

## Modifying Numeric Values with Functions

SAS provides additional functions to create or modify numeric values. These include arithmetic, financial, and probability functions. There are far too many of these functions to explore them all in detail, but let's look at two examples.

(To learn more about SAS functions that modify numeric values, see the SAS documentation.)

### INT Function

To return the integer portion of a numeric value, use the INT function. Any decimal portion of the INT function argument is discarded.

General form, INT function:

**INT(argument)**

where argument is a numeric variable, constant, or expression.



## ROUND Function

To round values to the nearest specified unit, use the ROUND function.

General form, ROUND function:

**ROUND(argument,round-off-unit)**

where

- argument is a numeric variable, constant, or expression.
- round-off-unit is numeric and nonnegative.

If a round-off unit is not provided, a default value of 1 is used, and the argument is rounded to the nearest integer.

