

SAS PROCEDURE IMPLEMENTATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows how to implement various procedures in SAS without actually knowing the syntax (i.e., dynamic SAS programming). It particularly makes life easy for non-SAS users who actually know which procedure to use but don't have complete knowledge of the procedure. It shows various screens (A/F frames) which have Click and Go capability for different procedures. It helps Non-SAS users to use numerous procedures in SAS more efficiently as they can select the procedure, select the required data set and then implement the procedure on the selected data set without actually typing in source code. For SAS users, it's a time saver if the required number of options is large.

INTRODUCTION

In the starting screen user has an option to select the required dataset or required procedure. If the user selects the SELECT DATASET option , it takes him/her to a screen which shows the

list of all available libraries and datasets. When the user selects his library, it populates the dataset list box with all the datasets that are available in that library. The User then select the required dataset. Furthermore, The user can select his required procedure by clicking the SELECT PROCEDURE option provided in the starting screen. Selecting this takes him/her to a frame (Screen 1) where a required procedure can be selected. In this screen the user sees a series of alphabets which are starting letters of the procedures. For example, The user chooses to select PROC MEANS, he/she just needs to click on the alphabet P (Screen 2). This option is provided to avoid scrolling through all unnecessary procedures starting from A when actually his requirement is P. The procedures listed includes almost all procedures that are listed in BASE SAS like for example: PROC MEANS, PROC FREQ etc. It also includes some procedures for graphical users such as PROC GPLOT, PROC G3D and also procedures used for statistical

analysis such as PROC ANOVA and

PROC GLM.

EXAMPLE

As an example, let the procedure selected be PROC MEANS (the simplest one I can find in BASE SAS) and data set be GAINS.DAT (taken from SAS SAMPLE PROGRAMS for better understanding).

The screen that executes this procedure is screen 3. It has all the OPTIONS individually assembled in a AF/Frame Container box. The listboxes are populated with the fields in the GAINS data set. It also includes some dynamic programming where some components are displayed only when they are required. Now look at the screen 4 where we selected HEIGHT as the Analysis variable, Sex as the By variable and School as the Classification variable. The MAXDEC option has been set to 2 and we selected the options N, SUM, T, USS. If one watches carefully the two screens one can notice the effect of dynamic programming. There is a TITLE text entry in the screen 4. This will be shown only if the user chooses to have a title and selects YES in the Radio button Title. Also it is specified that the output is to be stored in a dataset called ClassifiedGains. Next, Click on the Go button to obtain your results.

In Screen 5, One can see that the statistics N, SUM, T, USS are in the output and the Decimal place is limited to 2. One can also see that the dataset ClassifiedGains has been created, by checking in the Explorer Window. (Checkout Screen 7).

CONCLUSION

This paper presents a Click and Go capability of AF frames for a simple procedure. The screens have all the options and, hence for Non-SAS users who just know the options and specific procedure to use, this is going to be very straightforward. For SAS users as well, its going to be a time saver for complex procedures such as Proc Gplot where they have to specify all the options, check the syntax and take care of various other things. But herein they can just proceed ahead and specify their requirements. The hope is to make one's SAS life easier.

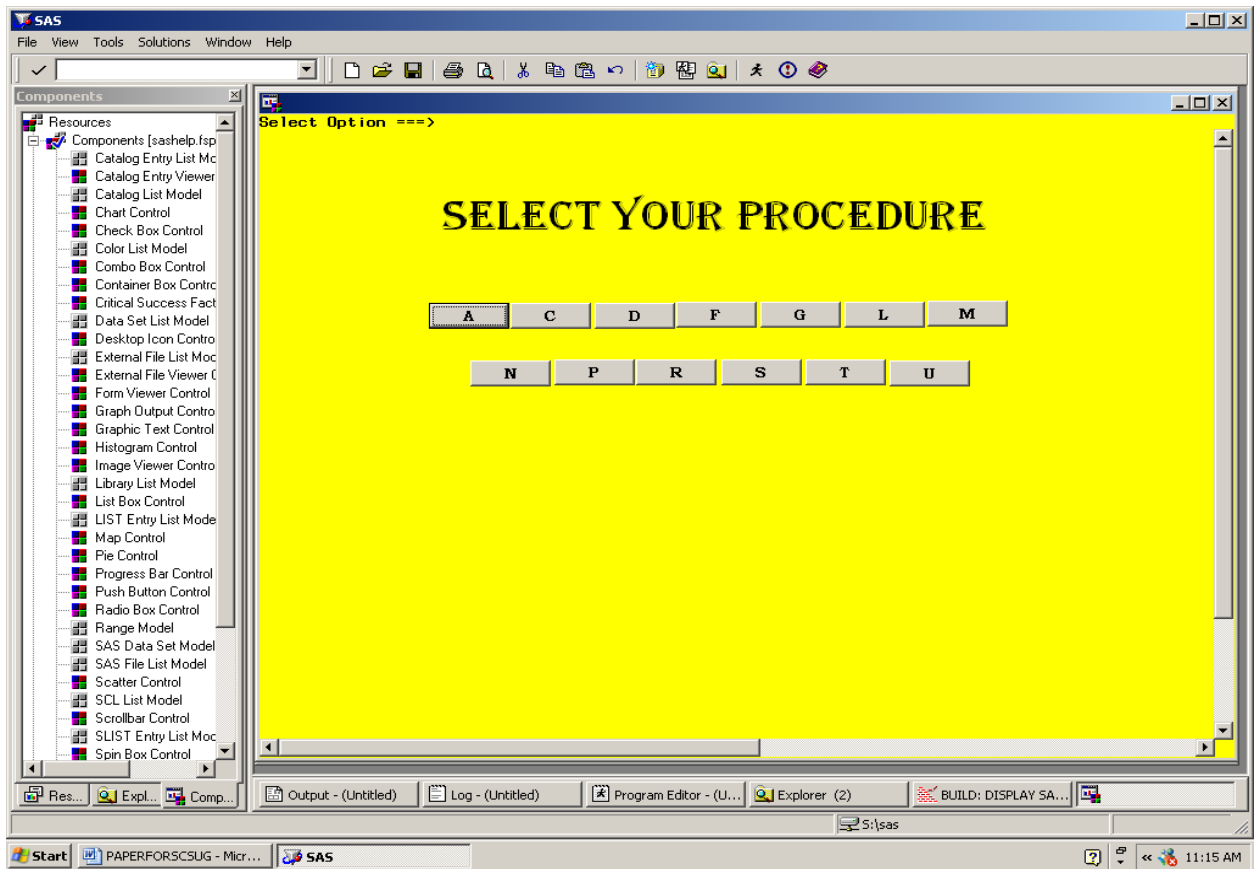
REFERENCE

1. SAS/AF FRAMES SOFTWARE
volume1 reference Version 6 First
Edition.

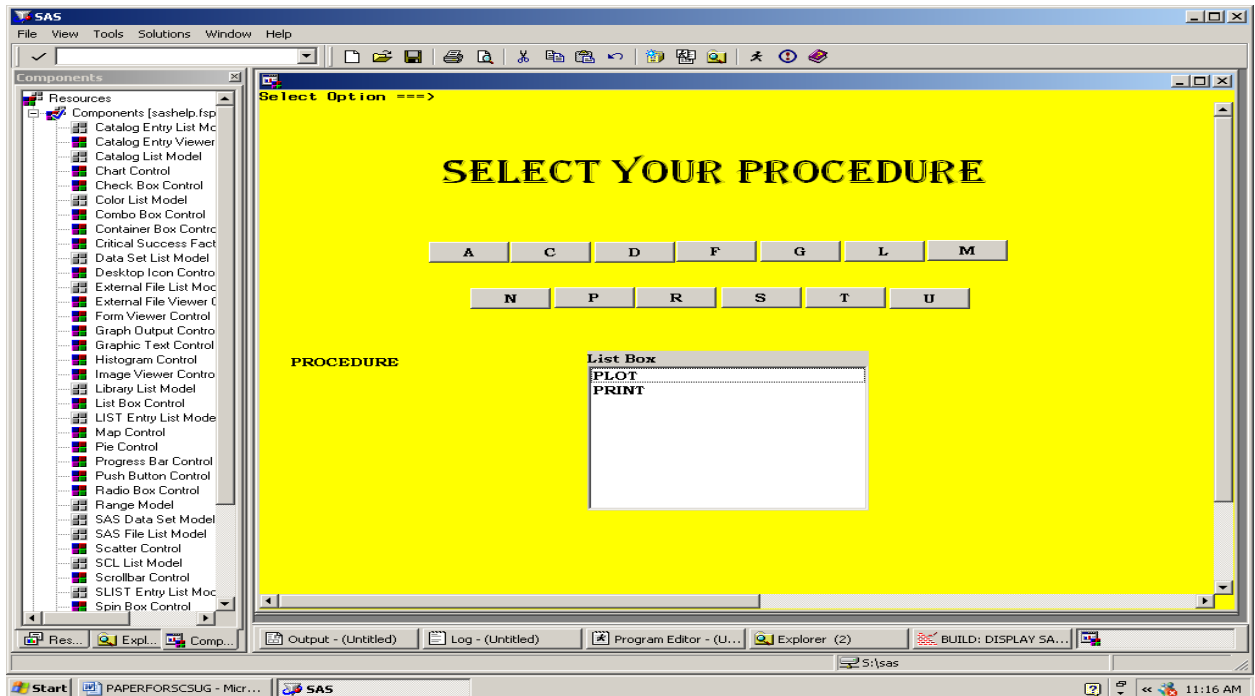
DATA SET CONSIDERED :

NAME	SEX	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SCHOOL	GROUP
Alfred	M	69	122.5	AJH	1
Alfred	M	71	130.5	AJH	2
Alicia	F	56.5	84	BJH	1
Alicia	F	60.5	86.9	BJH	2
Benicia	F	65.3	98	BJH	1
Benicia	F	69.3	99.1	BJH	2
Bennett	F	63.2	96.2	AJH	1
Bennett	F	69.2	98.2	AJH	2
Carol	F	62.8	102.5	BJH	1
Carol	F	65.3	105.4	BJH	2
Carlos	M	63.7	102.9	AJH	1
Carlos	M	70.3	106.9	AJH	2
Henry	M	63.5	102.5	AJH	1
Henry	M	68.9	108.6	AJH	2
Jaime	M	57.3	86	BJH	1
Jaime	M	62.9	90	BJH	2
Janet	F	59.8	84.5	AJH	1
Janet	F	62.5	86.5	AJH	2
Jean	M	68.2	113.4	AJH	1
Jean	M	70.3	116	AJH	2
Joyce	M	51.3	50.5	BJH	1
Joyce	M	55.5	53.5	BJH	2
Luc	M	66.3	77	AJH	1
Luc	M	69.3	82.9	AJH	2
Marie	F	66.5	112	BJH	1
Marie	F	69.5	114.9	BJH	2
Medford	M	64.9	114	AJH	1
Medford	M				
Philip	M	69	115	AJH	1
Philip	M	70	118	AJH	2
Robert	M	64.8	128	BJH	1
Robert	M	68.3		BJH	2
Thomas	M	57.5	85	AJH	1
Thomas	M	59.1	92.3	AJH	2
Wakana	F	61.3	99	AJH	1
Wakana	F	63.8	102.9	AJH	2
William	M	66.5	112	BJH	1
William	M	68.3	118.2	BJH	2

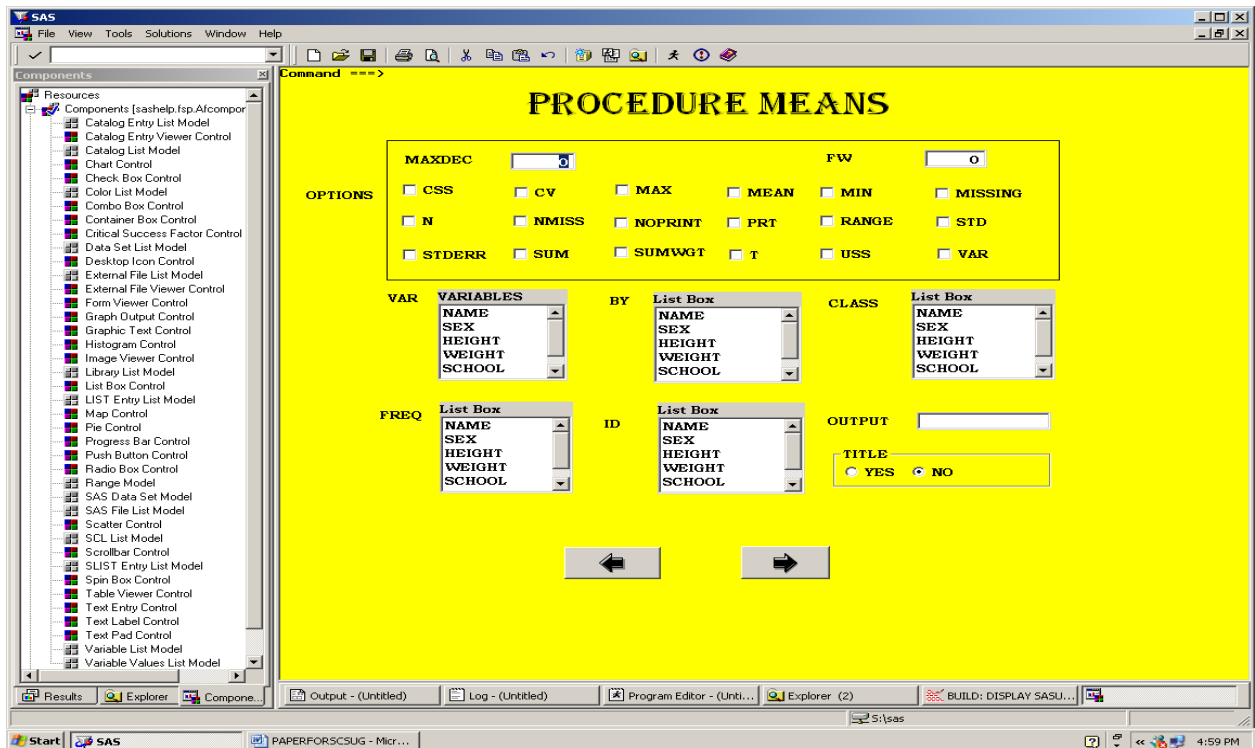
Screen 1: Procedure Select



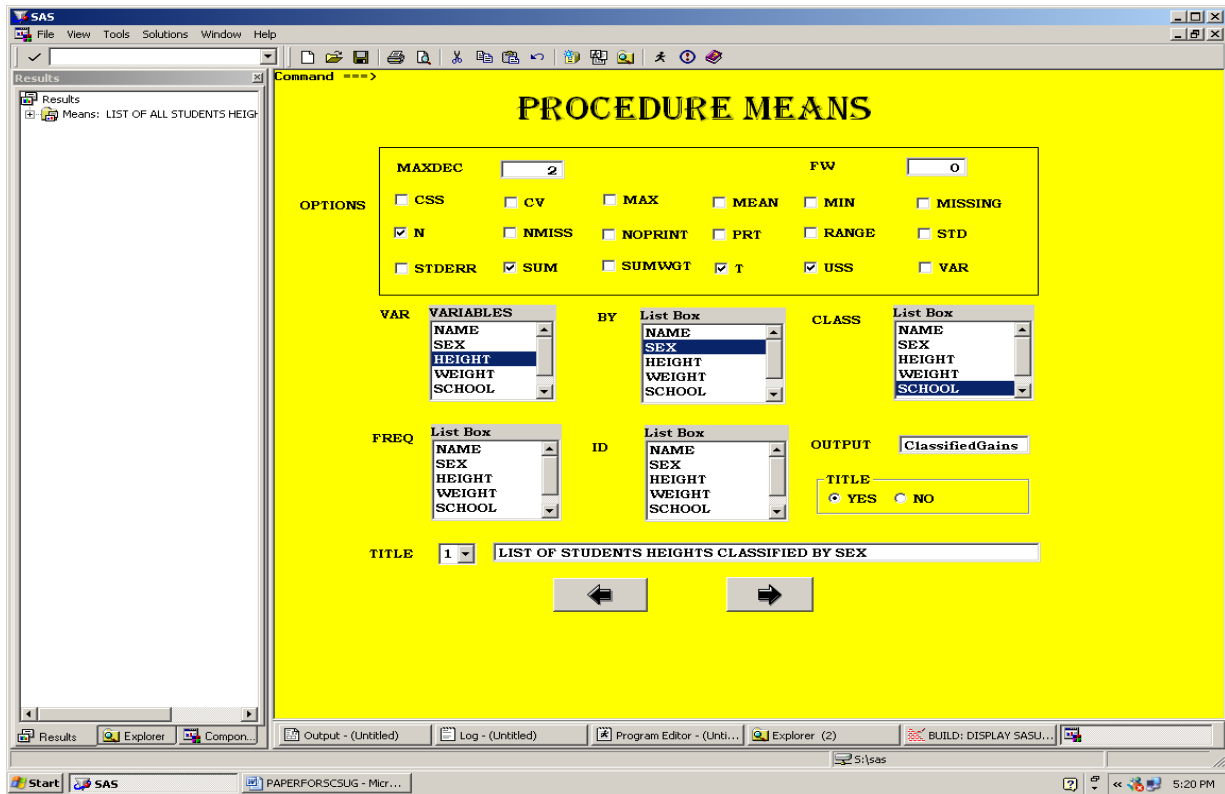
Screen 2 : Select your procedure



Screen 3 : Initial screen



Screen 4 : Screen after selections.



Screen 5: Output window.

SAS - [Output - (Untitled)]

LIST OF STUDENTS HEIGHTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX 16:53 Wednesday, Aug 14

SEX=F

The MEANS Procedure

Analysis Variable : HEIGHT

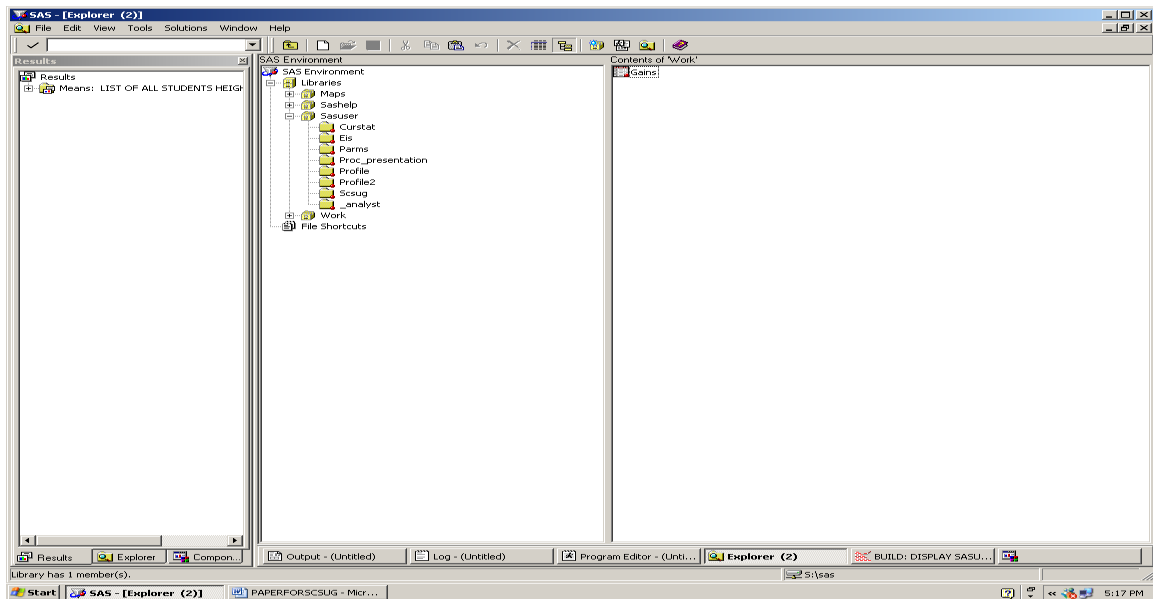
SCHOOL	N	Obs	Sum	t Value	USS
AJH	6	6	379.80	48.10	24093.30
BJH	8	8	515.70	41.33	33379.51

SEX=M

Analysis Variable : HEIGHT

SCHOOL	N	Obs	Sum	t Value	USS
AJH	15	15	1001.00	61.81	67044.82
BJH	8	8	494.90	27.33	30902.71

Screen 6: Before Execution:



Screen 7: After Execution:

