

Here is the general form of the IMPORT procedure for reading Excel files:

```
PROC IMPORT DATAFILE = 'filename' OUT = data-set DBMS = identifier REPLACE;
```

- Datafile = 'Filename': 'filename' specifies the complete path and filename that is read into SAS
- Out = Data-set: Data-set is the name of the SAS data set you want to create from reading in the Excel file
- The DBMS= option: tells SAS the type of Excel file to read. My excel file has .xlsx as its file extension, so DBMS = XLSX
- The REPLACE option: tells SAS to replace the SAS data set named in the OUT= data-set option if it already exists. In real work, the data file gets updated from time to time, you often need to read in updated data to replace the older versions.



## Optional Statements

If you have more than one sheet in your Excel file, then you can specify which sheet to read using the following statement:

```
SHEET = "sheet-name";
```

If you want to read only specific cells in the sheet, you can specify a range. You can specify the upper-left and lower-right cells for the range as follows:

```
RANGE = "sheet-name$UL:LR";
```

By default, the IMPORT procedure will take the variable names from the first row of the spreadsheet. If you do not want this, then you can add the following statement to the procedure, and SAS will name the variables F1, F2, and so on.

```
GETNAMES = NO;
```

