PROC TRANSPOSE

PROC TRANSPOSE can also be used to restructure SAS data sets.

Sometimes, PROC TRANSPOSE provides a quick and simple

solution—sometimes the PROC TRANSPOSE solution can be quite complicated.

In general, a DATA step solution gives you more control over

the restructuring process.

The TRANSPOSE procedure transposes SAS data sets, turning observations into variables or variables into observations. In most cases, to convert observations into variables, you can use the following statements:

PROC TRANSPOSE DATA = old-data-set OUT = new-data-set;

   BY variable-list;

   ID variable-list;

   VAR variable-list;

Where:

By Statement: You can use the BY statement if you have any grouping variables that you want to keep as variables. These variables are included in the transposed data set, but they are not themselves transposed. The data set must be sorted by these variables before transposing.

PROC TRANSPOSE DATA = old-data-set OUT = new-data-set PREFIX= prefix;

  BY variable-list;

  ID variable-list;

  VAR variable-list;

Where (*cont.*):

old-data-set refers to the SAS data set you want to transpose, and *new-data-set* is the name of the newly transposed data set

ID statement names the variable whose formatted values will become the new variable names. If you don't use an ID statement, then the new variables will be named COL1, COL2, and so on.

VAR statement names the variables whose values you want to transpose. SAS creates a new variable, _NAME_, which has values as the names of the variables in the VAR statement; _LABEL_, which has values as the variable labels of the variables in the VAR statement

Prefix = specifies a prefix to use in constructing names for transposed variables in the output data set. For example, if PREFIX=VAR, then the names of the variables are VAR1, VAR2, ...,VARn.