

2018

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SAS SOFTWARE**

SACRAMENTO, CA.



Introduction to DATA Step Programming: SAS Basics II

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SAS Essentials

Section for people new to SAS

Core presentations

1. How SAS Thinks
2. Introduction to DATA Step Programming
3. Introduction to SAS Procedures

We'll go fast

- Slides are on www.avocetsolutions.com

There will be a test

- Do you have the handout?



DATA versus PROC steps

Two basic parts of SAS programs

DATA step

Begin with DATA statement

Input and modify data

Create SAS data set

Flexibility of programming

PROC step

Begin with PROC statement

Perform analysis or task

Produce report

Like filling out a form

Susan says: This is a simplification



DATA versus PROC steps

A simple example:

```
DATA temps;  
    Fahrenheit = 68;  
    Celsius = (Fahrenheit - 32) * 0.5556;  
  
PROC PRINT DATA = temps;  
    TITLE 'Temperature Conversions';  
RUN;
```

DATA
step

PROC
step

Temperature Conversions

Obs	Fahrenheit	Celsius
1	68	20.0016



SAS log

Be sure to check your SAS log!

```
1 DATA temps;  
2     Fahrenheit = 68;  
3     Celsius = (Fahrenheit - 32) * 0.5556;
```

NOTE: The data set WORK.TEMPS has 1 observations and 2 variables.

NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):

real time	0.01 seconds
cpu time	0.00 seconds

```
4 PROC PRINT DATA = temps;  
5     TITLE 'Temperature Conversions';  
6 RUN;
```

NOTE: There were 1 observations read from the data set WORK.TEMPS.

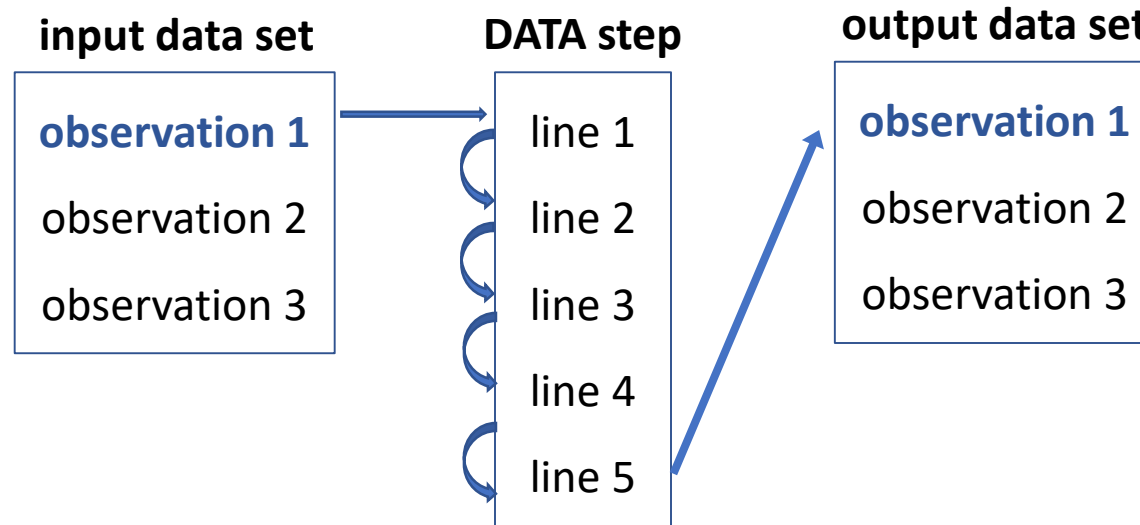
NOTE: PROCEDURE PRINT used (Total process time):

real time	0.09 seconds
cpu time	0.03 seconds



DATA step's built-in loop

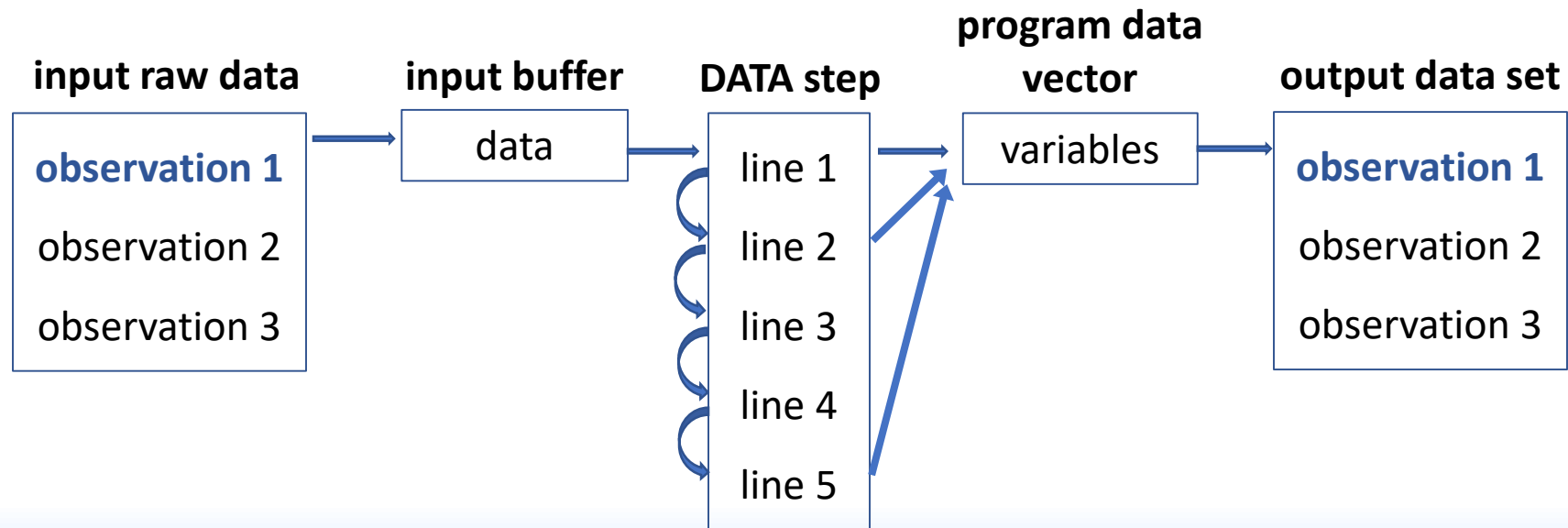
DATA steps execute line-by-line and observation-by-observation.



DATA step's built-in loop

Behind the scenes SAS builds

- Input Buffer (if reading raw data)
- Program Data Vector



Reading raw data

Data can be internal or external to program

- Internal if inside DATA step
 - Also called instream data
 - Useful for testing your SAS code
- External if in separate file
 - Also called text, ASCII, sequential, flat file, CSV files

INPUT statements read raw data

- Three basic styles of INPUT statements
- List style, column style, and formatted style



Reading raw data

List style input general form:

```
INPUT varname $ varname;
```

Data must have

- Values separated by spaces
- No embedded spaces in data values
- No character values longer than 8
- No special formatting (like dates or dollar signs)
- Missing values marked with a period (.)



Reading internal raw data

```
* Input student enrollment data;
```

```
DATA students;
```

```
INPUT ID $ Name $ AmtPaid Course $ New;
```

```
DATALINES;
```

```
78374 Adam 350.00 597 1
```

```
75638 Michele 525.00 221 1
```

```
78634 Jacob 625.00 221 0
```

```
28746 . . 597 2
```

```
58743 Zina 250.00 435 0
```

```
45378 Amy 250.00 435 0
```

```
87463 Angela 525.00 221 1
```

```
46732 Trevor 450.00 597 0
```

```
23867 Michael 450.00 597 0
```

```
;
```

```
RUN;
```

List style input

Internal data



Reading internal raw data

Result: WORK.students data set

	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New
1	78374	Adam	350	597	1
2	75638	Michele	525	221	1
3	78634	Jacob	625	221	0
4	28746			597	2
5	58743	Zina	250	435	0
6	45378	Amy	250	435	0
7	87463	Angela	525	221	1
8	46732	Trevor	450	597	0
9	23867	Michael	450	597	0



Reading internal raw data

Always check the SAS log!

```
13 * Input student enrollment data;  
14 DATA students;  
15     INPUT ID $ Name $ AmtPaid Course $ New;  
16     DATALINES;
```

NOTE: The data set WORK.STUDENTS has 9 observations and 5 variables.

NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):

real time	0.06 seconds
cpu time	0.01 seconds

```
26     ;  
27 RUN;
```



Reading external raw data

INFILE statement

- Tells SAS where to find a raw data file

General form (Windows):

```
INFILE 'c:\path\filename' options;
```



Reading external raw data

```
* Input student enrollment data;  
DATA students;  
  INFILE 'c:\MyRawData\stu.dat';  
  INPUT ID $ Name $ AmtPaid Course $ New;  
RUN;
```

INFILE statement

List style input



Reading external raw data

Always check the SAS log!

```
30 * Input student enrollment data;  
31 DATA students;  
32     INFILE 'c:\MyRawData\stu.dat';  
33     INPUT ID $ Name $ AmtPaid Course $ New;  
34 RUN;
```

NOTE: 9 records were read from the infile 'c:\MyRawData\stu.dat'.
The minimum record length was 26.
The maximum record length was 26.

NOTE: The data set WORK.STUDENTS has 9 observations and 5 variables.

NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
real time 0.01 seconds
cpu time 0.01 seconds



Reading an Excel file

There are many ways!

PROC IMPORT general form (Windows):

```
PROC IMPORT DATAFILE = 'drive:\path\filename.xlsx'  
  OUT = new-data-set  
  REPLACE;
```



Reading an Excel file

* Import student spreadsheet;

```
PROC IMPORT DATAFILE = 'c:\MyExcel\students.xlsx'
```

```
  OUT = students REPLACE;
```

```
RUN;
```

Excel spreadsheet:

	A	B	C	D	E
1	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New
2	78374	Adam	350.00	597	1
3	75638	Michele	525.00	221	1
4	78634	Jacob	625.00	221	0
5	28746			597	2
6	58743	Zina	250.00	435	0
7	45378	Amy	250.00	435	0
8	87463	Angela	525.00	221	1
9	46732	Trevor	450.00	597	0
10	23867	Michael	450.00	597	0
11					

SAS data set:

	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New
1	78374	Adam	350	597	1
2	75638	Michele	525	221	1
3	78634	Jacob	625	221	0
4	28746			597	2
5	58743	Zina	250	435	0
6	45378	Amy	250	435	0
7	87463	Angela	525	221	1
8	46732	Trevor	450	597	0
9	23867	Michael	450	597	0

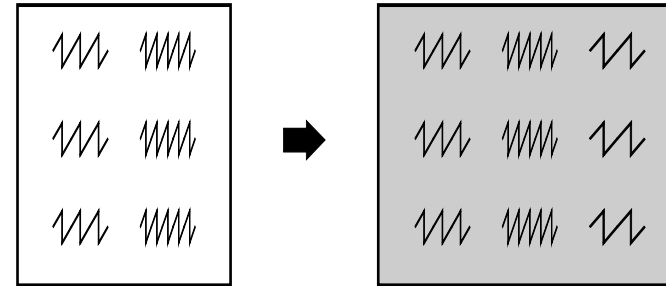


Reading a single SAS data set

SET statement

General form:

```
DATA new-data-set;  
    SET old-data-set;
```



Example:

```
DATA class;  
    SET class;
```

If data set names are same, then new replaces old



Assignment statements

Set one thing equal to another

General form:

variable-name = expression;

Example

Type of expression

`x = 5;`

numeric constant

`x = 'five';`

character constant

`x = y;`

a variable

`x = y + 1;`

addition

`x = y * z;`

multiplication



SAS functions

Functions perform calculation or transformation

SAS has hundreds of functions

Types of functions

- Character
- Date and time
- Descriptive statistics
- Mathematical
- Probability
- Random number
- State and ZIP code



SAS functions

Functions are often used in assignment statements

General form:

```
var = function-name(argument, argument,...);
```

Character function example:

```
PhoneNum = '(714) 637-9398';  
AreaCode = SUBSTR(PhoneNum, 2, 3);
```

Value of AreaCode will be '714'



SAS functions

Numeric function example:

```
Test1 = 80;  
Test2 = .;  
Test3 = 100;  
AverageScore1 = Test1 + Test2 + Test3 / 3;
```

Value of AverageScore1 will be missing

```
AverageScore2 = MEAN(Test1, Test2, Test3);
```

Value of AverageScore2 will be 90



Assignment statements

Example:

```
* Student enrollment data;  
DATA students;  
SET students;  
Quarter = 'Fall';  
FirstInitial = SUBSTR(Name, 1,1);  
RUN;
```

	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New	Quarter	FirstInitial
1	78374	Adam	350	597	1	Fall	A
2	75638	Michele	525	221	1	Fall	M
3	78634	Jacob	625	221	0	Fall	J
4	28746			597	2	Fall	
5	58743	Zina	250	435	0	Fall	Z
6	45378	Amy	250	435	0	Fall	A
7	87463	Angela	525	221	1	Fall	A
8	46732	Trevor	450	597	0	Fall	T
9	23867	Michael	450	597	0	Fall	M



Subsetting IF

Special form of IF statement

General form:

```
IF condition;
```

Example:

```
IF Age >= 21;
```

SAS will keep only observations with ages 21 or over.



Conditional logic: IF-THEN

IF-THEN statements

General form:

```
IF condition THEN action;
```

```
IF condition AND condition THEN action;
```

```
IF condition OR condition THEN action;
```

Examples:

```
IF State = 'AZ' THEN Region = 'West';
```

```
IF State = 'CA' AND County = 'Yolo'  
THEN Area = 'Central';
```



Conditional logic: IF-THEN/ELSE

IF-THEN/ELSE statements

General form:

```
IF condition THEN action;  
ELSE IF condition THEN action;  
ELSE action;
```



Conditional logic: IF-THEN/ELSE

IF-THEN/ELSE statements

Bad example:

```
IF State = 'CA' THEN Region = 'West';  
IF State = 'MA' THEN Region = 'East';  
IF State = 'TX' THEN Region = 'Gulf';
```

Good example:

```
IF State = 'CA' THEN Region = 'West';  
ELSE IF State = 'MA' THEN Region = 'East';  
ELSE IF State = 'TX' THEN Region = 'Gulf';  
ELSE Region = '?';
```



Conditional logic

Example:

```
* Student enrollment data;  
DATA students;  
SET students;  
IF Name NE '' ;  
IF New = 1 THEN NewStudent = 'yes';  
ELSE IF New = 0 THEN NewStudent = 'no';  
ELSE NewStudent = '?';  
  
RUN;
```

	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New	Quarter	FirstInitial	NewStudent
1	78374	Adam	350	597	1	Fall	A	yes
2	75638	Michele	525	221	1	Fall	M	yes
3	78634	Jacob	625	221	0	Fall	J	no
4	58743	Zina	250	435	0	Fall	Z	no
5	45378	Amy	250	435	0	Fall	A	no
6	87463	Angela	525	221	1	Fall	A	yes
7	46732	Trevor	450	597	0	Fall	T	no
8	23867	Michael	450	597	0	Fall	M	no



DO groups

A single IF-THEN statement can have only one action

For multiple actions, use DO/END statements

General form:

```
IF condition THEN DO;  
    action;  
    action;  
END;
```

Example:

```
IF State = 'HI' THEN DO;  
    Region = 'West';  
    Capital = 'Honolulu';  
END;
```



DO groups

Example:

```
* Student enrollment data;  
DATA students;  
  SET students;  
  IF Course = '221' THEN DO;  
    CourseName = 'Introduction to SAS';  
    Instructor = 'Susan Slaughter';  
  END;  
RUN;
```

	ID	Name	AmtPaid	Course	New	Quarter	FirstInitial	NewStudent	CourseName	Instructor
1	78374	Adam	350	597	1	Fall	A	yes		
2	75638	Michele	525	221	1	Fall	M	yes	Introduction to SAS	Susan Slaughter
3	78634	Jacob	625	221	0	Fall	J	no	Introduction to SAS	Susan Slaughter
4	58743	Zina	250	435	0	Fall	Z	no		
5	45378	Amy	250	435	0	Fall	A	no		
6	87463	Angela	525	221	1	Fall	A	yes	Introduction to SAS	Susan Slaughter
7	46732	Trevor	450	597	0	Fall	T	no		
8	23867	Michael	450	597	0	Fall	M	no		



Stacking SAS data sets

SET statement

Concatenates = appends

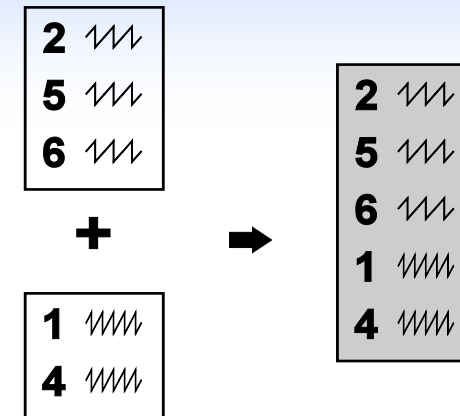
General form:

```
DATA new-data-set;  
SET old-data-set-1 .. old-data-set-n;
```

Example:

```
DATA new_stacked;  
SET class1 class2 class3;
```

Order of observations in new data set depends on order in SET statement



Interleaving SAS data sets

SET statement

Interleave observations

General form:

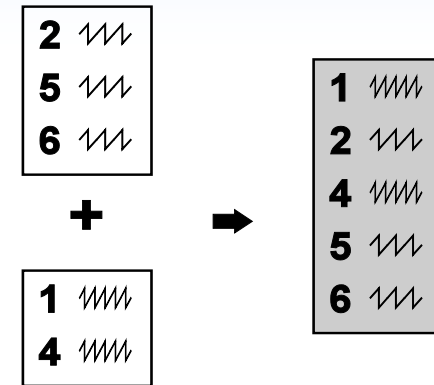
```
DATA new-data-set;  
  SET old-data-set-1 ... old-data-set-n;  
  BY variable-list;
```

Example:

```
DATA new_stacked;  
  SET class1 class2 class3;  
  BY ID;
```

Data sets must be sorted by BY variables

- If needed, use PROC SORT



Matching SAS data sets 1-to-1

MERGE statement

General form:

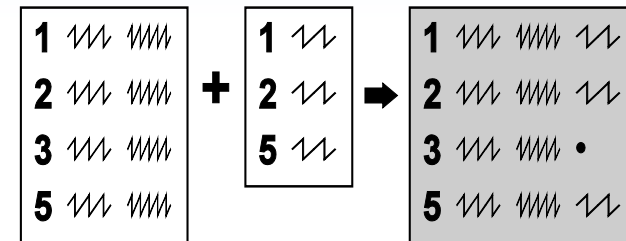
```
DATA new-data-set;  
MERGE old-data-set-1 old-data-set-2;  
BY variable-list;
```

Example:

```
DATA new_merged;  
MERGE class demog;  
BY ID;
```

Data sets must be sorted by BY variables

- If needed, use PROC SORT

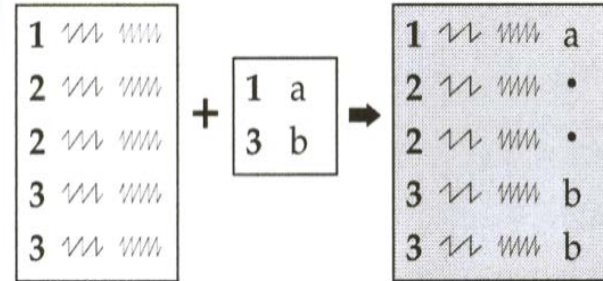


Matching SAS data sets many-to-1

MERGE statement

General form:

```
DATA new-data-set;  
  MERGE old-data-set-1 old-data-set-2;  
  BY variable-list;
```



Example:

```
DATA new_merged;  
  MERGE instructors class;  
  BY Course;
```

Data sets must be sorted by BY variables

- If needed, use PROC SORT



Pop quiz

1) Only one statement is required in a DATA step.
What is it?

DATA statement

2) Complete this sentence: "Data steps execute _____ and _____."

DATA steps execute line-by-line and observation-by-observation.

3) What statement tells SAS where to find an external raw data file?

INFILE statement



Pop quiz

4) What statement do you use to read a single SAS data set?

SET statement

5) What do assignment statements do?

Set a variable equal to something.

6) Write a statement that sets a variable named Score equal to the number 10.

Score = 10;



Pop quiz

7) Write a statement that sets a variable named State equal to Alaska.

```
State = 'Alaska';
```

8) What will this statement do? **IF** Name = 'Joe';

Keep only observations where the value of the variable Name equals Joe.



Pop quiz

9) What do you call a set of statements that start with a DO statement and end with an END statement?

DO group

10) What statement do you use to match observations from one data set with observations from another data set?

MERGE statement



Other presentations

Next up in this room

- Introduction to SAS Procedures: SAS Basics III

Beginner's Techniques

Thursday 8:30-2:30 in Big Sur



Thank you!

I hope you can stay for the next presentation.

Susan Slaughter
Avocet Solutions

Can download slides from www.avocetsolutions.com

