**­SAS Exercise – Homework 1**

1. The body mass index (BMI) is a measure used as a rough indicator of an individual’s body fat. The following program computes BMI using weight (in pounds) and height (in inches).
2. Type this program into the editor and submit it.
3. This program creates a SAS data set named BODYMASS in the WORK library. View the data set. Find the c
4. View the properties for this data set. Find the types and lengths for the variables and record them as comments in your program.
5. Choose different values for the variables Weight and Height in your program. Add a PROC PRINT to list the data in the BODYMASS data set and submit the revised program.
6. The following DATA step attempts to create a SAS data set that contains information about a city.
7. Type this program into the editor and submit it. Review the information in the SAS log. In a comment in your program, identify the number of notes, warnings, and errors produced by this code (not including any start-up messages).
8. Revise the code to fix the programming mistakes, and then resubmit it.
9. The file CancerRates.dat contains data on the top 10 cancer sites in the United States from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website. These statistics are condensed across genders and races. The variables are ranking, cancer site, and incidence rate per 100,000 people.
10. Open the raw data file CancerRates.dat in a simple editor such as WordPad. In a comment in your program, state the number of variables and observations.
11. Read the raw data file into SAS. View the log to verify that your data set has the same number of variables and observations as you stated in part a).
12. Print the data set.
13. Copy the CancerRates.dat data set to a different location such as your desktop or a flash drive and read it into SAS a second time from that new location.
14. Crayola crayons were introduced in 1903, and since then numerous standard colors have been released. Each crayon has a unique name, which corresponds to a hexadecimal code and RGB triplet. The raw data file Crayons.dat contains information on these standard crayon colors with variables corresponding to crayon number, color name, hexadecimal code, RGB triplet, pack size, year issued, and year retired.
15. Open the raw data file Crayons.dat in a simple editor such as WordPad. In a comment in your program, state which variables must be read in as character and which variables should be read in as numeric.
16. Read the raw data file into a permanent SAS data set.
17. Print the data set.