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variable. Use the TRIM function with target.

```
salelist=tranwrd(salelist,trim(target), replacement);
put salelist;
```

Now, this line is written to the SAS log:

```
CATNIP
```

Example 3: Zero Length in the Third Argument of the TRANWRD Function

This example shows the results of the TRANWRD function when the third argument, *replacement*, has a length of zero. In this case, TRANWRD uses a single blank. In the DATA step, a character constant that consists of two consecutive quotation marks represents a single blank and not a zero-length string. The results for *string1* and *string2* are the same.

```
data _null_;
  string1='*' || tranwrd('abcxabc', 'abc', trimn('')) || '*';
  put string1=;
  string2='*' || tranwrd('abcxabc', 'abc', '') || '*';
  put string2=;
run;
```

The preceding statements produce these results:

```
string1=* x *
string2=* x *
```

Example 4: Removing Repeated Commas

You can use the TRANWRD function to remove repeated commas in text and replace the repeated commas with a single comma. In this example, the TRANWRD function is used twice: to replace three commas with one comma and to replace the ending two commas with a period:

```
data _null_;
  mytxt='If you exercise your power to vote,,,then your opinion will
  newtxt=tranwrd(mytxt, ',,,', ',');
  newtxt2=tranwrd(newtxt, ',,' , '.');

  put // mytxt= / newtxt= / newtxt2=;
run;
```

The preceding statements produce these results:

```
mytxt=If you exercise your power to vote,,,then your opinion will be
heard,,
newtxt=If you exercise your power to vote,then your opinion will be
heard,,
newtxt2=If you exercise your power to vote,then your opinion will be
heard.
```

See Also

- Functions:
- [TRANSLATE Function](#)