

123 Summary

1. The PAGENO= system option specifies a beginning page number for the next page of output that SAS produces. Use PAGENO= to reset page numbering during a SAS session.
2. dlm should in the infile statement.
3. Proc content produces the descriptor portion of the data set.
4. SCAN function assigns the length of 200.
5. Prevent the page number NONUMBER.
6. Retain statement cannot use arrays {12}, correct way is retain a1-a12.

95 Summary

1. varsum list variables in the order from the data.
2. include can open SAS file.
3. dta can also be read in SAS with a warning in the log.
4. proc means contains mean, sd, min, max, count.
5. sum(of month{*})

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1. MISSOVER option prevents SAS from loading a new record when the end of the current record is reached. If SAS reaches the end of the row w/t finding values for all fields, variables w/t values are set to missing.
2. Proc print data = myxls.'sheet1\$'n;
3. ods destination excel?
4. If a range of values are not mapped in a PROC FORMAT, the labels will be original values.
5. PROC MEANS produces N (counts), mean, standard deviation, max and min.
6. DATA dsname/debug; for invoking debugger
7. _error_ will be automatically dropped.
8. '04Jul2005'd the letter d here is to specify the SAS date format, which means the numeric days from 1960 Jan 1st.
9. Where = data set option do not perform any automatic conversion (numeric to character or opposite) in comparisons.

10. Proc contents data = work._all_ ; or Proc contents data = _all_ ; nods turn off the description portion. List the contents of one or more SAS data sets and print the directory of the SAS library.
11. Proc format and macro generate a file stored in the catalog.
12. First.by-variable and last.by-variable.
13. Find function: position = find(string, 'substring', start position). I indicates that the search is case-insensitive; T indicates that the search ignores trailing blanks.
14. TRANWRD (string, 'old', 'new');
15. CHAR(string, position) to return the one length character on that position.
16. remove a label: label x = ' ';

SAS key points

1. file command can save the file.
2. proc contents libref._all_ nods to suppress the descriptor portion of the data.
3. proc print noobs to suppress the observation number.
4. When ID and By specify the same variable, the obs column and by line are suppressed.
5. where like % or _.
6. Sounds-like (=*) operator selects obs that contain spelling variations.
7. dot cannot be omitted when specify the length/format of the variables.
8. On SAS data, d is required to convert the quoted string to a SAS date.
9. Compare where vs. subsetting if.
10. Define the length statement before the set statement for specifying the length.
11. Var statement will not work on proc freq statement.
12. A + B equals to retain A and sum(A,B).
13. Find function. I indicates case-sensitive, t indicates ignores trailing blanks.

SAS lab:

1. Libname libref engine 'path'; Libname libref clear;
2. Force table and column names read from Excel to adhere to recommended SAS naming conventions: Options validvarname = V7

3. Xlsx engine vs. proc import

Xlsx engine	Proc import
Read directly from Excel file	Create the copy of Excel file
Data is always current modified	Data must be re-imported if changed

4. %let statement defines the macro variable name and assign a value.

%let macro-variable = value

5. Macro variables can be referenced by using &, &variable-name, double quotations only.

6. In proc sort statement, 'noduprecs' removes adjacent rows that are entirely duplicated. Nodupkey option only keeps the first row for each unique value of columns listed in by statement.

7. Compilation vs. Execution

Compilation	Execution
Check syntax for errors	Read/ Write the data
Identify column attributes	Perform data
Establish new table metadata	Manipulation, Calculation

8. A new numeric column has a length of 8;

The length of a new character column is determined based on the length of the assigned string.

9. if-then; if-then do-end;

10. FOOTNOTE statement to add footnotes to the report.

11. Proc sort always before using by statement.

12. Proc export can export a SAS table to many file formats data.

13. ods excel/csv/pdf file = 'path'; ods excel/csv/pdf close;

14. Proc transpose to Turn obs into variables (Sorted data):

PROC TRANSPOSE data = old-dataset out = new-dataset;

BY variable-list; (Keep as variables which not transposed)

ID variable-list; (Specify a variable whose values name the transposed variables)

VAR variable-list; (Variable values need to be transposed)

15. nodupkey Delete observations with duplicate BY values.

16. (drop = abc:)

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1. The SPLIT= option replaces the LABEL option in the PROC PRINT statement. (You do not need to use both SPLIT= and LABEL because SPLIT= implies that PROC PRINT use labels.) In the SPLIT= option, you specify an alphanumeric character that indicates where to split labels. To use the SPLIT= option, you need to do the following:

1) Define the split character as a part of the PROC PRINT statement.

2) Define the labels with a split character in the LABEL statement.

2. Cutoff year is a 100-year span start from 1926 ~ 2025.

3. You cannot use the WHERE option to affect the output because PROC CONTENTS does not process any observations.

4. proc contents: nods to suppress the printing of individual files; nodetails to suppress the printing of detailed information.

5. Compress function returns a character string with specified characters removed from the original string.

6. definition of _error_ and N.