

MAT7500 Statistical Programming Spring 2017

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SAS Lecture 2

Goals for Today

- Review from last class
- Data manipulation
- Generating data (for simulations)
- Checking data
- Example using SAS – a simulation!

Review from Last Class

- Reading in data – `libname`, `infile`, etc.
- Attributes of data – `format`, `label`
- Combining data – `sort`, `set`, `merge`

Practice Problems #1 (002)

- Review problem 1
- Do problems 2 and 3

Assignment (creating variables)

- Must be done within a `DATA` step
- Numeric or Character
 - `filenumber = 1; file = 'file 1';`
- Arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /, **)
 - `increase = posttest - pretest;`
 - missing data outputs missing result
- `SUM(Var1, Var2, etc.)`, among others
 - Adds variables, but excludes missing

Practice Problem

- From problem 3, instead of reading in a dataset called *school*, create in *schoolA* which reads in the five names of the kids in school A and *schoolB* which reads in the three names of the kids in school B. For each one, add a variable that identifies the school, then combine these datasets together to recreate the original *school* dataset.

9.01 Quiz

What is the result of the assignment statement?

- a. . (missing)
- b. 0
- c. 7
- d. 9

```
num = 4 + 10 / 2;
```

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9.02 Quiz

What is the result of the assignment statement given the values of **var1** and **var2**?

- a. . (missing)
- b. 0
- c. 5
- d. 10

```
num = var1 + var2 / 2;
```

var1	var2
.	10

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Rounding

- **ROUND, CEIL, FLOOR**
 - Must include number of decimal places

Call	Result
Round(15.15)	
Ceil(14.01)	
Floor(0.55)	
Round(12.345,10)	
Round(12.345,0.1)	
Round(12.345,100)	

More Assignment

- **UPCASE** (also **LOWCASE**, **PROPCASE**)
`upcase(firstname);`

Input	Output
Joe	JOE
joe	JOE
JOE	JOE

- **SUBSTR(variable,firstchar,length)**
 - Extracts a substring of a character variable

Purpose	Input	Output
Extract ID# only	substr('ID525',3,3)	
Extract ID# from variable	substr(id,3,3)	
First Three Letters of Name	substr('Daniel',1,3)	

More Assignments

- **Concatenation: ||**
 - Combines text variables into one
`fullname = firstname || ' ' || lastname;`
`firstname = 'Wendy' and lastname = 'Smith'`
becomes `fullname = 'Wendy Smith'`
- **LEFT, RIGHT, TRIM, COMPRESS**
 - Removes blanks from variables
 - **LEFT** and **RIGHT** align the string
 - **TRIM** removes trailing blanks
 - **COMPRESS** removes all blanks (or other)

Practice Problem

- Practice Problem #1 for SAS Lecture #2

Character/Numeric

- **PUT** – changes variable format
 - Useful in making numeric vars into character
`idchar = put(idnum,$8.);`
- **INPUT** – makes variable numeric
`idnum = input(idchar,8.);`
 - Can also multiply by 1
`idnum = idchar * 1;`

Date Functions

- Extract specific information from SAS date
- Date functions
`Year, qtr, month, day, weekday, today, mdy`
`year(370)` returns
`mdy(9,3,2014)` returns today's SASdate (19969)
 Can use these to calculate age:

Random Number Generation

- **RAND(Distribution,<Parameters>)**
 - All common distributions
 - Uniform, Normal, Binomial, Weibull, etc.
 - Functions used to be separate
 - **RANUNI**, **RANNOR**, etc.
 - Seed numbers
 - Starting point on an internal table of random digits
 - Not allowed with **RAND** function

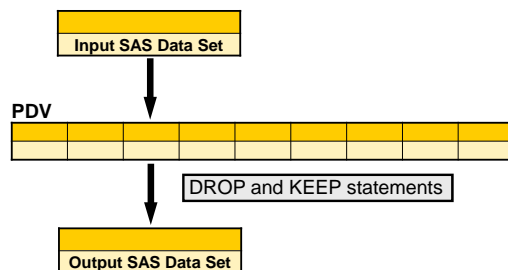
Subsetting (using DROP/KEEP)

- Syntax
 - In a DATA Step
`data newdata; set olddata; drop var7 var12;`
 - In a data argument
`proc sort data=olddata out=newdata (keep=id var1) ; by id;`
`proc sort data=olddata (keep=id var1) out=newdata; by id;`

 (which one is more efficient?)

Processing the DROP and KEEP Statements

The DROP and KEEP statements select variables **after** they are brought into the program data vector.



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Compilation

```

data work.comp;
  set orion.sales;
  drop Gender Salary Job_Title
    Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
  Bonus=500;
  Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
  BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
  
```

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date			
\$ 2	N 8	N 8			

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date	Bonus		
\$ 2	N 8	N 8	N 8		

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	
\$ 2	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8	

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
\$ 2	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
\$ 2	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8

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Compilation

```
data work.comp;
set orion.sales;
drop Gender Salary Job_Title
Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

PDV

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Gender	Salary	Job_Title
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	\$ 1	N 8	\$ 25
Country	Birth_Date	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
\$ 2	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8	N 8

Descriptor Portion Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
N 8	\$ 12	\$ 18	N 8	N 8	N 8

Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	.	.	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	500	.	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	500	108755	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	500	108755	6

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
.

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	500	108755	6

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

Reinitialize PDV

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	M	10744	.	.	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	.	.	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	500	.	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	500	88475	.

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	500	88475	1

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

data work.comp;
 set orion.sales;
 drop Gender Salary Job_Title
 Country Birth_Date
 Hire_Date;
 Bonus=500;
 Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
 BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
 run;

Implicit OUTPUT;
 Implicit RETURN;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	500	88475	1

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6
120103	Wilson	Dawes	500	88475	1

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Execution

Partial orion.sales

Employee_ID	Hire_Date
120102	10744
120103	5114
120121	5114
120122	6756

...

data work.comp;

Continue until EOF

Job_Title
Country Birth_Date
Hire_Date;
Bonus=500;
Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;

PDV

Employee_ID	Gender	Hire_Date	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120103	M	5114	500	88475	1

Work.comp

Employee_ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Bonus	Compensation	BonusMonth
120102	Tom	Zhou	500	108755	6
120103	Wilson	Dawes	500	88475	1

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9.04 Poll

Are the correct results produced when the DROP statement is placed after the SET statement?

☐ Yes

☐ No

```
data work.comp;
  set orion.sales;
  drop Gender Salary Job_Title
    Country Birth_Date Hire_Date;
  Bonus=500;
  Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
  BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
run;
```

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Do Loops & Output Statements

- Do loops are useful for repeating statements (generating data)
- The output statement creates an observation each time it's executed
 - Assumed with the end of a step
- To repeat steps, you'll need to use the macro command **%do** and **%end**

Do/Output Example

To generate data....

```
data mydata;
  do k=1 to 10;
    x=k;
    y=500 + 10*x;
    output;
  end;
run;
```

(what happens without the output statement?)

If...then

- Creating variables


```
if bp>200 then highbp=1; else highbp=0;
```

 (what is the potential error here?)
- Changing variables to correct errors


```
if name='Suzane' then name='Suzanne';
if firstname='Suzane' and lastname='Jones' then
  firstname='Suzanne';
if ID=5067 then pretest=56;
```
- Deleting observations


```
if age<0 then delete; or if age>=0;
```

Comparing to Multiple Values

If religion in ('Catholic' 'Protestant');
will remove all other religions
(be careful of capitalizations)

If substr(religion,1,2) in ('Ca' 'ca' 'CA' 'PR' 'pr' 'Pr');

If...then...else

- Using else is a more efficient way of processing the data, as it continues from it's own step.

```
if age>65 then agecat='old';
if age<=65 then agecat='young';
vs. if age>65 then agecat='old';
else if age>. then agecat='young';
```

- In SAS, an else is its own statement

```
If height > 72 then heightcat='tall';
else if height < 60 then heightcat='short';
else heightcat='medium';
```

Using If/Output to Split Datasets

- Splitting men and women from a dataset

```
data males females;
set alldata;
if gender='M' then output males;
if gender='F' then output females;
```

(how can this code be made more efficient?)

Practice Problems

first. and last.

- You can use these to identify the first or last record from sorted data
- When was each Taney Dragon's first game with one homerun
 - If you have a dataset with the results of each game (with a numeric indicator for each outcome)

```
proc sort data=taney; by name HR gameday;
data taneyfirstHR; set taney; by name HR gameday;
if first.HR;
Proc print data=taneyfirstHR; where HR=1;
```

Taney Dragons Data

Player	Gameday	HR
Mo'Ne Davis	1	0
Mo'Ne Davis	2	1
Mo'Ne Davis	3	1
Mo'Ne Davis	4	0
Mo'Ne Davis	5	2
Scott Banduras	1	0
Scott Banduras	2	0
Scott Banduras	3	1
Scott Banduras	4	0

Taney Dragons Data - Sorted

Sorted data				If first.HR			
Player	Day	HR	First.HR	Player	Day	HR	First.HR
Mo'Ne Davis	1	0	1	Mo'Ne Davis	1	0	1
Mo'Ne Davis	4	0	0	Mo'Ne Davis	2	1	1
Mo'Ne Davis	2	1	1	Mo'Ne Davis	5	2	1
Mo'Ne Davis	3	1	0	Scott Banduras	1	0	1
Mo'Ne Davis	5	2	1	Scott Banduras	3	1	1
Scott Banduras	1	0	1				
Scott Banduras	2	0	0				
Scott Banduras	4	0	0				
Scott Banduras	3	1	1				

where HR=1

Checking data

- Useful PROCs
 - PRINT, MEANS, UNIVARIATE, FREQ
- Useful options
 - obs= to restrict number of observations
 - where (for PROCs, where/if work for DATA)
 - argument: where age>18;
 - data modifier: data=mydata (where=(age>18));
- With PROC FREQ
 - /missing nocol norow nopct;

9.08 Quiz

Could you write only an IF statement?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

```
data work.december;
  set orion.sales;
  where Country='AU';
  BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
  if BonusMonth=12;
  Bonus=500;
  Compensation=
run;
```

```
data work.december;
  set orion.sales;
  BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
  if BonusMonth=12 and Country='AU';
  Bonus=500;
  Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
run;
```

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p109d05

9.07 Quiz

Why does the WHERE statement not work in this DATA step?

```
data work.december;
  set orion.sales;
  BonusMonth=month(Hire_Date);
  Bonus=500;
  Compensation=sum(Salary,Bonus);
  where Country='AU' and BonusMonth=12;
run;
```

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p109d05

Checking merged data

- In= creates a temporary (local) variable that can be referenced in a datastep. It's particularly useful when checking merges:

```
data mergeddata;
  merge dstime1 (in=a) dstime2 (in=b);
  if a and b then source='both';
  else if a then source='time 1 only';
  else if b then source='time 2 only';
  else if not a and not b then source='neither';
  (can you make this more efficient?)
```

Practice Problems

In class exercise

- See Data Manipulation.SAS file