```
* SAS DATES AND TIMES;
/*
IN SAS dates are a special case of numeric values. Each day is assigned a specific
numeric value starting from 1st January 1960. This date is assigned the date value
0 and the next date has a date value of 1 and so on. The previous days to this
date are represented by -1 , -2 and so on.
With this approach SAS can represent any date in future and any date in past.
*/

/*
When SAS reads the data from a source it converts the data read into a
specific date format as specified the date format. The variable to store the
date value is declared with the proper informat required.
The output date is shown by using the output data formats.
*/

*SAS Date Informat;

/*
The digit at the end of the informat indicates the minimum
width of the date string to be read completely using the informat.
A smaller width will give incorrect result. with SAS V9, there is a
generic date format anydtdte15. which can process any date inpu

Input Date       Date width     Informat
03/11/2014          10          mmddyy10.
03/11/14            8           mmddyy8.
December 11,2012    20          worddate20.
14mar2011           9           date9.
14-mar-2011         11          date11.
14-mar-2011         15          anydtdte15.

*/
DATA TEMP;
INPUT @1 Date1 date11. @12 Date2 anydtdte15. @23 Date3 mmddyy10.   ;
DATALINES;
02-mar-2012 3/02/2012 3/02/2012
;
PROC PRINT DATA = TEMP;
RUN;

*SAS Date output format'
*The dates after being read , can be converted to another format as
required by the display. This is achieved using the format statement for the date types.
They take the same formats as informats.;

DATA TEMP;
INPUT  @1 DOJ1 mmddyy10. @12 DOJ2 mmddyy10.;
format  DOJ1 date11.  DOJ2 worddate20. ;
DATALINES;
01/12/2012 02/11/1998
;
PROC PRINT DATA = TEMP;
RUN;
```