

Summary of Lesson 7: Restructuring Tables

Restructuring Data with the DATA Step

- The DATA step can be used to restructure tables.
- Assignment statements are used to create new columns for stacked values.
- The explicit OUTPUT statement is used to create multiple rows for each input row.
- DO loops can be nested.

Restructuring Data with the TRANSPOSE Procedure

```
PROC TRANSPOSE DATA=input-table OUT=output-table
                PREFIX=column> <NAME=column>;
    <VAR columns(s);>
    <ID column;>
    <BY column(s);>
RUN;
```

- PROC TRANSPOSE can be used to restructure tables.
- The OUT= option creates or replaces an output table based on the syntax used in the step.
- By default, all numeric columns in the input table are transposed into rows in the output table.
- The VAR statement lists the column or columns to be transposed.
- The output table will include a separate column for each value of the ID column. There can be only one ID column. The ID column values must be unique in the column or BY group.
- The BY statement transposes data within groups. Each unique combination of BY values creates one row in the output table.
- The PREFIX= option provides a prefix for each value of the ID column in the output table.
- The NAME= option names the column that identifies the source column containing the transposed values.