data

1. Write a PROC CONTENTS step to generate a report of the storm_summary.sas7bdat table.

proc contents data="FILEPATH/storm_summary.sas7bdat";
run;

2. How many observations are in the table?

3118

3. How is the table sorted?

by Season, Name

4. Double-click the **storm_summary.sas7bdat** SAS table to view it. How are missing character and numeric values represented in the data?

A blank is stored for a character missing value and a period is stored for a numeric missing value.

5. Examine the length of the **Basin** column. Could *East Pacific* be properly stored as a data value in the **Basin** column?

No. **Basin** has a length of 2 bytes, so *East Pacific* would be truncated, and the value would be *Ea*.

6. Create a library named PG1.

libname pg1 base "/home/u48709362/EPG194/data";

7. Write a LIBNAME statement to create a library named **NP** that reads **np_info.xlsx** in the course data as follows:

libname np xlsx "/home/u48709362/EPG194/data/np info.xlsx";

8. Navigate to your list of libraries and open the **NP** library. How many tables are there in the **NP** library?

There are three tables in the NP library: Parks, Species, and Visits.

9. Write an OPTIONS statement to ensure that column names follow SAS naming conventions.

```
options validvarname=v7;
```

10. Write a PROC CONTENTS step to read the **Parks** table in the **NP** library.

```
proc contents data=np.parks;
run;
```

11. Run the program and examine the log. Which column names have been modified to follow SAS naming conventions?

Park Code changed to Park_Code and Park Name changed to Park_Name.

12. Import storm damage.tab file.

13. Complete the PROC IMPORT step to read **eu_sport_trade.xlsx**. Create a SAS table named **eu_sport_trade** and replace the table if it exists.

14. Create PROC CONTENTS code to display the descriptor portion of the **eu_sport_trade** table.

```
proc contents data=eu_sport_trade;
run;
```