SAS Macro #4 Round #4

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Various Macro Loops

- ▶ Iterative %DO statement
- ▶ %DO %UNTIL statement
- ▶ %DO %WHILE statement

Warning: Do not confuse macro loops with DATA step loops. Macro loops will generate SAS codes (combination of code fragments, DATA steps, PROC steps, and stand-alone statements) repetitively.



Iterative %DO Statement

%DO macro-variable=start %TO stop <%BY increment>;
 text and macro statements
%END:

- macro-variable: macro variable name or macro expression that generates a macro variable
- start: integer or macro expression that generates integer
- stop: integer or macro expression that generates integer
- increment: integer or macro expression that generates integer (other than 0, and default is 1)

Warning:

- 1. start, stop, and increment are calculated before loop starts, and you cannot change them during loop execution
- 2. if you need value of index variable after last iteration, do %EVAL(start+increment*((stop-start)/increment+1))
- 3. %UNTIL and %WHILE clauses not allowed.



%DO %UNTIL Statement

```
%DO %UNTIL (expression);
    text and macro statements
%END;
where expression can be any macro expression.
The text and macro statements are first executed then the condition is checked to determine to continue (if false) / terminate (if true) the loop
```



%DO %WHILE Statement

```
%DO %WHILE (expression);
    text and macro statements
%END;
where expression can be any macro expression.
The condition is checked first to continue (if true) / terminate (if false) the execution of the text and macro statements.
```



%DO Statement

```
%DO;
    text and macro statements
%END;
Not a genuine %DO loop, it works similarly as DATA step
DO-group.
```



%GOTO or %GO TO Statement

%GOTO | **%GO TO** label; where label is a label or a macro expression that generates a label. Examples:

- %GOTO special;
- %GOTO &this_label;
- ▶ %GO TO %look();
- ▶ in a macro:

```
%MACRO mymacro(parameters);
    text and macro statements
%IF &code=2 %THEN %GOTO out;
    text and macro statements
%out: %MEND mymacro;
```



%label Statement

%label: macro-text
where

- ► *label*: any SAS name
- macro-text: macro program statement or macro expression.



Conditional Execution

by using %IF - %THEN / %ELSE statements

```
%IF expression1 %THEN expression2;
<%ELSE expression2;>
where
```

- expression1: macro expression that yields a logical expression with nonzero numeric value = true, zero numeric value = false, and character (non-null or null) value = expression2 not executed with error message
- expression2: macro expression (text or macro program statement) that will be executed if expression1 has true value.



An Example

```
%MACRO info(data=&SYSLAST,type=long,obs=10);
%IF %UPCASE(&type)=SHORT %THEN %GOTO peek;
PROC CONTENTS DATA=&data;
RUN;
PROC FREQ DATA=&data;
TABLES _NUMERIC_;
RUN;
%peek: PROC PRINT DATA=&data(obs=&obs);
RUN;
%MEND info;
```



Execute System Command

Under Windows

```
%SYSEXEC <system-command>;
E.g.,
%SYSEXEC time
where time is a command in WINDOWS
```



EXECUTE Call Routine

EXECUTE is a DATA step call routine that is used to resolve its argument and executes the resolved value at the next step boundary.

CALL EXECUTE (argument) where argument can be one of:

- quoted string (single quotes used: resolves during execution; double quotes used: resolves during compilation)
- unquoted DATA step character variable whose values are SAS statement (so this is unrelated to macro)
- character expression to be resolved to a macro expression or a SAS statement



CALL EXECUTE Examples

- call execute('%aov');call execute(do_sort);
- call execute('%aov(' || varlist || ')');



A Complete CALL EXECUTE Example

```
%macro overdue;
    proc print data=late;
        title "Overdue Accounts As of &sysdate";
    run;
%mend overdue;

data late;
    set sasuser.billed end=final;
    if datedue<=today()-30 then
        do;
        n+1;
        output;
    end;
    if final and n then call execute('%overdue');
run;</pre>
```