Concatenating Like-Structured Tables

Create a table that contains monthly public use statistics for 2015 and 2016 from the National Park Service.

1. Open **p205p01.sas** from the **practices** folder. Modify the program.

   - Complete the SET statement to concatenate the **pg2.np_2015** and **pg2.np_2016** tables to create a new table, **np_combine**.
   - Use a WHERE statement to include only rows where **Month** is 6, 7, or 8.
   - Create a new column named **CampTotal** that is the sum of **CampingOther**, **CampingTent**, **CampingRV**, and **CampingBackcountry**.
     - Use a column list to specify that all columns beginning with **Camping** be included as arguments in the SUM function.
     - Format the new column with commas.
   - Write a PROC SORT step to order the **np_combine** table by **ParkCode**.
   - Submit the program and examine the output data.

```
data work.np_combine;
    set pg2.np_2015 pg2.np_2016;
    CampTotal=sum(of Camping:);
    where Month in(6, 7, 8);
    format CampTotal comma15.;
    drop Camping:;
run;
```

2. How many rows are in the **np_combine** table?

   The **np_combine** table has 2208 rows.

3. Which month in 2016 had the highest number of campers (**CampTotal**) for **ParkCode** *ACAD* (Acadia National Park)?

   Month 8 (August) had the highest number of campers at 52,947.