Using the LARGEST and ROUND Functions

The **pg2.np_lodging** table contains statistics for lodging from 2010 through 2017. Each column name starts with **CL** followed by the year. (For example, **CL2010** contains the number of nights stayed in 2010 for that park.)

1. Open the **p203p01.sas** program from the **practices** folder. Submit the PROC PRINT step. Examine the column names and the 10 rows printed from the **np_lodging** table.

2. Modify the program.

    - Use the LARGEST function to create three new columns (**Stay1**, **Stay2**, and **Stay3**) whose values are the first, second, and third highest number of nights stayed from 2010 through 2017. **Note**: Use column list abbreviations to avoid typing each column name.
    - Use the MEAN function to create a column named **StayAvg** that is the average number of nights stayed for the years 2010 through 2017.
    - Use the ROUND function to round values to the nearest integer.
    - Add a subsetting IF statement to output only rows with **StayAvg** greater than zero.
    - Submit the DATA step and examine the output data.

```
data stays;
    set pg2.np_lodging;
    Stay1=largest(1, of CL:);
    Stay2=largest(2, of CL:);
    Stay3=largest(3, of CL:);
    StayAvg=round(mean(of CL:));
    if StayAvg > 0;
    format Stay: comma11.;
    keep Park Stay:;
run;
```

3. How many rows are in the **stays** table?

    The **stays** table has 44 rows.

4. What is the value of **StayAvg** in row 10?

    35,551