



# **SAS Programming Course**

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Department of Statistics University of Lucknow

### Disclaimer:



The topics, thoughts, case studies etc. in the discussions are sole belongs to me and do not belong or represent organization where we work.

# Agenda for today:

- Concept of Library
- Concept of Dataset
- Data Types in SAS



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# **Concept of Library: Introduction**



- A SAS data library is a collection of SAS files that are recognized as a unit by SAS.
- Every SAS file is stored in a SAS Library, which is a collection of SAS files such as SAS datasets.
- In some operating environments, a SAS library is a physical collection of files.
- In the Windows and UNIX environments, a SAS library is typically a group of SAS files in the same folder or directory.

### Two types of SAS libraries are

- Temporary library
- Permanent library

# **Concept of Library : Types of Library**



# Permanent library

- A permanent SAS library is one that resides on the external storage medium of computer and is not deleted when the SAS session terminates.
- Permanent SAS libraries are stored until we delete them. The library is available for processing in subsequent SAS sessions.
- The libref tells SAS where to find or store the file.

# Temporary library

- A temporary library is one that exists only for the current SAS session or job. SAS files that are created during the session or job are held in a special workspace that might or might not be an external storage medium. This workspace is generally assigned the default libref work.
- Files in the temporary work library can be used in any data step or SAS procedure during the SAS session, but they are typically not available for subsequent SAS sessions.
- Files held in the work library are deleted at the end of the SAS session if it ends normally.

# **Concept of Library: How to Create Library?**



**Libname** statement - Tells SAS where the permanent data set is to be stored or is already stored.

# Rules for naming a libref:

- Must be 8 characters or less
- Must begin with a letter or underscore.

#### Syntax:

Libname libref 'SAS-data-library' <options>

Example – Libname mydata 'c:/sasdata';

### **Explanation:**

The libname statement above assigns the libref "mydata" to the SAS data library C:/sasdata in the windows environment.

# **Concept of Library : Examples**



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Permanent library

```
data libref. dataset2;
  set dataset1;
run;
```

Temporary library

```
data dataset2;
  set dataset1;
run;
```

# **Concepts of Dataset**

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Data files organised in particular formats or structures known to the SAS system are referred to as SAS data set

Name	Sex	Age	Weight
Jones	M	56	128.6
Wills	М	45	170.1

# **Data Types in SAS**

#### **Character Variable**

- Contains any value like letters, numbers, special characters and blanks.
- ❖ Max length 32, 767 bytes (one byte per character)

#### **Numeric Variable**

- Stored as floating-point numbers in 8 bytes by default
- Provides space for 16 or 17 significant digits.

#### **SAS Date Values**

- SAS stores date values as numeric.
- stored as the number of days between Jan 1, 1960 and a specific date.

### **Example**

❖ 1/1/1959 is stored as -365, 1/1/1961 is stored as 366..

**Note:** Missing values are valid values. For character variables blank and for numeric variables period represents a missing value.





# Thank You.

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