

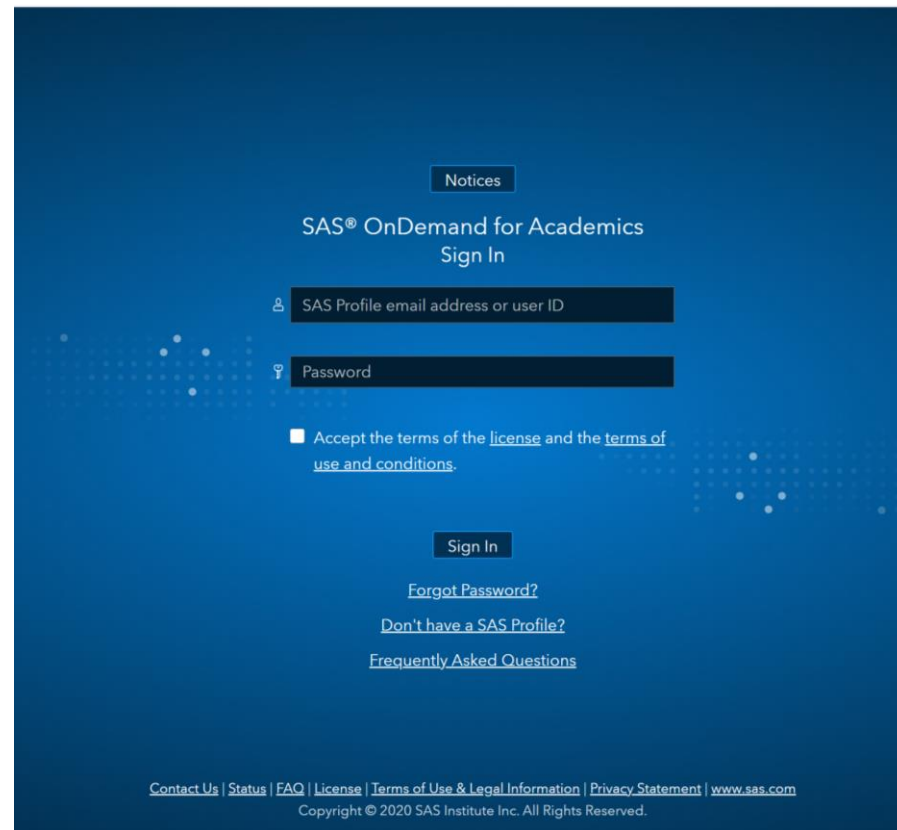
ANLT5050

Unit 8 Assignment 2 Tutorial



Access the SAS OnDemand for Academics Control Center

<https://odamid.oda.sas.com/SASODAControlCenter>



The screenshot shows the SAS OnDemand for Academics Sign In page. The background is a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. At the top, there is a "Notices" button. Below it, the text "SAS® OnDemand for Academics" and "Sign In" are displayed. The sign-in form includes two input fields: "SAS Profile email address or user ID" and "Password". Below the password field, there is a checkbox labeled "Accept the terms of the [license](#) and the [terms of use and conditions](#)." A "Sign In" button is positioned below the checkbox. At the bottom of the form, there are three links: "Forgot Password?", "Don't have a SAS Profile?", and "Frequently Asked Questions". The footer contains a row of links: "Contact Us", "Status", "FAQ", "License", "Terms of Use & Legal Information", "Privacy Statement", and "www.sas.com", followed by the copyright notice "Copyright © 2020 SAS Institute Inc. All Rights Reserved."



SAS OnDemand for Academics (SODA) Control Center

The screenshot displays the SAS OnDemand for Academics (SODA) Control Center dashboard. At the top, the SAS logo is on the left, and the user's location (United States) and name (Stefanie Reay) are on the right. The main heading is "SAS® OnDemand for Academics Dashboard". Below this, there are tabs for "Planned Events" and "Notices". A navigation bar includes "Applications", "Enrollments", and "Courses". The "Applications" tab is active, showing a list of SAS products with their descriptions and actions. On the right, there is a "Reference" section with links to the Support Site, Step-by-Step Reference Guides, and Frequently Asked Questions. Below that, the "Quotas" section shows progress bars for the Home Directory (1% of 46.5MB/5120MB) and Course Directory (7% of 207.0MB/3072MB). At the bottom, there is a link to "Other Ways to Access SAS® OnDemand for Academics Resources".

SAS® OnDemand for Academics Dashboard

United States | Stefanie Reay

Planned Events | Notices

Applications | Enrollments | Courses

SAS® Studio
Write and run SAS code with a Web-based SAS development environment.
Actions: [Clear my saved tabs.](#)

SAS® Enterprise Guide®
Deliver the power of SAS from an easy-to-use, point-and-click interface. ([Download Required](#))

SAS® Enterprise Miner™
Reveal valuable insights with powerful data mining software. ([Configuration Steps Required](#))
Actions: [Clear my project locks.](#)

SAS® Forecast Studio
Generate large numbers of high-quality forecasts automatically. ([Configuration Steps Required](#))
Actions: [Manage your personal environment.](#)

JMP® Software access to SAS® hosted servers
Statistical discovery software. Users must have a copy of JMP® software. ([Configuration Steps Required](#))

Reference
[Support Site](#)
[Step-by-Step Reference Guides](#)
[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

Quotas ([learn more](#))
Home Directory (46.5MB/5120MB)
1%
Course Directory (207.0MB/3072MB)
7%

[Other Ways to Access SAS® OnDemand for Academics Resources](#)



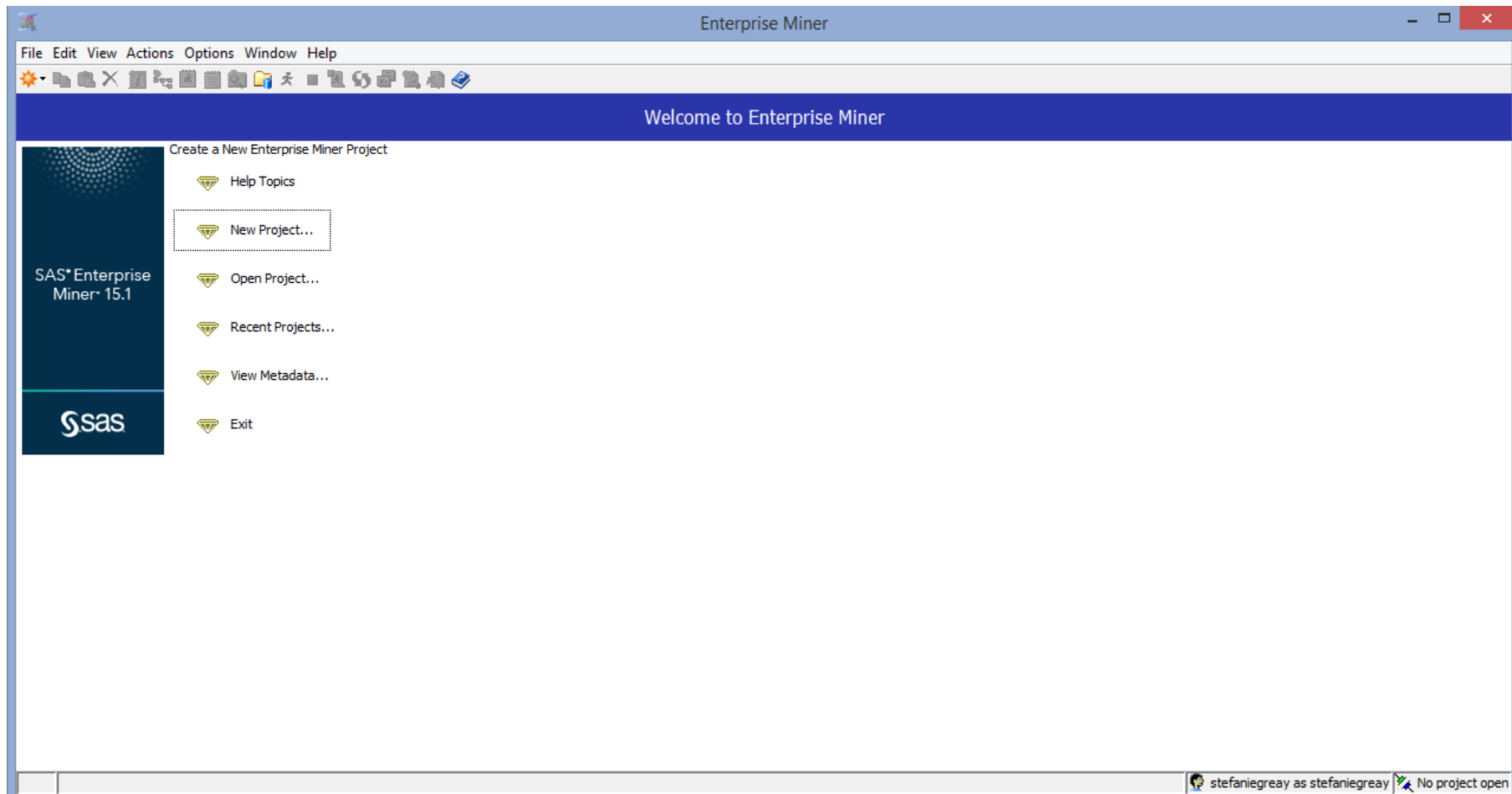
SAS Enterprise Miner Instructions

The following slides provide instructions on how to complete this task in SAS Enterprise Miner.

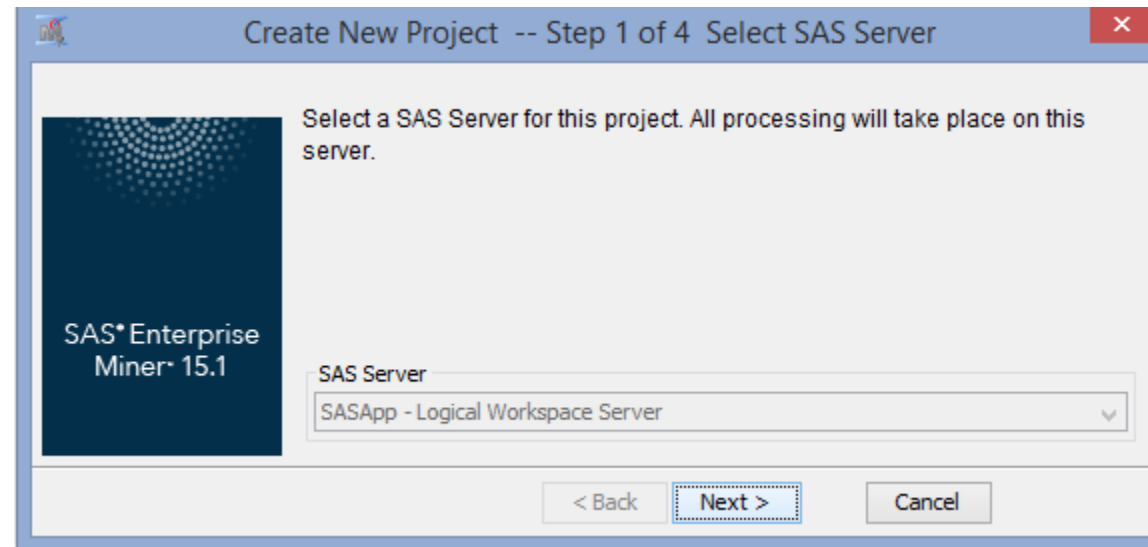
Once you have uploaded the dataset for this unit onto the SAS servers using SAS Studio, you may proceed from here using SAS Enterprise Miner.



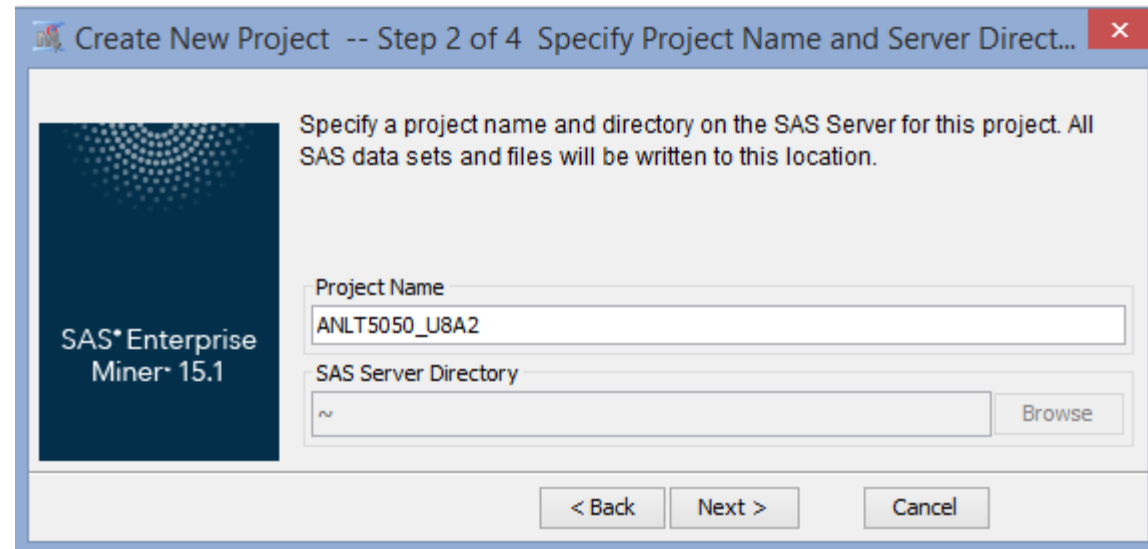
Once you download and start SAS Enterprise Miner, open a new project by clicking on “New Project.”



Click “Next>” to use the default SAS Server



Enter a project name and click “Next>”



Create New Project -- Step 2 of 4 Specify Project Name and Server Direct...

Specify a project name and directory on the SAS Server for this project. All SAS data sets and files will be written to this location.

SAS® Enterprise Miner® 15.1

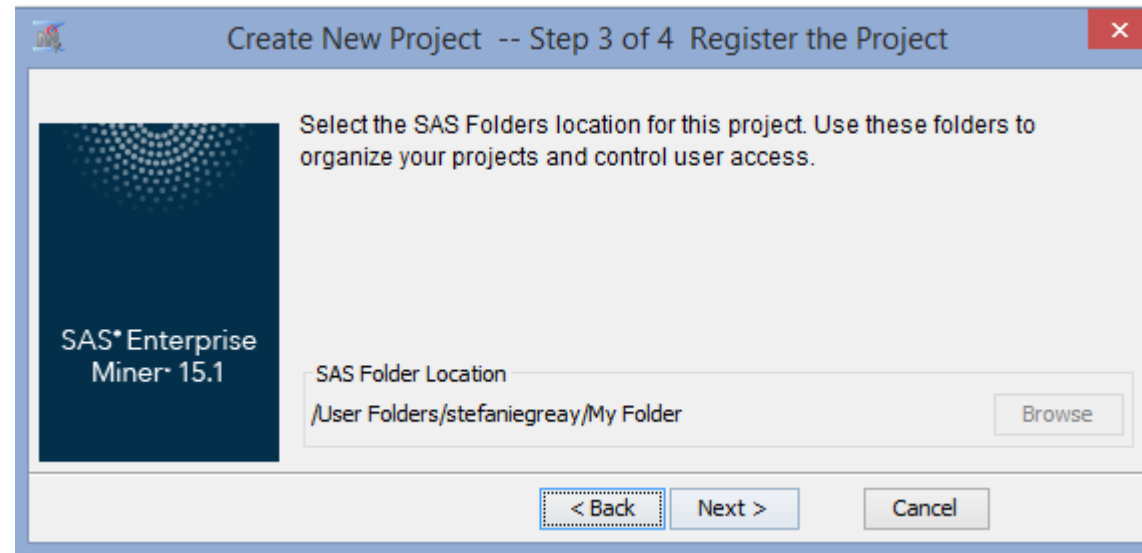
Project Name
ANLT5050_U8A2

SAS Server Directory
~ Browse

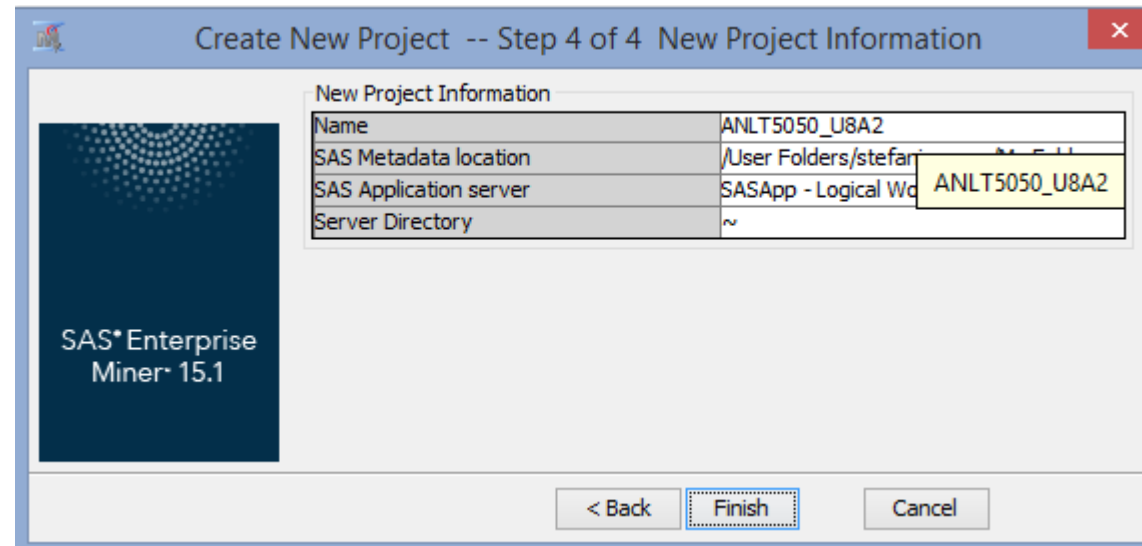
< Back Next > Cancel



Click “Next>”



Verify your entries and click “Finish”



Create New Project -- Step 4 of 4 New Project Information

New Project Information

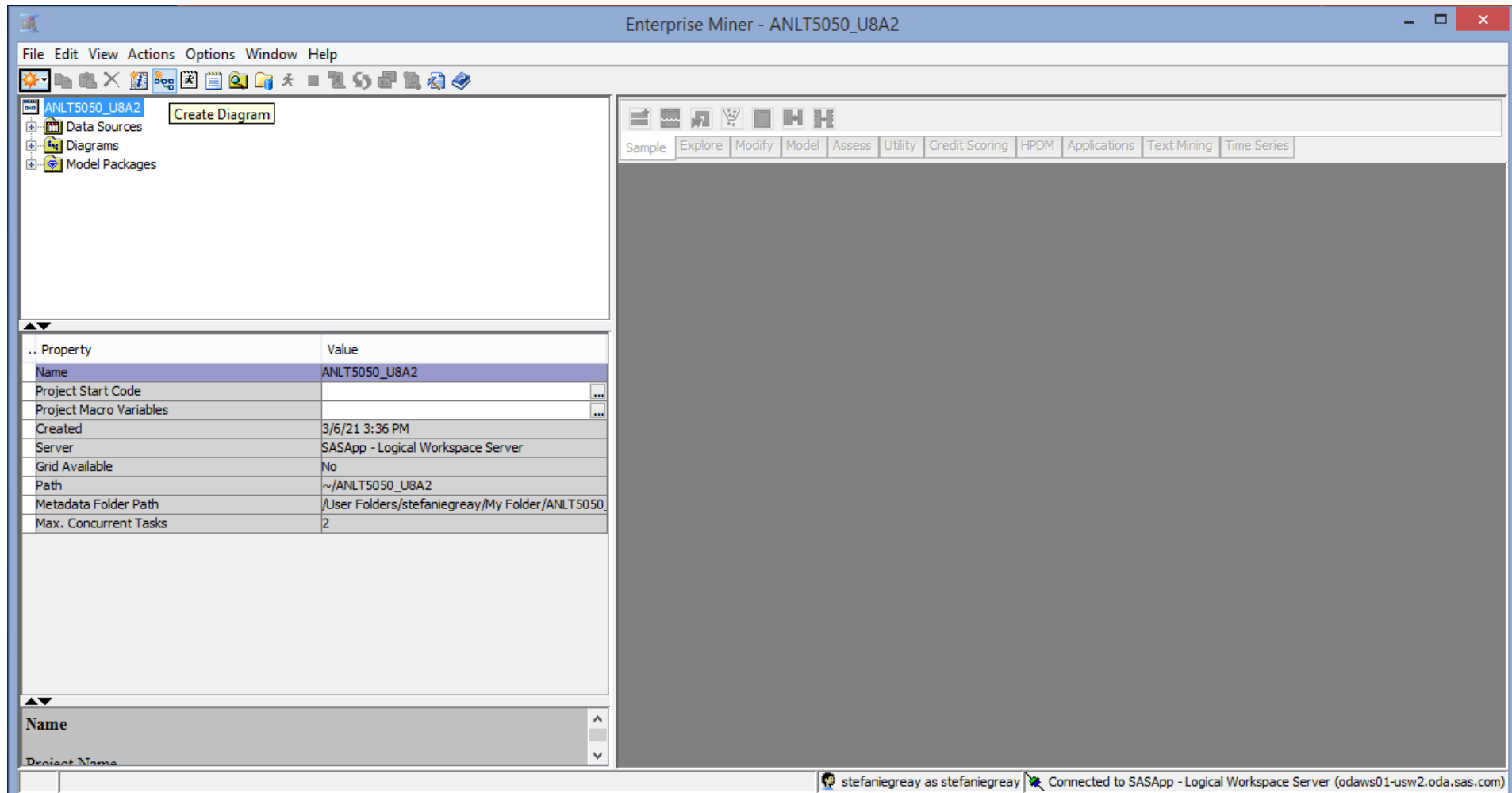
Name	ANLT5050_U8A2
SAS Metadata location	/User Folders/stefan...
SAS Application server	SASApp - Logical Wo ANLT5050_U8A2
Server Directory	~

SAS® Enterprise Miner 15.1

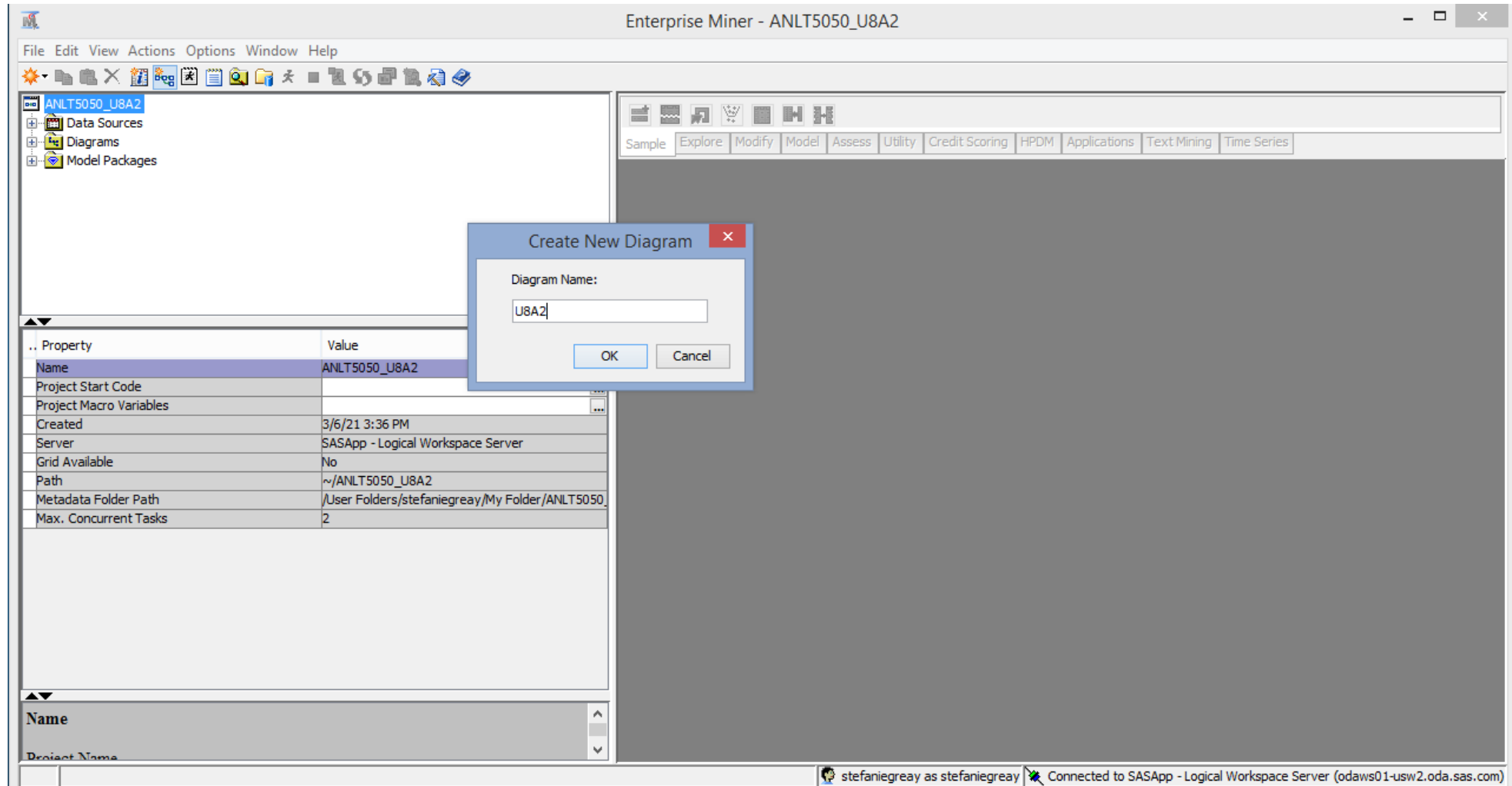
< Back Finish Cancel



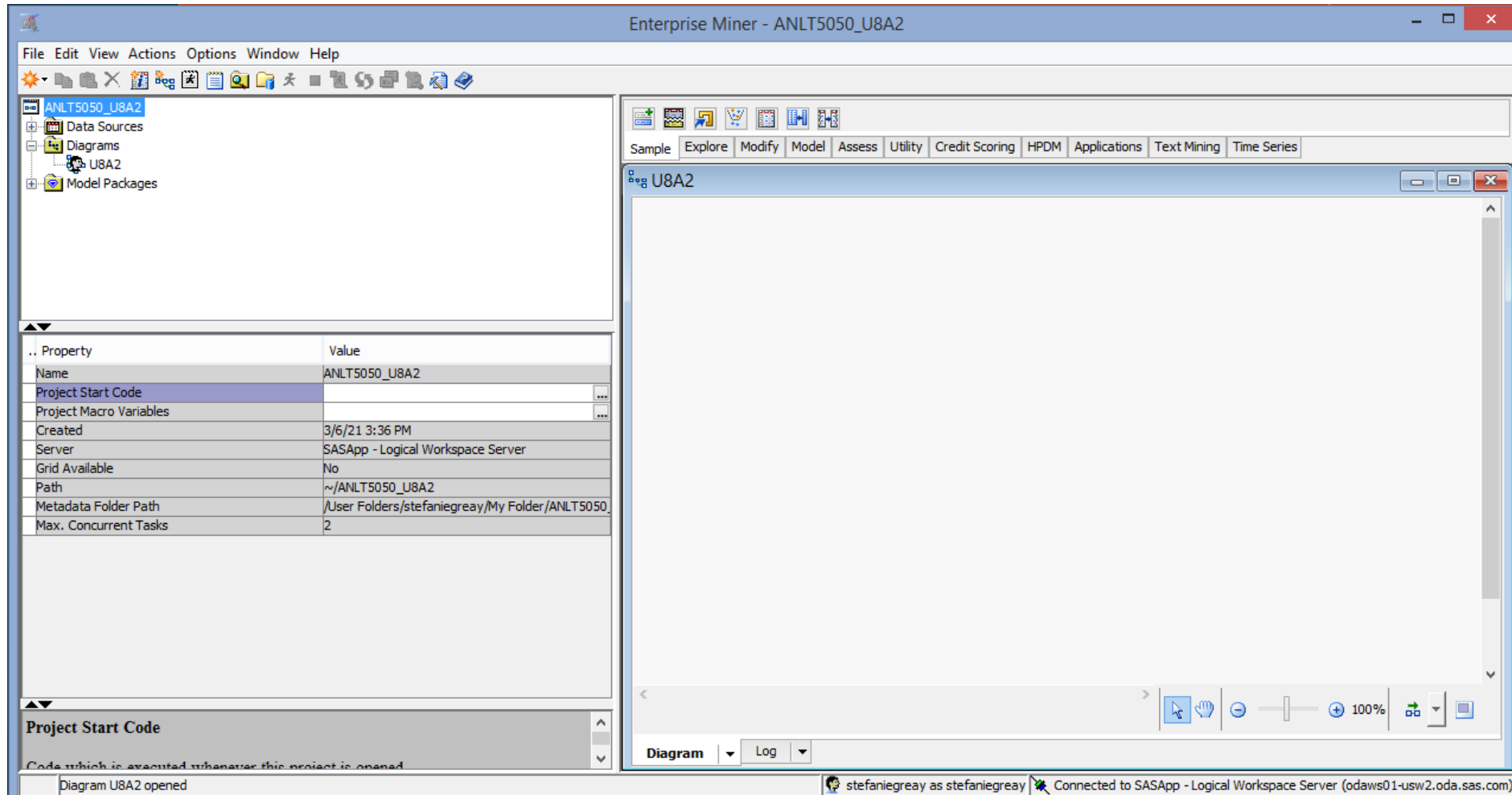
Click on the “Create Diagram” icon.



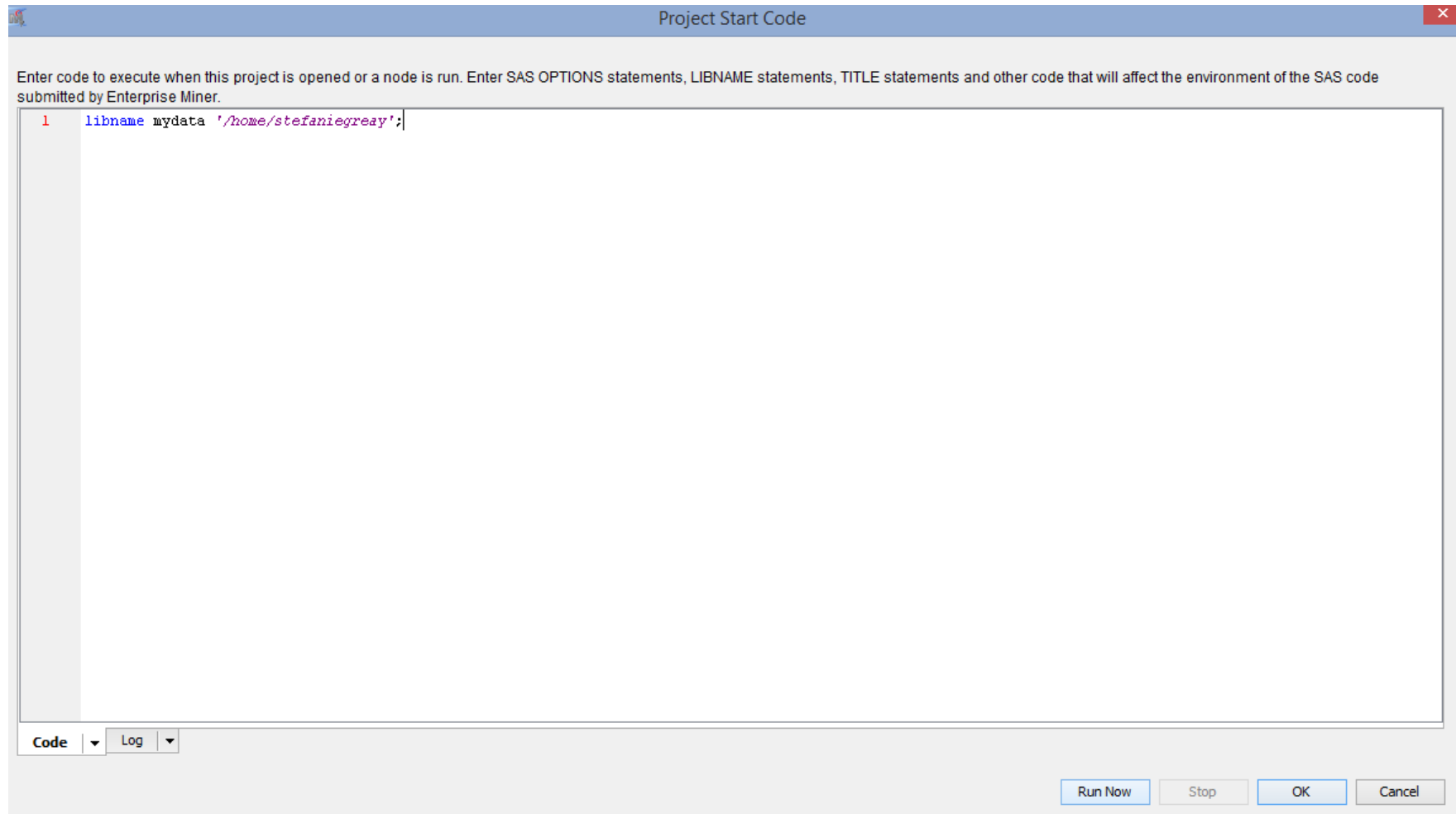
Name your diagram and click “OK.”



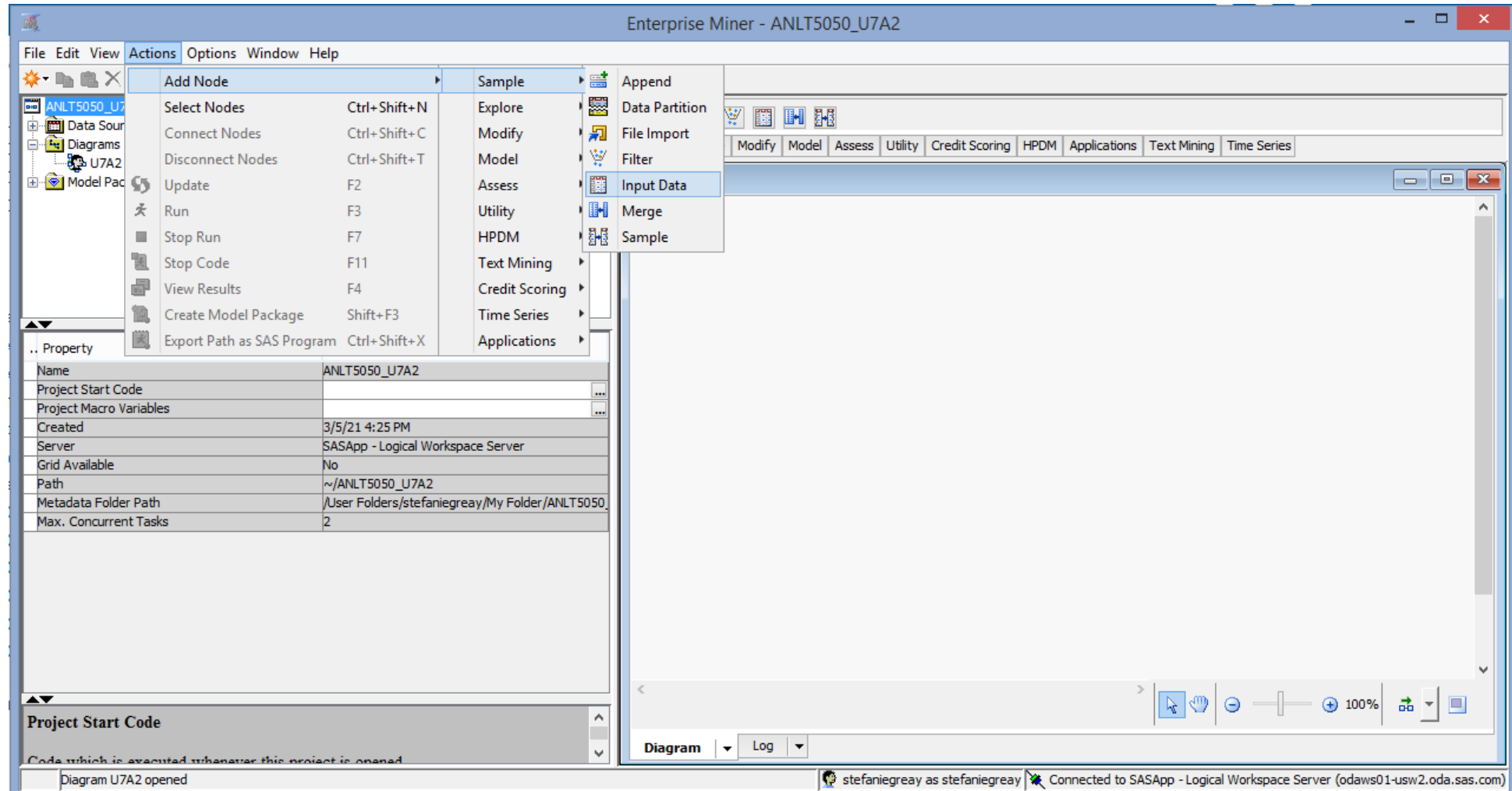
Click on the project, then click on the ellipses next to “Project Start Code.”



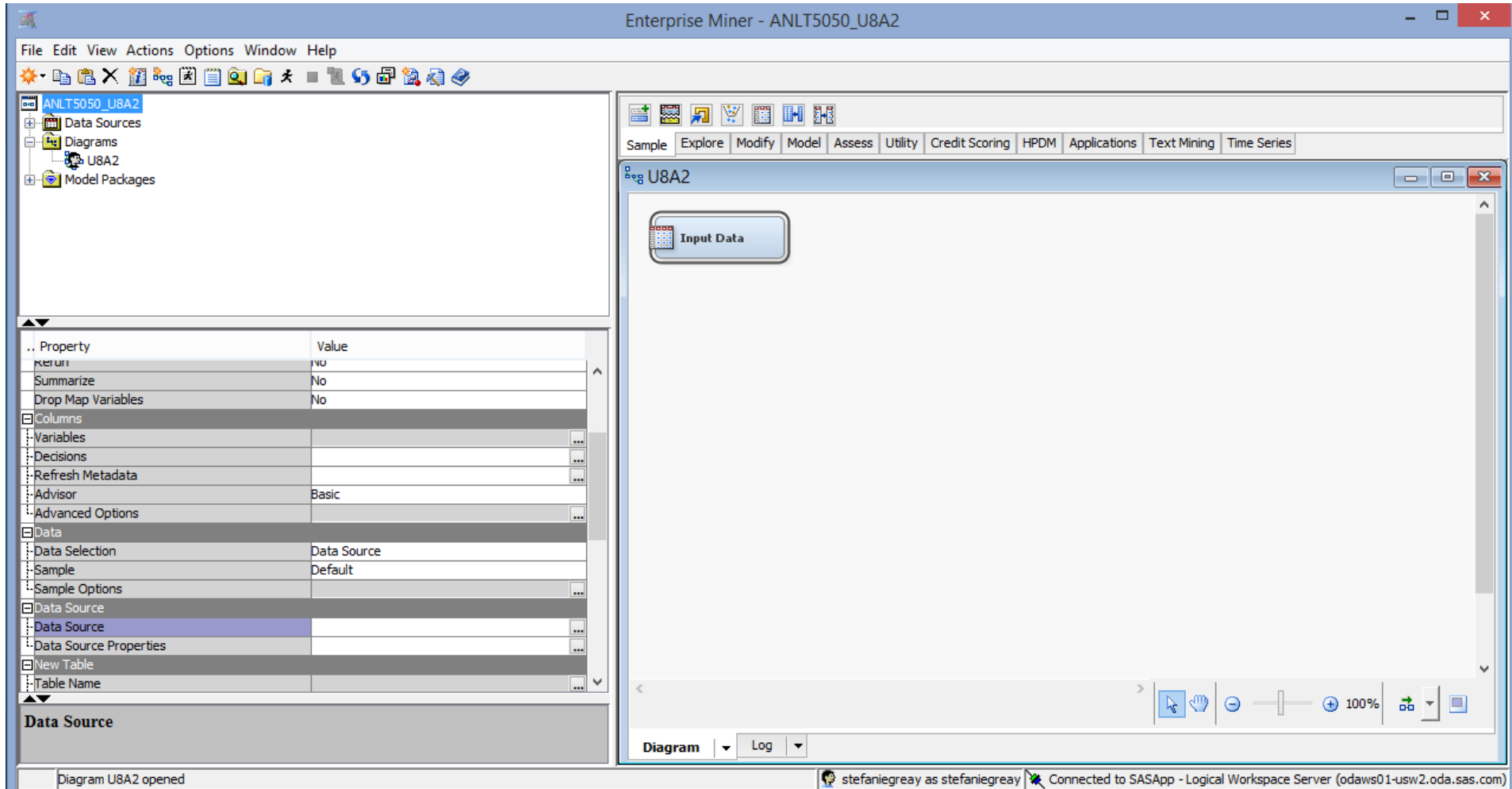
Add the library reference for where you uploaded the dataset in SAS studio, and click “Run Now.” Once it completes, click “OK.”



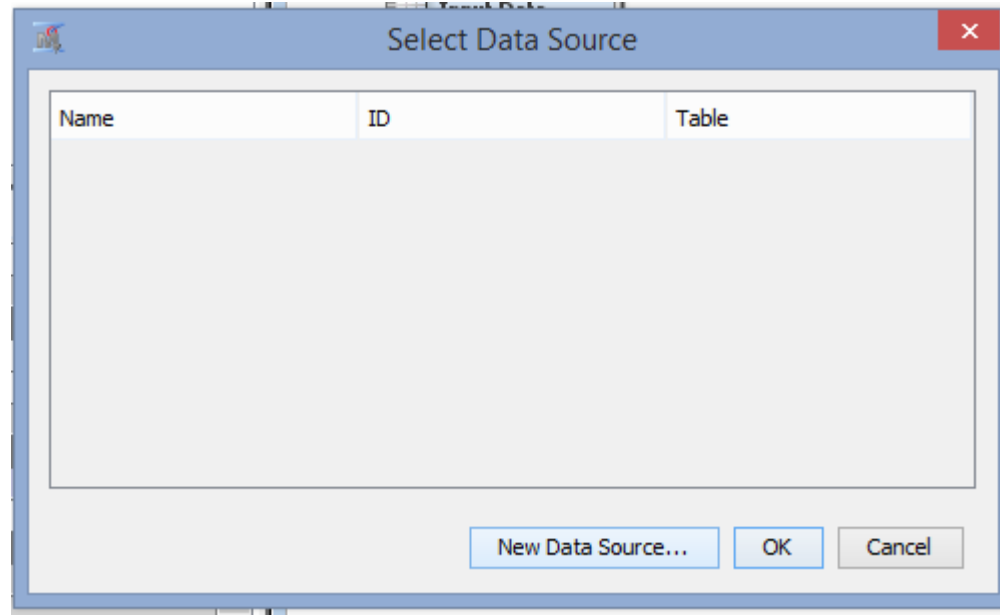
Click on Actions>Add Node>Sample>Input Data



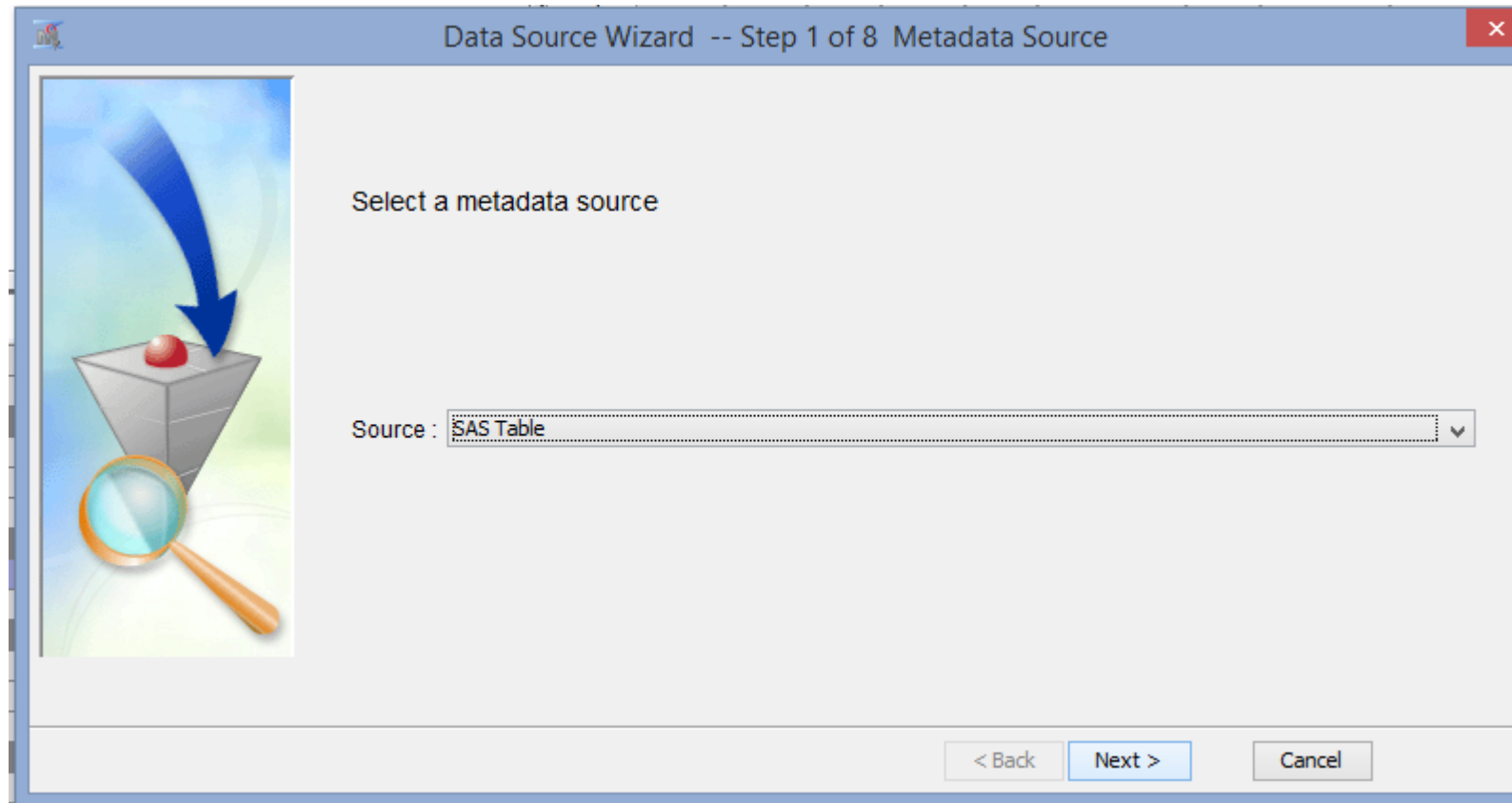
Click the ellipses (3 dots) next to “Data Source.”



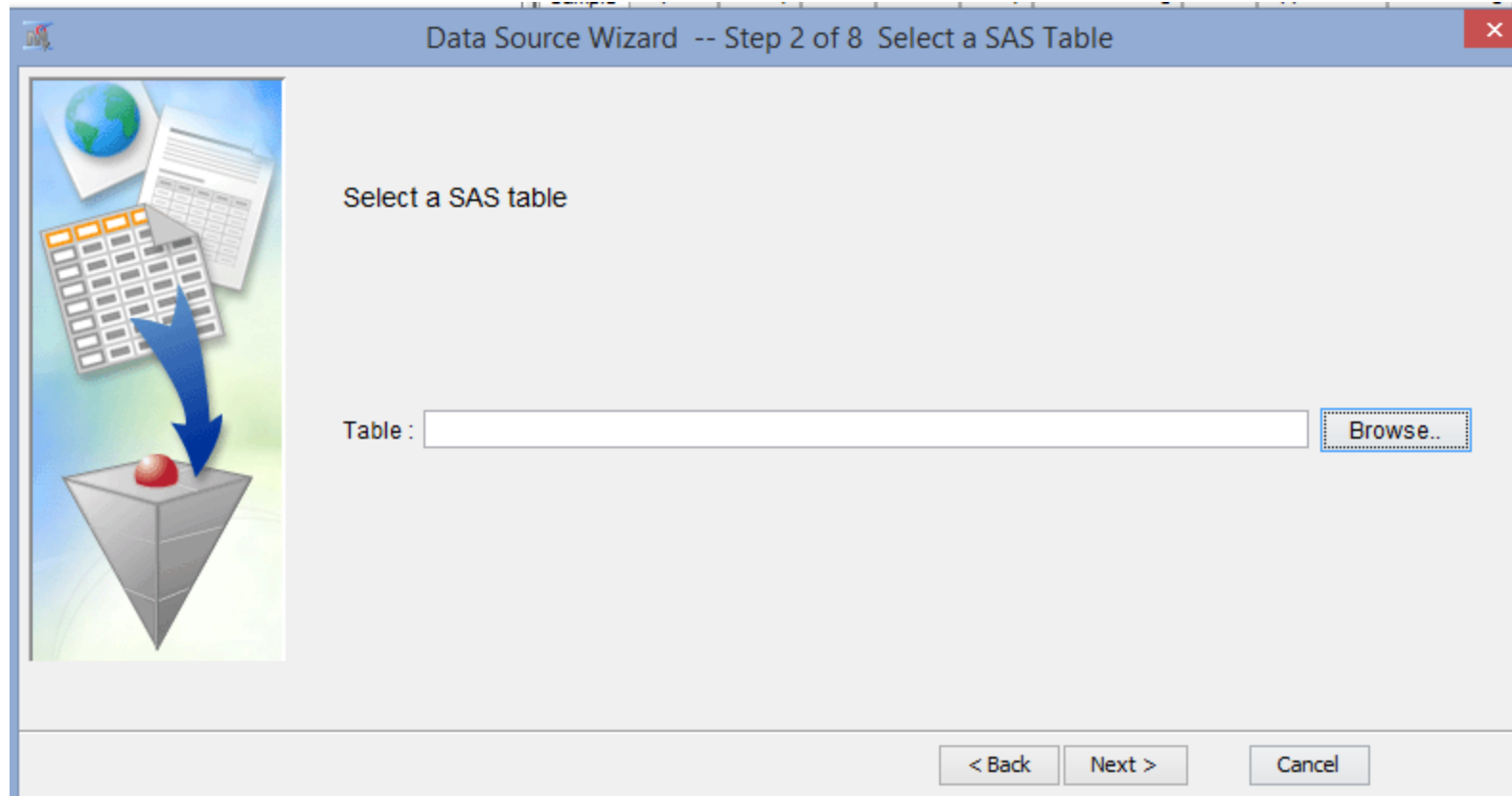
Click on “New Data Source”



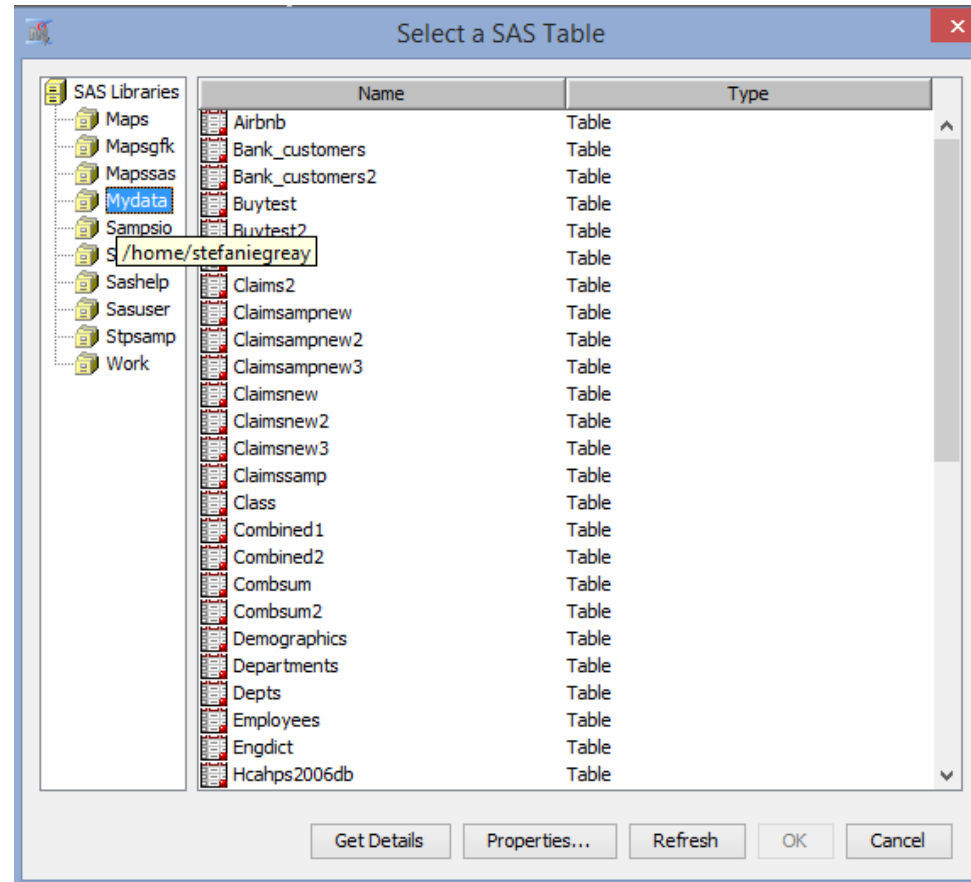
Leave it as “SAS Table” and click “Next >”



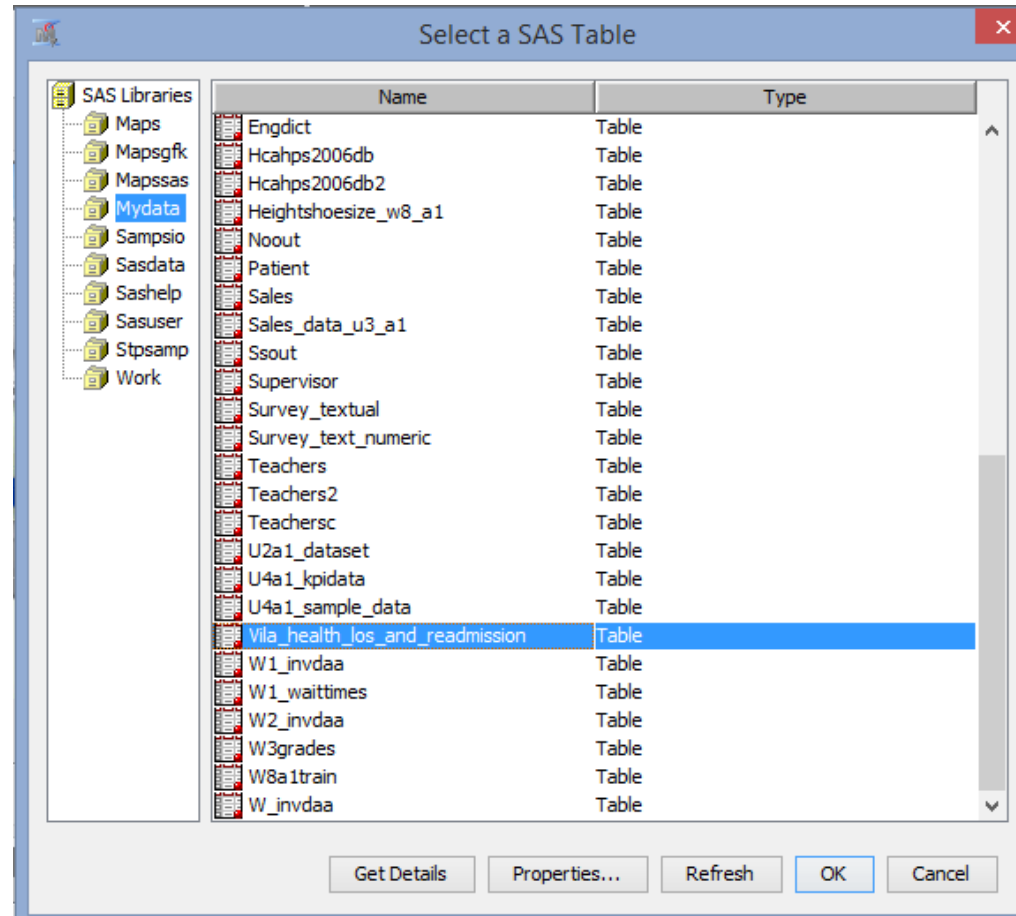
Click on “Browse”



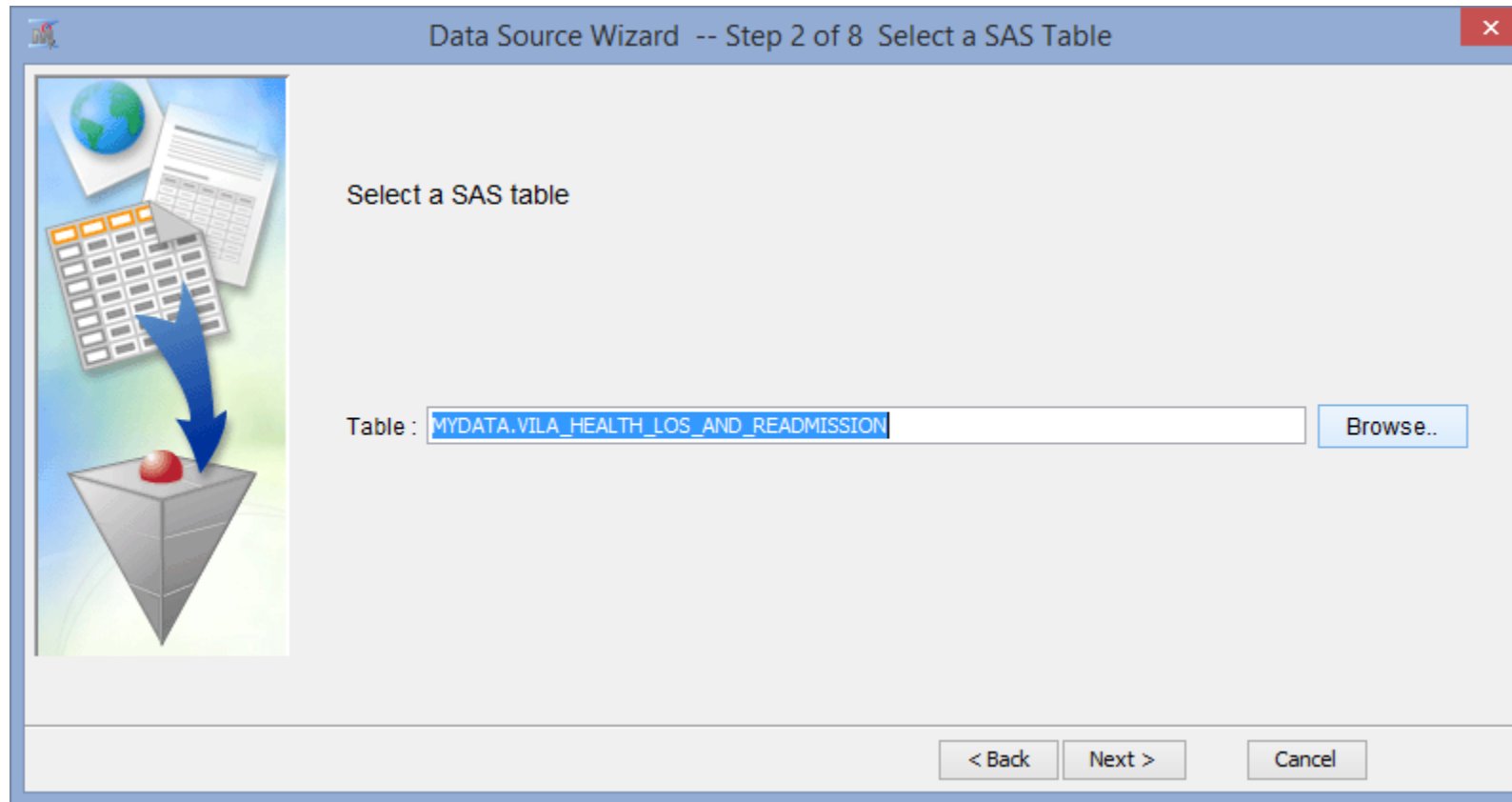
Double click on the libname you just set up in the project startup code.



Double click to select the dataset for this unit, and click “OK”



Click “Next>”



Verify the options and click “Next>”

Data Source Wizard -- Step 3 of 8 Table Information

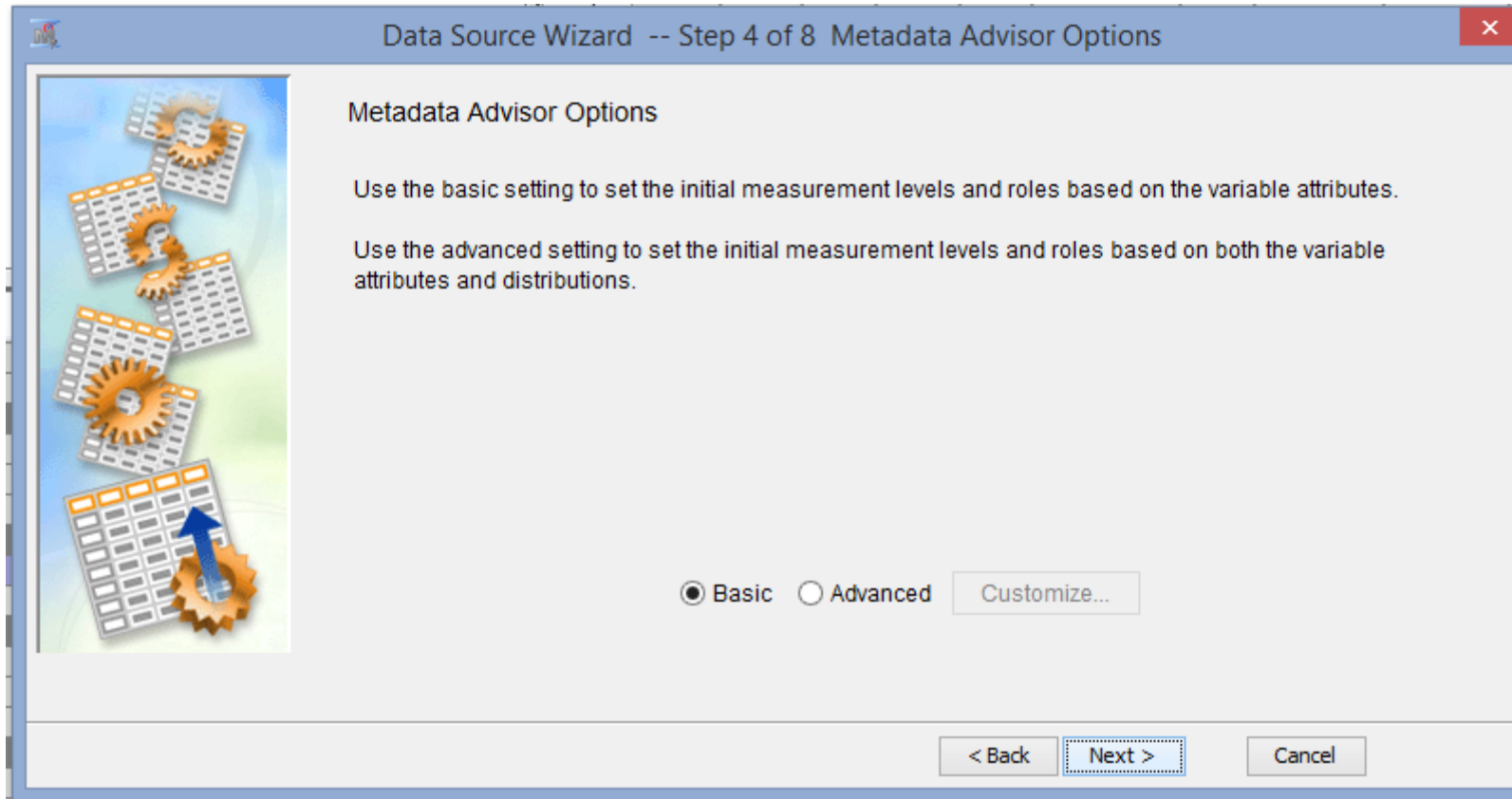
Table Properties

Property	Value
Table Name	MYDATA.VILA_HEALTH_LOS_AND_READMISSION
Description	
Member Type	DATA
Data Set Type	DATA
Engine	V9
Number of Variables	47
Number of Observations	146606
Created Date	March 4, 2016 9:37:02 AM EST
Modified Date	March 4, 2016 9:37:02 AM EST

< Back **Next >** Cancel



Click “Next>”



Verify the variables and settings, adjust if necessary, and then click “Next>”

Data Source Wizard -- Step 5 of 8 Column Metadata

(none) ☐ not Equal to ☐ Apply

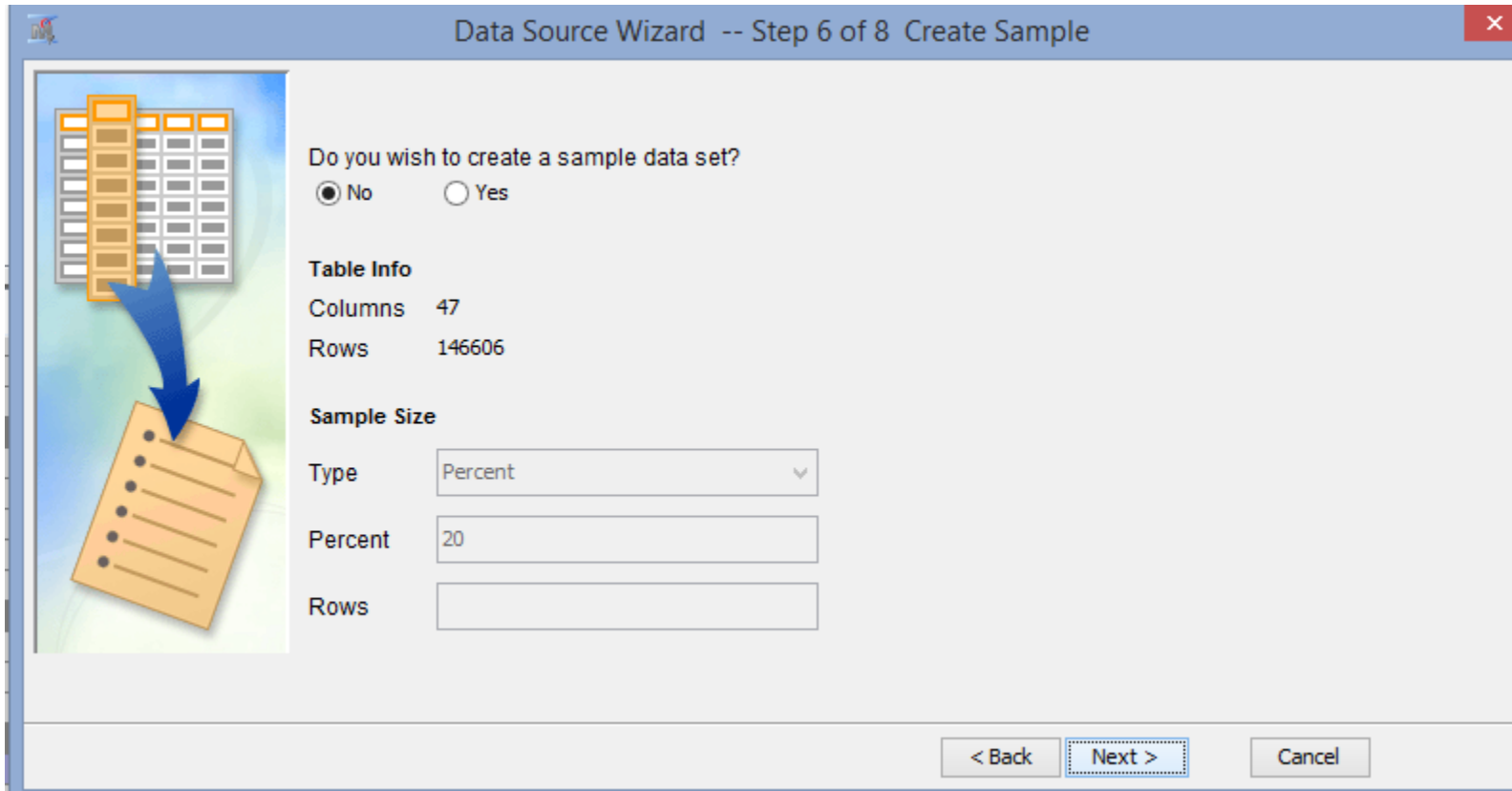
Columns: ☐ Label ☐ Mining ☐ Basic ☐ Statistics

Name	Role	Level	Report	Order	Drop	Lower Limit	Upp
ADMIT_DATE	Time ID	Interval	No		No	.	
admit_month	Input	Interval	No		No	.	
City	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
County_name	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
Diagnosis_Group	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
DIAGNOSIS_ICD	Input	Interval	No		No	.	
DIAGNOSIS_LOM	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	
DIAGNOSIS_SUE	Input	Interval	No		No	.	
DIAGNOSIS_SUE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
DISCHARGED_T	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
DISCHARGE_DA	Time ID	Interval	No		No	.	
Disch_Nurse_ID	ID	Nominal	No		No	.	
DOCTOR	Input	Interval	No		No	.	
DRG_APR_CODE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	
DRG_APR_DESC	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	

Show code Explore Compute Summary < Back **Next >** Cancel



You may choose to sample the dataset here, or just keep the full dataset, then click “Next>.” If you want to split into train, test, and validate, you could do this here.



Data Source Wizard -- Step 6 of 8 Create Sample

Do you wish to create a sample data set?

☒ No ☐ Yes

Table Info

Columns 47

Rows 146606

Sample Size

Type

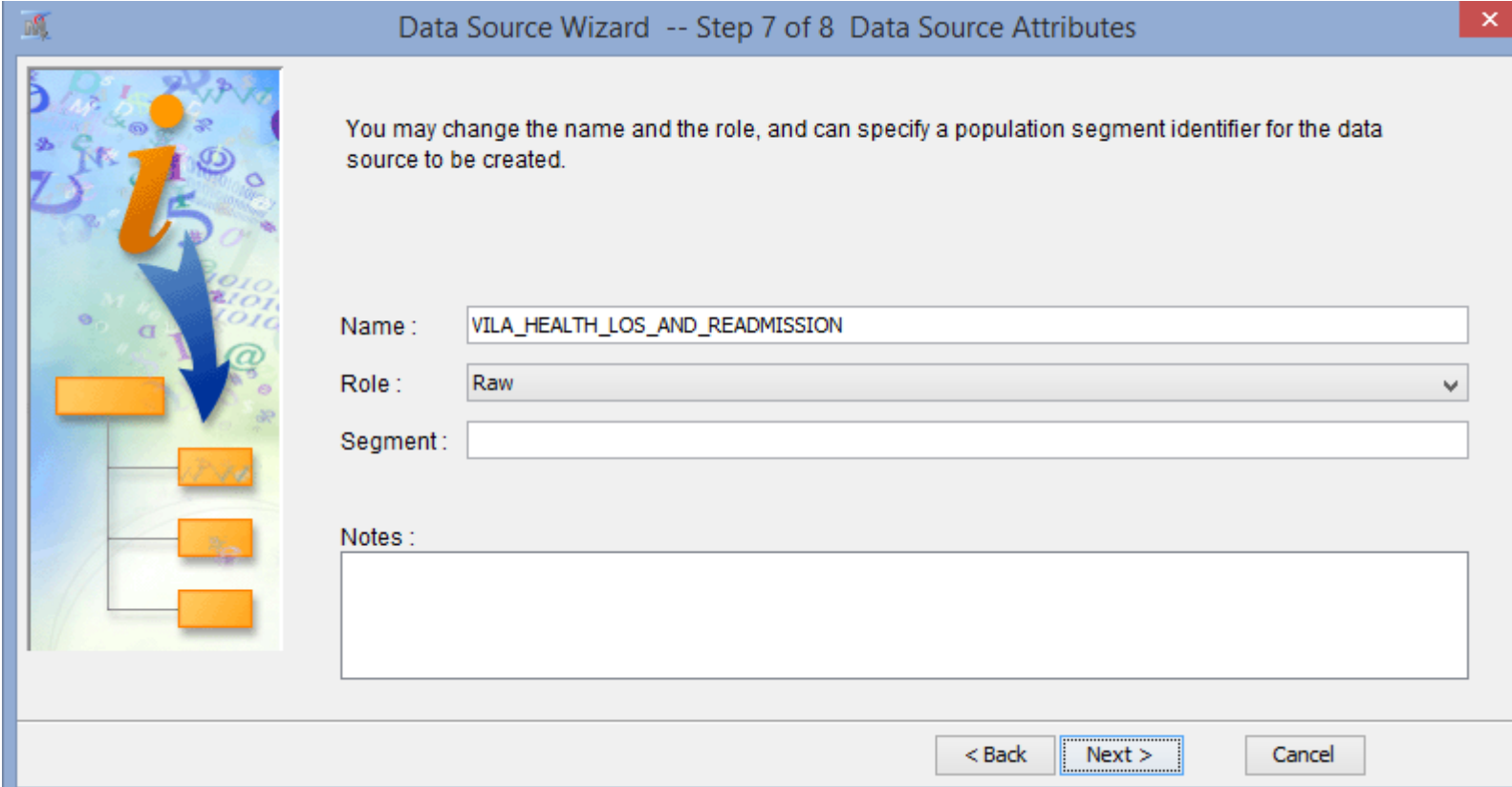
Percent

Rows

< Back Next > Cancel



You may choose to adjust the role of the dataset, or leave it as the default, then click “Next>”



The image shows a screenshot of the 'Data Source Wizard' window, specifically 'Step 7 of 8: Data Source Attributes'. The window has a blue title bar with the text 'Data Source Wizard -- Step 7 of 8 Data Source Attributes' and a red close button. On the left side, there is a vertical panel with a blue background featuring a large orange 'i' icon and a blue arrow pointing down towards a tree diagram with orange nodes. The main area of the window is light gray and contains the following text and controls:

You may change the name and the role, and can specify a population segment identifier for the data source to be created.

Name :

Role :

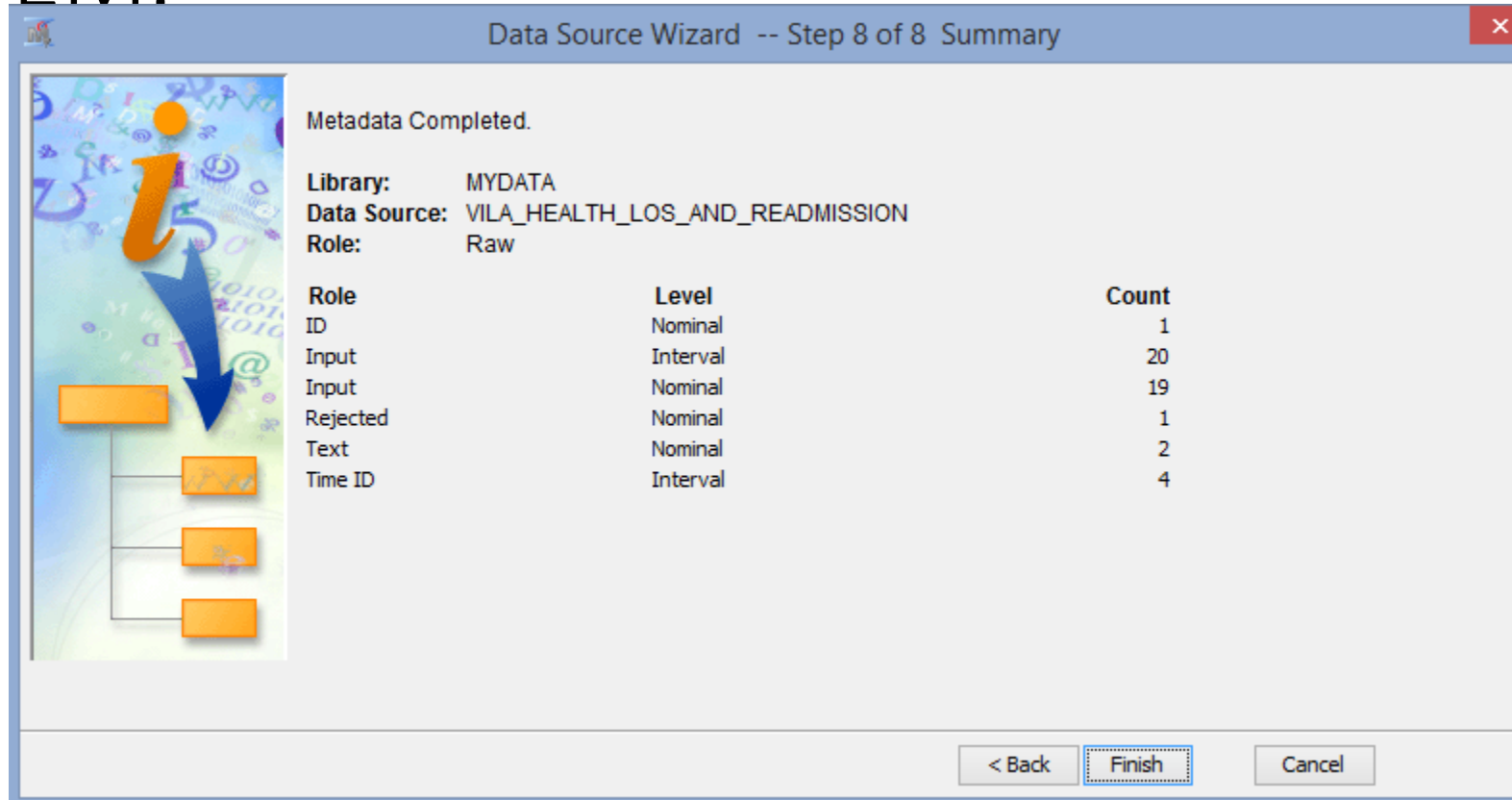
Segment :

Notes :

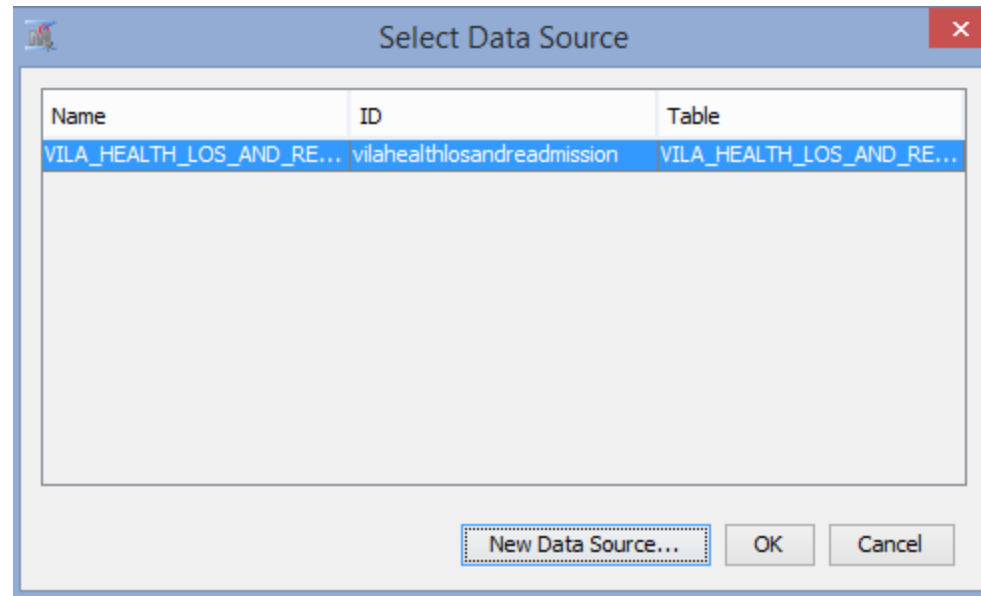
At the bottom right, there are three buttons: '< Back', 'Next >' (which is highlighted with a dotted border), and 'Cancel'.



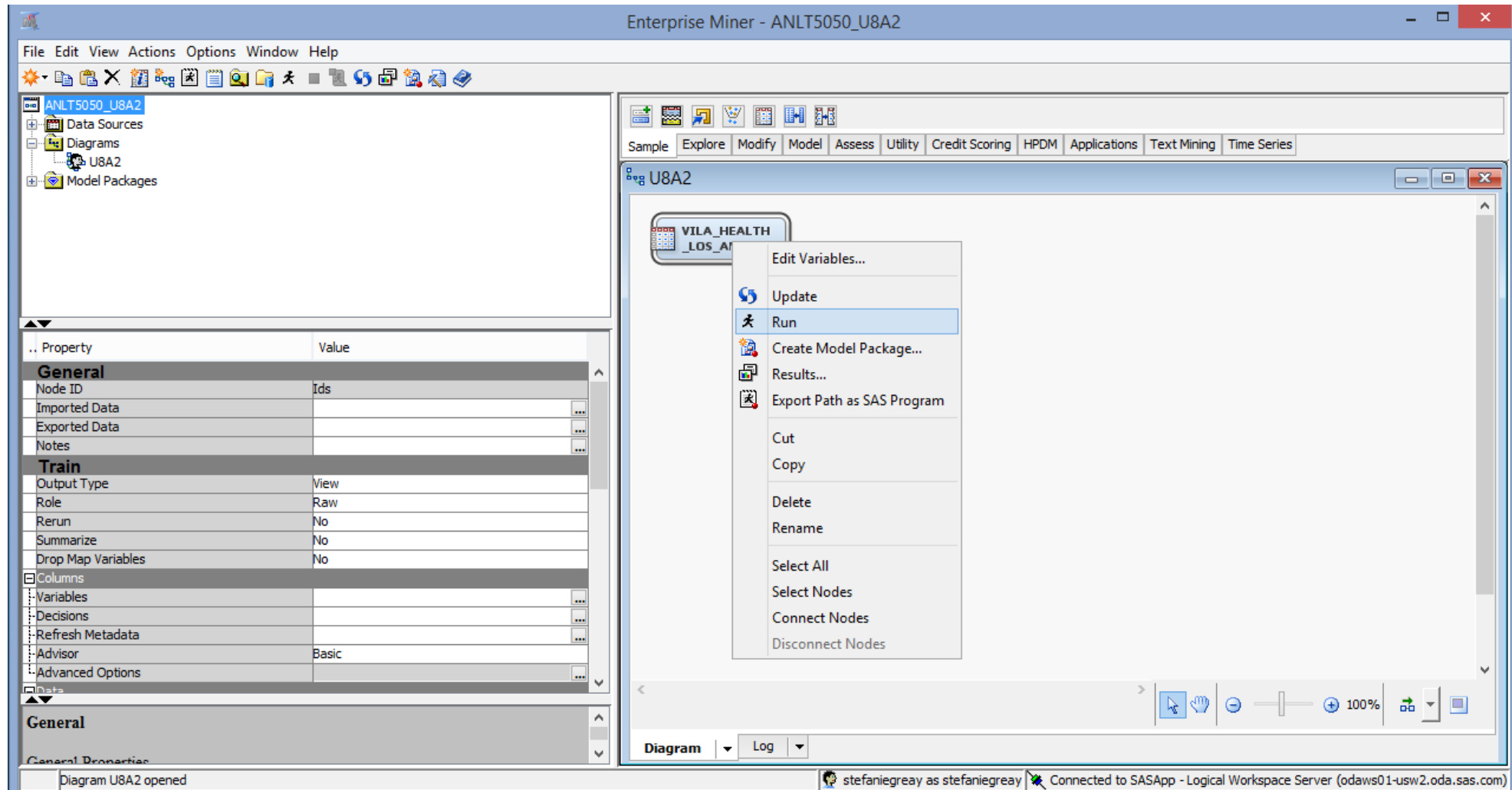
Click “Finish” to finish the data source registration within EM.



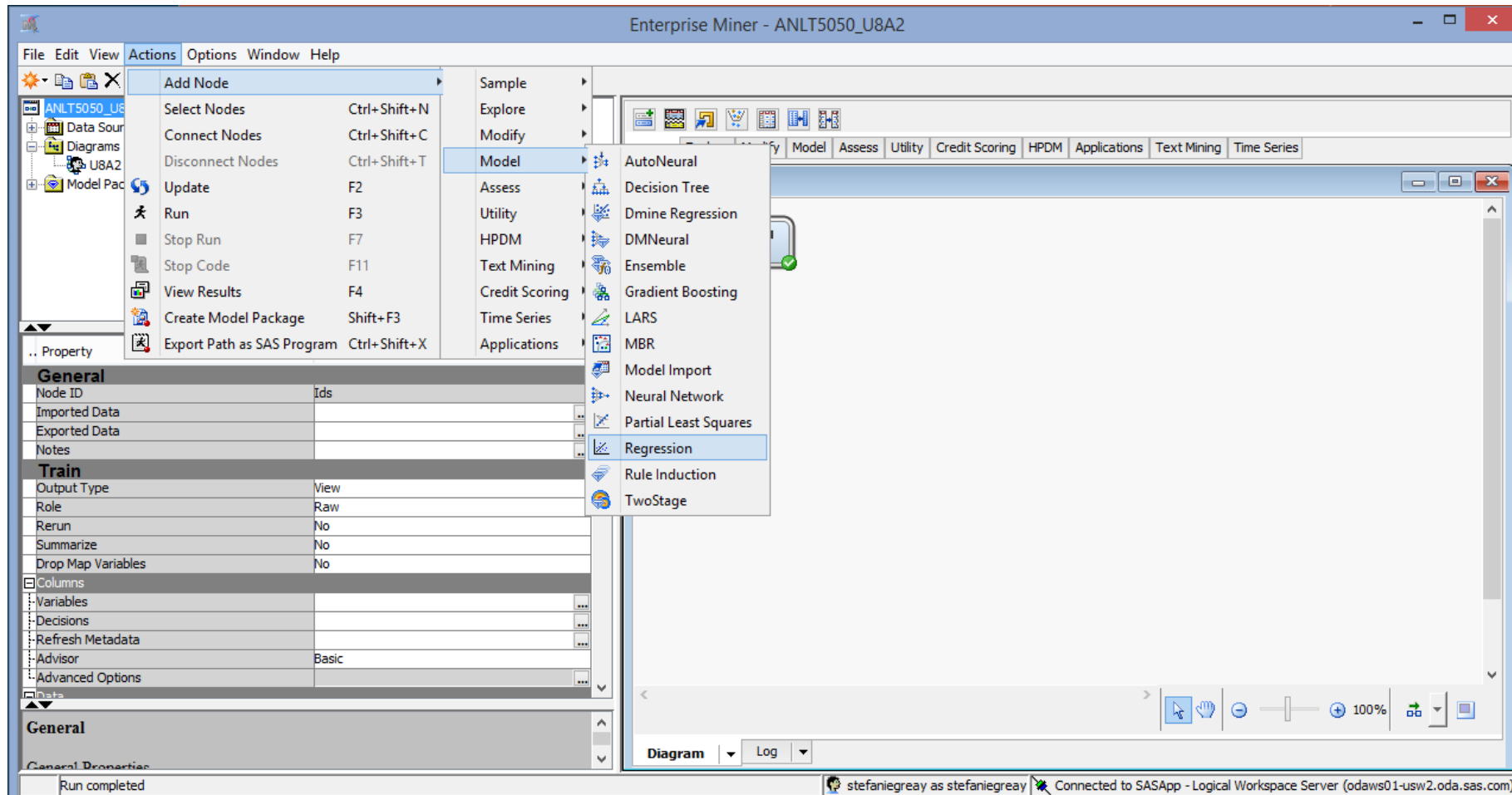
Click “OK” to complete the process. The name of the node should then change to the name of the dataset.



Right click on the dataset node and click “Run.”



Click on “Actions” > “Add Node” > “Model” > “Regression”



Connect the nodes

The screenshot displays the SAS Enterprise Miner interface. The main window, titled "Enterprise Miner - ANLT5050_U8A2", shows a workflow diagram with two nodes: "VILA_HEALTH_LOS_AND_..." and "Regression". An arrow connects the first node to the second. The left sidebar contains a tree view with "Data Sources", "Diagrams", "U8A2", and "Model Packages". Below the tree is a properties panel for the selected node, showing various settings under "General", "Train", "Equation", "Class Targets", and "Model Options".

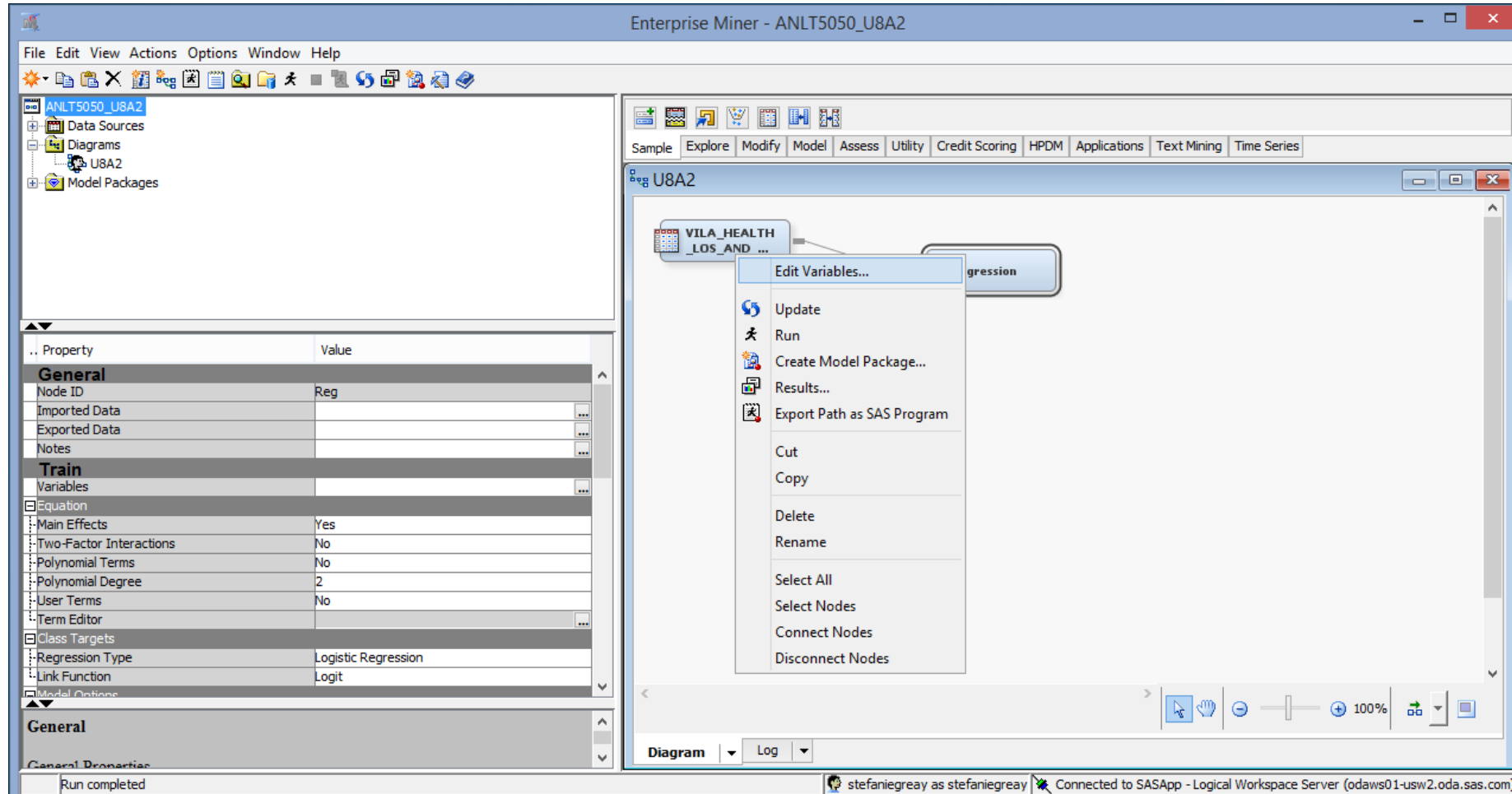
Property	Value
General	
Node ID	Reg
Imported Data	...
Exported Data	...
Notes	...
Train	
Variables	...
Equation	
Main Effects	Yes
Two-Factor Interactions	No
Polynomial Terms	No
Polynomial Degree	2
User Terms	No
Term Editor	...
Class Targets	
Regression Type	Logistic Regression
Link Function	Logit
Model Options	
General	

Run completed

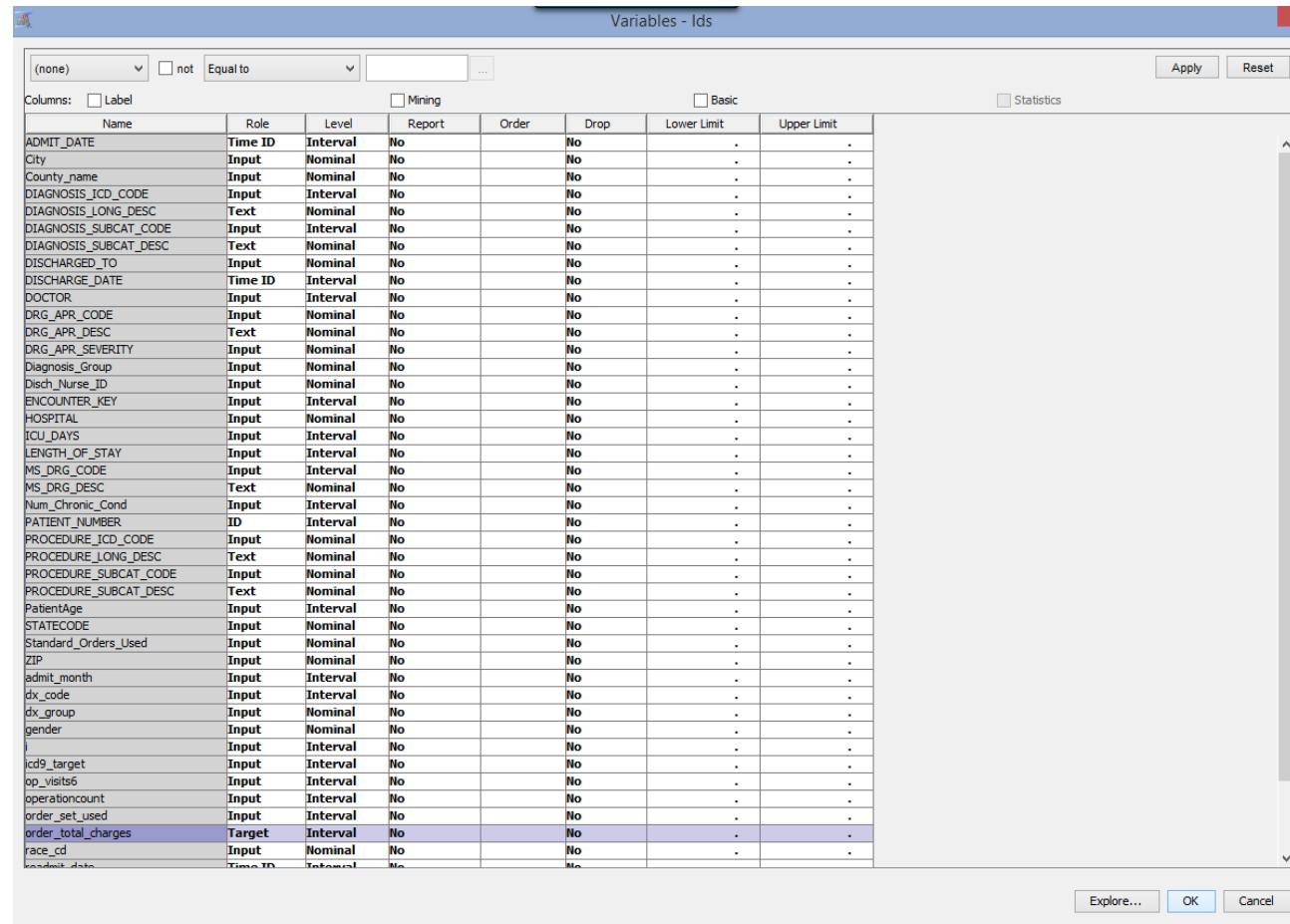
stefaniegreay as stefaniegreay Connected to SASApp - Logical Workspace Server (odaws01-usw2.oda.sas.com)



Right click on the dataset node and choose “edit variables.”



Change the description variables to “text,” the Patient_ID variable to “ID,” the dates as “Time_ID” variables, the order_total_charges variable to “Target,” and all others to “Input”



Name	Role	Level	Report	Order	Drop	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
ADMIT_DATE	Time ID	Interval	No		No	.	.
City	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
County_name	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DIAGNOSIS_ICD_CODE	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
DIAGNOSIS_LONG_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DIAGNOSIS_SUBCAT_CODE	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
DIAGNOSIS_SUBCAT_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DISCHARGED_TO	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DISCHARGE_DATE	Time ID	Interval	No		No	.	.
DOCTOR	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
DRG_APR_CODE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DRG_APR_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
DRG_APR_SEVERITY	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
Diagnosis_Group	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
Disch_Nurse_ID	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
ENCOUNTER_KEY	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
HOSPITAL	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
ICU_DAYS	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
LENGTH_OF_STAY	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
MS_DRG_CODE	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
MS_DRG_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
Num_Chronic_Cond	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
PATIENT_NUMBER	ID	Interval	No		No	.	.
PROCEDURE_ICD_CODE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
PROCEDURE_LONG_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
PROCEDURE_SUBCAT_CODE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
PROCEDURE_SUBCAT_DESC	Text	Nominal	No		No	.	.
PatientAge	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
STATECODE	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
Standard_Orders_Used	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
ZIP	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
admit_month	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
dx_code	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
dx_group	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
gender	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
icd9_target	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
op_visits6	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
operationcount	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
order_set_used	Input	Interval	No		No	.	.
order_total_charges	Target	Interval	No		No	.	.
race_cd	Input	Nominal	No		No	.	.
readmit_date	Time ID	Interval	No		No	.	.



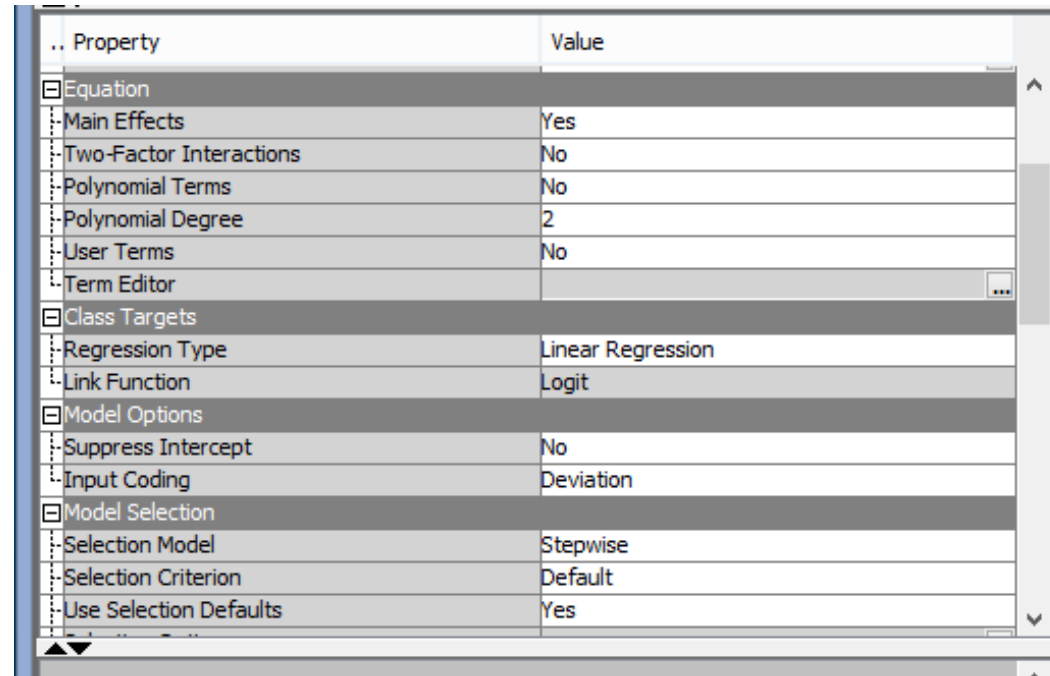
Second part of list (for reference). Leave the readmit_date and readmit_discharge_date as Time ID variables. Click “OK” once you finish editing.

PROCEDURE_ICD_CODE	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
PROCEDURE_LONG_DESC	Text	Nominal	No	No	.	.
PROCEDURE_SUBCAT_CODE	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
PROCEDURE_SUBCAT_DESC	Text	Nominal	No	No	.	.
PatientAge	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
STATECODE	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
Standard_Orders_Used	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
ZIP	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
admit_month	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
dx_code	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
dx_group	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
gender	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
i	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
icd9_target	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
op_visits6	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
operationcount	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
order_set_used	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
order_total_charges	Target	Interval	No	No	.	.
race_cd	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
readmit_date	Time ID	Interval	No	No	.	.
readmit_days	Input	Nominal	No	No	.	.
readmit_discharge_date	Time ID	Interval	No	No	.	.
readmit_month	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.
readmit_number	Input	Interval	No	No	.	.

Explore... OK Cancel



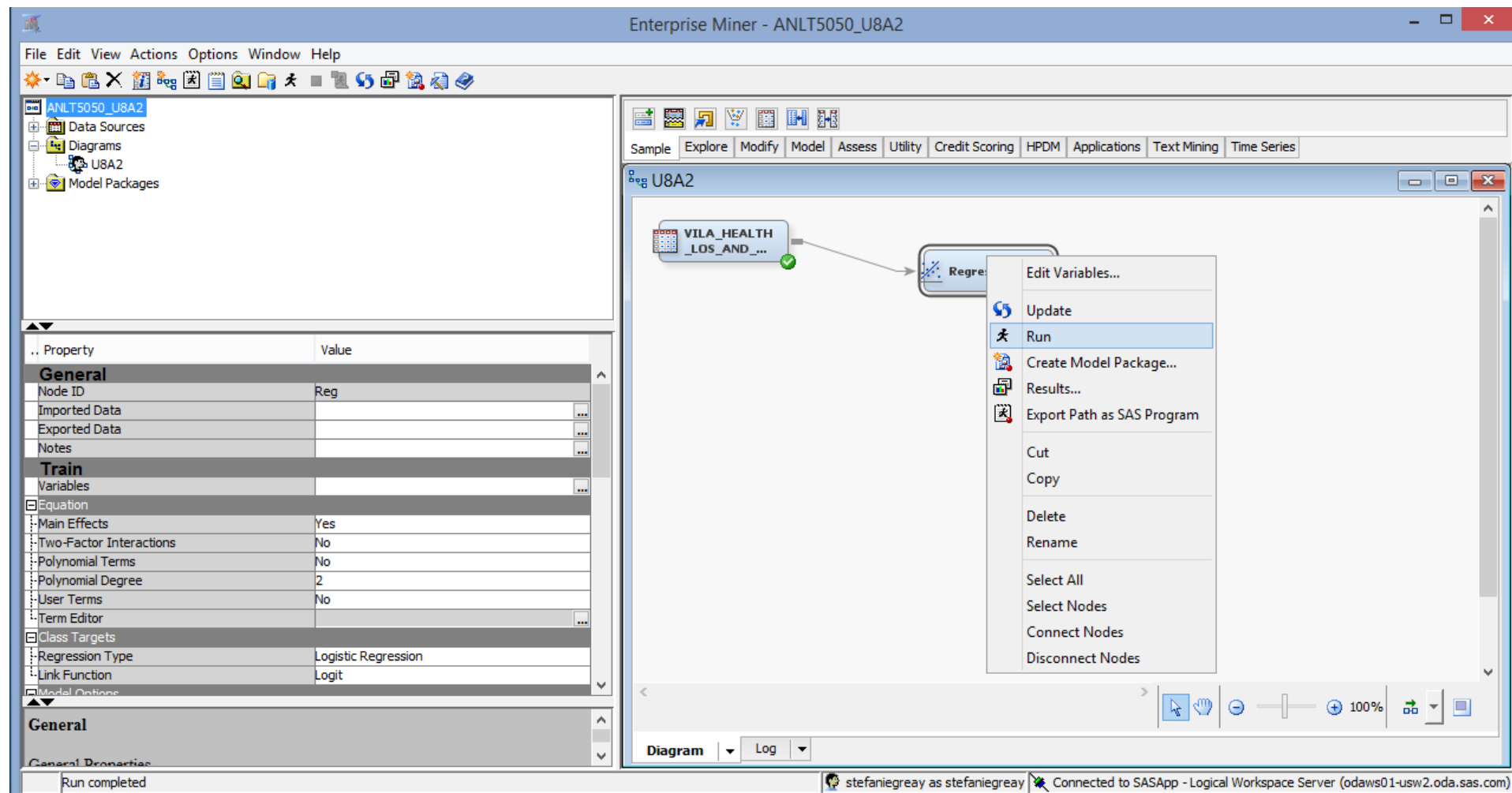
Change the regression type by right clicking on the Regression node, and scrolling down in the properties, and selecting “linear regression” as the regression type. If you wish to include interaction effects (pairwise only), you can set the Two-Factor Interactions to “Yes”. You may also opt for a variable selection method here, like Stepwise, Forward, or Backward, instead of only creating a model that contains all variables specified. Note that if you choose Two-Factor Interactions, with this many variables, you will need to edit the terms using the Term Editor to reduce them before running the node.

A screenshot of a software interface showing a list of properties and their values for a regression model. The interface has a tree-like structure on the left with expandable sections. The main area is a table with two columns: 'Property' and 'Value'. The properties listed are: Equation (expanded), Main Effects (Yes), Two-Factor Interactions (No), Polynomial Terms (No), Polynomial Degree (2), User Terms (No), Term Editor (with a button icon), Class Targets (expanded), Regression Type (Linear Regression), Link Function (Logit), Model Options (expanded), Suppress Intercept (No), Input Coding (Deviation), Model Selection (expanded), Selection Model (Stepwise), Selection Criterion (Default), and Use Selection Defaults (Yes).

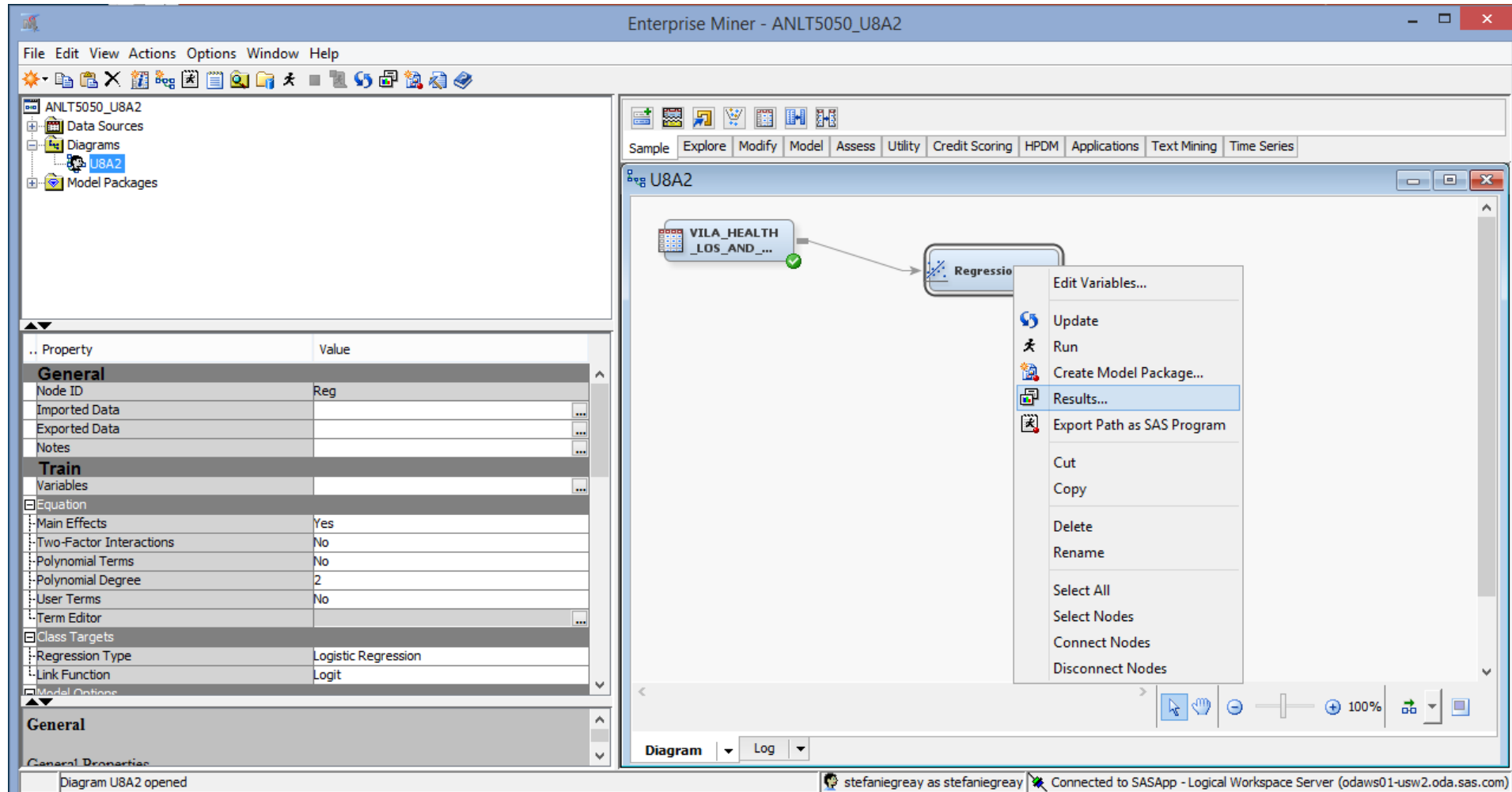
Property	Value
Equation	
Main Effects	Yes
Two-Factor Interactions	No
Polynomial Terms	No
Polynomial Degree	2
User Terms	No
Term Editor	
Class Targets	
Regression Type	Linear Regression
Link Function	Logit
Model Options	
Suppress Intercept	No
Input Coding	Deviation
Model Selection	
Selection Model	Stepwise
Selection Criterion	Default
Use Selection Defaults	Yes



Right click on “Regression” node and click “Run”



Right click on the “Regression” node and click “Results” to view the results.

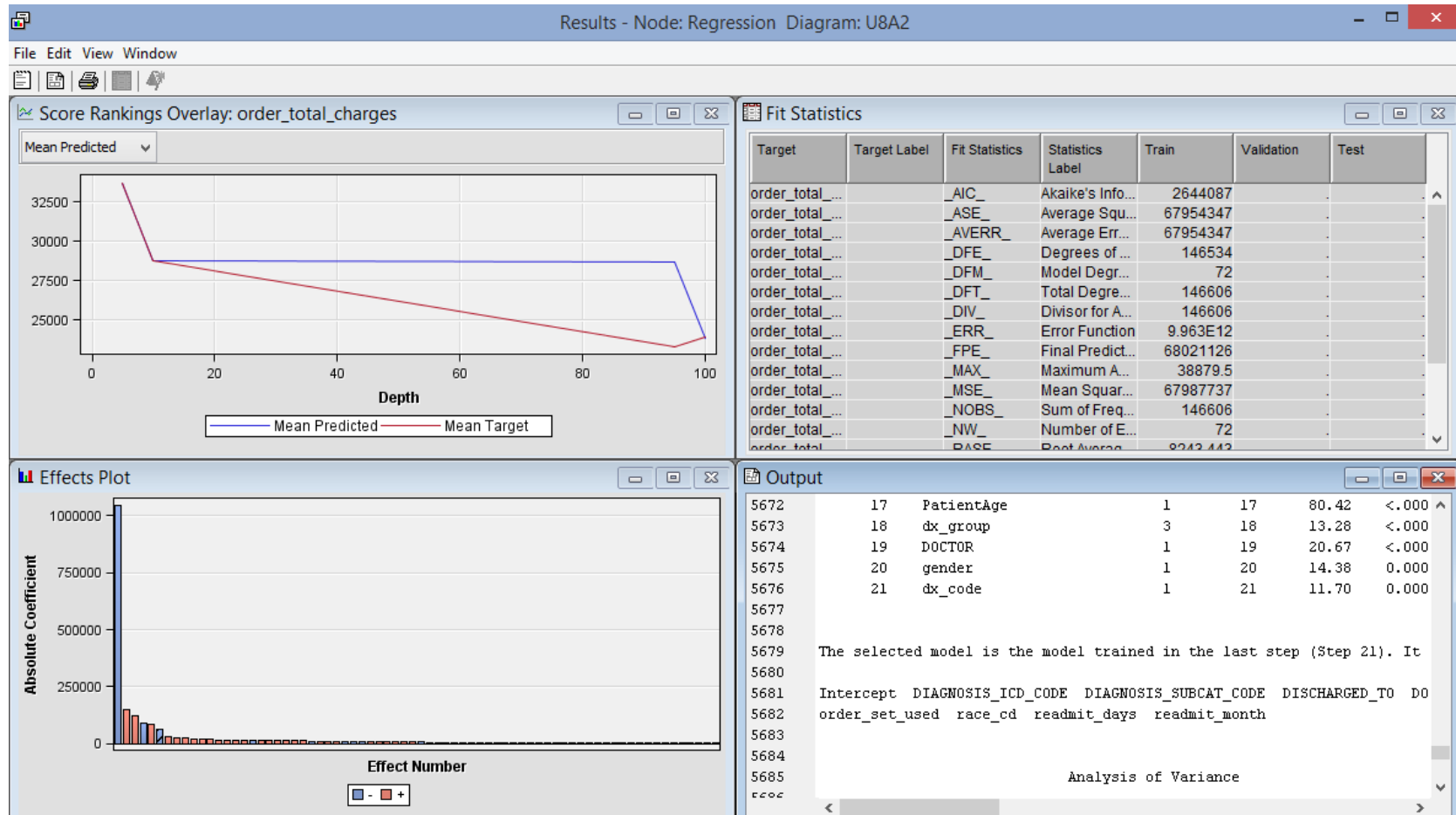


Considerations for fitting regression models

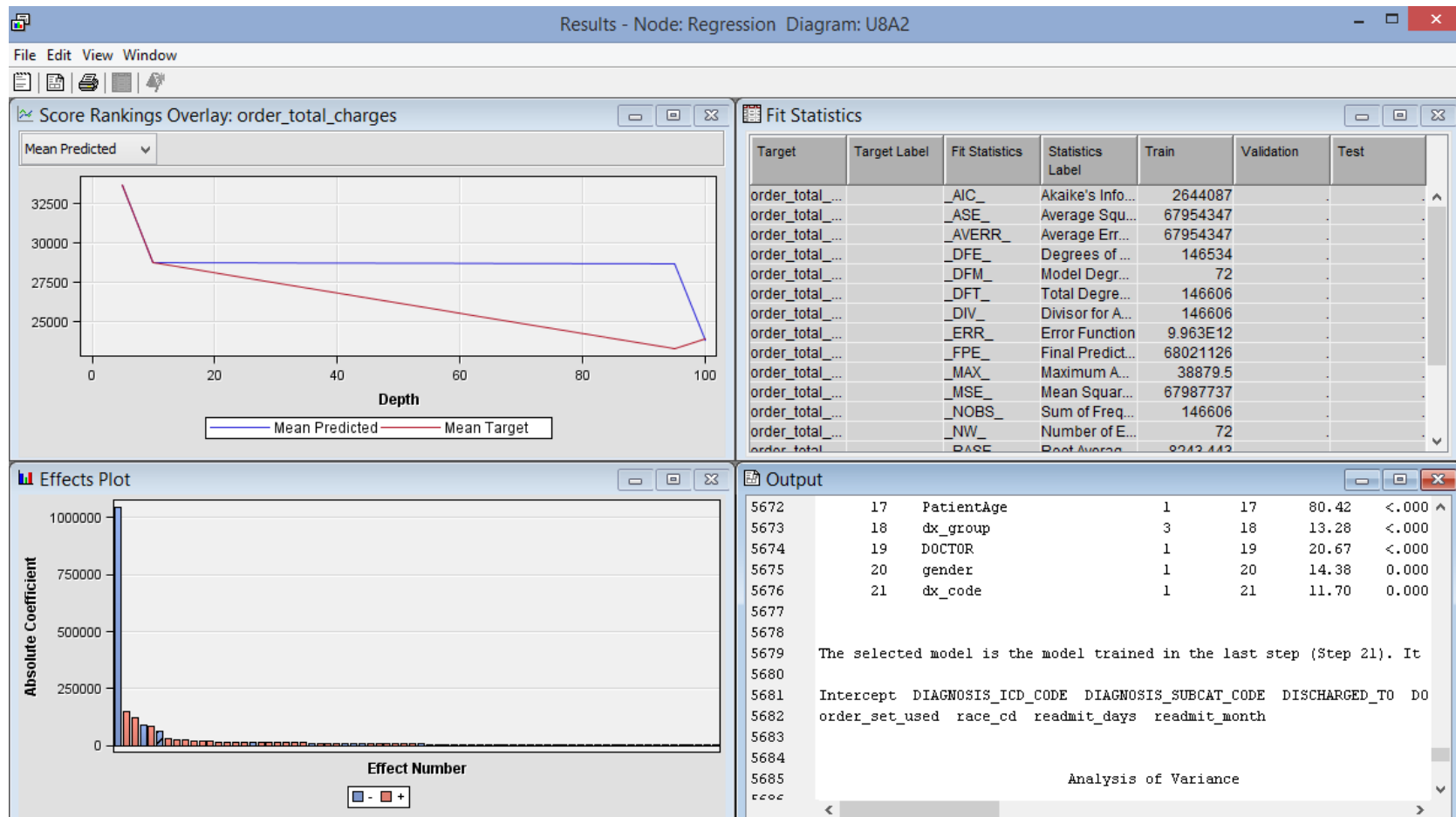
- The options for variable selection include: forward, backward, and stepwise.
- The process of fitting a regression model is iterative, and should not be a “set it and forget it”-type of analysis.
- SAS Enterprise Miner’s regression node is a good start for analyzing several variables, but additional analysis and evaluation of assumptions should be completed outside of the regression node.



After you re-run the regression node (after making any adjustments to the settings), right click on the node and select “Results.”



The Fit Statistics window shows the fit statistics for the last iteration. If you scroll down to the bottom of the Output pane, the last iteration is shown, including the variables and the tests for contributions, etc.



The Analysis of Variance table provides the F-test statistic and p-value to test for significance in the overall model's ability to predict the response variable. The Model Fit Statistics table provides a variety of model fit statistics to evaluate the fit of the model specified. The Type 3 Analysis of Effects provides F-test statistics and p-values for testing the contribution of each individual variable.

85	Analysis of Variance					
86						
87			Sum of			
88	Source	DF	Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
89						
90	Model	71	566486613952	7978684704	186.22	<.0001
91	Error	14953	640656885058			
92	Corrected Total	15024	1.2071435E12			
93						
	Model Fit Statistics					
	R-Square	0.4693	Adj R-Sq	0.4668		
	AIC	264107.5439	BIC	264112.3097		
	SBC	264656.0018	C(p)	-139.2217		
	Type 3 Analysis of Effects					
	Effect	DF	Sum of Squares	F Value	Pr > F	
	CODE	1	4236419467	98.88	<.0001	
	AT_CODE	1	8485627054	198.06	<.0001	
		8	9.64134E10	281.29	<.0001	
		1	861626683	20.11	<.0001	
		9	3.91245E10	101.46	<.0001	
	TY	3	5169262374	40.22	<.0001	
	HOSPITAL	6	8.32923E10	324.01	<.0001	
	ICU_DAYS	1	1.10245E10	257.31	<.0001	
	LENGTH_OF_STAY	1	5827296625	136.01	<.0001	

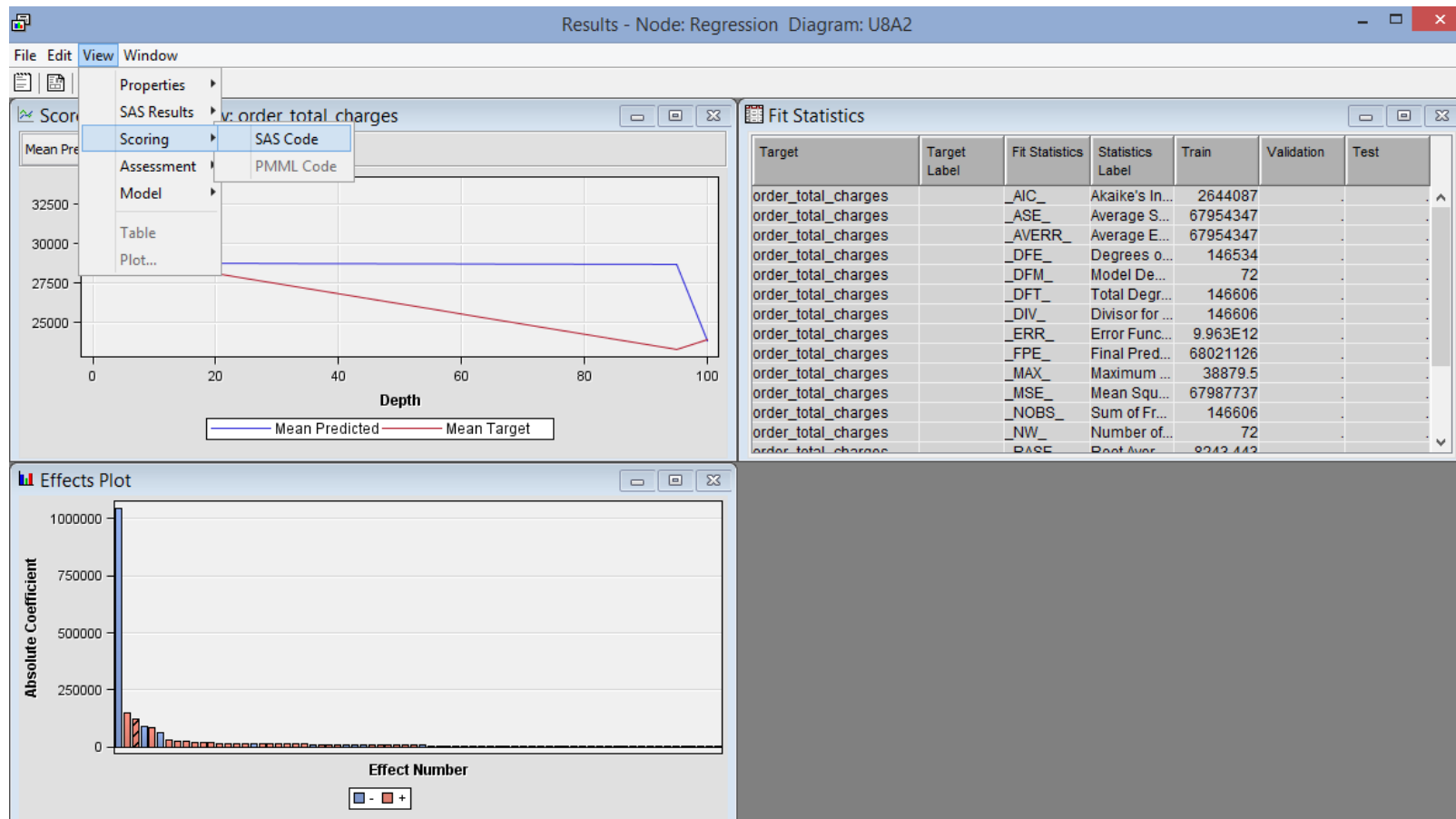


The Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates provides the estimate for the coefficient for a particular variable (and the intercept), as well as the standard error, t-test statistic and p-value for the t-test for significant contribution to the model. Notice that categorical variables display as individual indicators in this table (as they are treated as separate indicator/dummy variables within the model itself...this conversion is automatic within the regression node). ALL variables should be analyzed and reported on, not just the top few.

Analysis of Maximum Likelihood Estimates					
Parameter	DF	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	-1047679	69504.9	-15.07	<.0001
DIAGNOSIS_ICD_CODE	1	-5153.1	518.2	-9.94	<.0001
DIAGNOSIS_SUBCAT_CODE	1	7478.5	531.4	14.07	<.0001
DISCHARGED_TO AGNST MEDICAL ADVICE AMA	1	-8991.0	491.1	-18.31	<.0001
DISCHARGED_TO CHG TO LTAC	1	-1724.2	1050.1	-1.64	0.1006
DISCHARGED_TO HOME HEALTH AGENCY	1	-2790.5	222.3	-12.55	<.0001
DISCHARGED_TO HOSPICE (HOME)	1	1460.9	423.2	3.45	0.0006
DISCHARGED_TO HOSPICE MEDICAL TREAT	0	0			



To get the SAS code for scoring, you can click on “View” > “Scoring”>”SAS Code.” This can be run against a test and validation dataset to test and then validate the model. (For example, if you split the dataset into 3 originally, for training, testing and validation, or on new data that comes in.)



During and after the iterations, the following assumptions of regression must be validated

- There is a linear relationship between the dependent/response and independent/explanatory variables
- Multivariate normality
- No multicollinearity between the independent/explanatory variables
- No auto-correlation
- Homoscedasticity (homogeneity of variance of the residuals)



Assumption: Linear relationship

- Linear relationships between the response/dependent and explanatory/independent variables can be checked using:
 1. A linear correlation matrix
 2. A scatterplot (or scatterplot matrix)
 3. And should also be checked for outliers using a histogram and box plot of each individual variable



Assumption: Multivariate Normal

- Multivariate normality assumes that the residuals are normally distributed. This can be checked using all of the following:
 1. A normal probability (or normal Q-Q) plot of the residuals
 2. A histogram of the residuals
 3. A box plot of the residuals
 4. A Komogorv-Smirnov test of the residuals



Assumption: No multicollinearity between the independent/explanatory variables

- No multicollinearity between the independent/explanatory variables can be checked using all of the following:
 1. A linear correlation coefficient matrix (including correlations between explanatory/independent variables)
 2. A scatterplot matrix showing relationships between the explanatory/independent variables
 3. Tolerance
 4. Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)
 5. Condition Index



Assumption: No autocorrelation

- No autocorrelation can be checked using all of the following:
 1. Durbin-Watson's d test



Assumption: Homoscedasticity (homogeneity of variance of the residuals)

- Homoscedasticity (homogeneity of variance of the residuals) can be checked using all of the following:
 1. Scatterplot of residuals vs predicted values
 2. Scatterplot of residuals vs response/dependent variable(s)
 3. Scatterplots of residuals vs each of the explanatory/independent variable(s)

You will want to check for patterns. Patterns of any kind suggest a lack of random spread, or, in essence, a lack of homogeneity of variance within the residuals.



SAS Documentation Reference

The link below brings you to the SAS Documentation on the Regression Node, which has an example, including interpretation of the output.

<https://documentation.sas.com/?docsetId=emref&docsetTarget=n1jqz z8cssr9m2n1ktx2iyv87q56.htm&docsetVersion=14.3&locale=en>

