# Data Analytics with SAS

*Explore your data and get actionable insights with the power of SAS* 

Nishant Sidana



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## **Dedicated to**

My wife, **Nisha**, my daughter, **Anika** and my parents, **Suresh Sidana** and **Reeta Sidana** 

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Finally, I would also like to thank the industry as working in different domains helped me bring minute details of analytical concepts into the book.

## Preface

Data Analytics has become the most sort after technology today for every industry. Competitive advantage is not possible without examining the data of business operations. This book will help readers build concepts to discover patterns from the data which can help them understand the business operation and acquire a competitive edge.

SAS is an analytical tool. It has got all the functionalities which can help us analyse data easily. This book has tried to help readers with every aspect and function of data analytics with SAS.

Readers will learn about SAS and its components, concepts and functions for data manipulation, data exploration, data visulaization, etc. The book has presented examples for every topic which will help readers to be job ready.

This book is helpful for readers from any domain such as engineering, management, finance, medical etc., who want to build career in Data Analytics, Data Science, Business Intelligence roles or want to explore the power of data.

I hope that readers will find this book helpful, informative and friendly in their analytical journey:

**Chapter 1: Introduction to SAS Programming -** The chapter will introduce SAS Software which is an analytical software. It is used for analysing data, visualising data. The chapter will focus on the building blocks of SAS. It will help participants understand SAS. SAS Libraries are an important component while working with SAS. It is used to store data files. The chapter will focus on understanding Data and Set statements which help create new data sets after carrying out modifications on existing data sets.

**Chapter 2: Overview of SAS Components -** The chapter will focus on SAS components. The components are the building blocks of SAS. We can write programs in SAS with the help of these components. The chapter will also focus on importing data sets to SAS.

**Chapter 3: Data Manipulation -** Raw data available cannot be used directly. It needs to be clean, and noise needs to be removed before using it for further analysis. Data Manipulation is a critical step for every analyst. It basically helps shape the data. Complete data is not important to us. It helps remove unwanted data before processing it.

**Chapter 4: Advanced Data Manipulation -** The chapter will focus on advanced techniques for data manipulation.

**Chapter 5: SAS Functions and Options -** The chapter will focus on SAS Functions which is a SAS component that accepts an argument, perform an operation on data and return a value. Functions help us perform many operations such as arithmetic, text, date and time. SAS options also control SAS operations.

**Chapter 6: Data Exploration-I -** After cleaning the data, the first step in data analysis is Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). It is a critical step in data analysis. It helps us understand the data. It helps us know the volume of data we are working on, data types, etc. It helps get insights from data about the business operations held in past.

**Chapter 7: Data Exploration-II -** The chapter will focus on advance concepts of data exploration.

**Chapter 8: Importing Raw Data Files -** A raw data file is an external text file whose records contain data values that are organized in fields. They can be read by a variety of software programs. This chapter focuses on concepts for importing raw data files to SAS.

**Chapter 9: Advanced SAS: Proc SQL -** SQL is a standardized language that is widely used to retrieve and update data in tables and in views that are based on those tables. It can be used with any SAS data set. It enables you to combine data from two or more different types of data sources and present them as a single table. It has all the functions for data analysis.

**Chapter 10:** Macro Programming for Faster Data Manipulation - Macros allows us to avoid repetitive sections of code and to use them again and again when needed. Used for reducing the amount of text that must be entered to do common tasks. It enables to assign of a name to character strings or groups of SAS programming statements.

**Chapter 11: Data Visualization -** Data Visualization is a critical element in analytics to get insights from data. Graphs and SGPLOT will help us create data visualization with Bar Charts, Pie-Charts, Histograms, Box plots etc.

## Code Bundle and Coloured Images

Please follow the link to download the *Code Bundle* and the *Coloured Images* of the book:

## https://rebrand.ly/y7vclmu

The code bundle for the book is also hosted on GitHub at **https://github.com/bpbpublications/Data-Analytics-with-SAS**. In case there's an update to the code, it will be updated on the existing GitHub repository.

We have code bundles from our rich catalogue of books and videos available at https://github.com/bpbpublications. Check them out!

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## **Table of Contents**

| 1. | Introduction to SAS Programming   | 1    |
|----|-----------------------------------|------|
|    | Introduction                      | 1    |
|    | Structure                         | 1    |
|    | Objectives                        | 2    |
|    | Statistical Analysis System (SAS) | 2    |
|    | Graphical User Interface (GUI)    | 2    |
|    | SAS libraries                     | 5    |
|    | Temporary library                 | 5    |
|    | Permanent library                 | 5    |
|    | Data and set statements           | 6    |
|    | SAS dataset                       | 8    |
|    | Data step execution               | 9    |
|    | Compilation phase                 | 9    |
|    | Input buffer                      | 9    |
|    | Program Data Vector (PDV)         | . 10 |
|    | Descriptor information            | . 10 |
|    | Execution phase                   | . 12 |
|    | Variable attributes               | . 12 |
|    | Variable name                     | . 13 |
|    | Туре                              | . 13 |
|    | Length                            | . 13 |
|    | Format                            | . 13 |
|    | Informat                          | . 14 |
|    | Label                             | . 14 |
|    | Conclusion                        | . 14 |
| 2. | Overview of SAS Components        | . 15 |
|    | Introduction                      | . 15 |
|    | Structure                         | . 15 |
|    | Objectives                        | . 15 |
|    | SAS components                    | . 16 |
|    | Data step                         | . 16 |

|    | PROC step  | 18   |
|----|--|------|
|    | Data transfer from one library to another          | 19   |
|    | Delete a dataset                                   | 20   |
|    | Import data  | 20   |
|    | Import a comma-delimited file with a CSV extension | 21   |
|    | Import an Excel file                               | 22   |
|    | Import a tab-delimited file                        | 23   |
|    | Datalines/cards                                    | 24   |
|    | Conclusion   | 26   |
| 3. | Data Manipulation                                  | 27   |
|    | Introduction                                       | 27   |
|    | Structure  | 27   |
|    | Objectives   | 28   |
|    | Formats  | 28   |
|    | Types of formats                                   | 28   |
|    | Predefined formats                                 | 28   |
|    | User-defined formats                               | 30   |
|    | Ranges   | 31   |
|    | ATTRIB statement                                   | . 35 |
|    | Appending: Adding rows                             | 36   |
|    | Sorting  | 41   |
|    | Removing duplicates                                | 44   |
|    | Merging: Adding columns                            | 47   |
|    | Types of merges                                    | 52   |
|    | Conclusion   | 54   |
| 4. | Advanced Data Manipulation                         | 55   |
|    | Introduction                                       | 55   |
|    | Structure  | 55   |
|    | Objectives   | 56   |
|    | Accumulator variable                               |      |
|    | By group processing                                | 59   |
|    | Do loops   |      |
|    | Nested do loops                                    |      |
|    | Explicit OUTPUT statements                         | 65   |

|    | Conditional do loops                      | 66  |
|----|---|-----|
|    | Arrays                                    | 69  |
|    | Conclusion                                | 74  |
| 5. | SAS Functions and Options                 | 75  |
|    | Introduction                              | 75  |
|    | Structure                                 | 75  |
|    | Objectives                                | 75  |
|    | Introduction to SAS functions             | 76  |
|    | Arithmetic function                       | 76  |
|    | Text functions                            |     |
|    | Text function: Scan                       |     |
|    | Text functions: Substr                    |     |
|    | Text functions: Concatenate               |     |
|    | Text functions: Find                      |     |
|    | Text functions: Concatenation operator    |     |
|    | Text functions: Input                     |     |
|    | Text functions: Put                       |     |
|    | Date and Time functions: INTCK            |     |
|    | Date and time functions: INTNX            |     |
|    | Date and Time functions: DATEDIF          |     |
|    | Date and time functions: YEARDIF          |     |
|    | Options                                   |     |
|    | Options: commonly used                    |     |
|    | Options: YEARCUTOFF                       |     |
|    | Conclusion                                |     |
| 6. | Data Exploration-I                        | 101 |
|    | Introduction                              | 101 |
|    | Structure                                 | 101 |
|    | Objectives                                | 102 |
|    | Expression                                | 102 |
|    | Operators                                 | 102 |
|    | Where expression                          | 105 |
|    | IF THEN ELSE statement                    | 107 |
|    | IF THEN ELSE statement with delete option | 108 |

| Where versus IF                            |  |
|--|--|
| SELECT                                     |  |
| PROC contents                              |  |
| PROC DATASETS                              |  |
| PROC PRINT                                 |  |
| FIRST OBS and OBS options                  |  |
| LABEL and RENAME                           |  |
| DROP= and KEEP=                            |  |
| DROP and KEEP statements                   |  |
| Conclusion                                 |  |
| 7. Data Exploration-II                     |  |
| Introduction                               |  |
| Structure                                  |  |
| Objectives                                 |  |
| Proc Freq                                  |  |
| Proc Freq with variables                   |  |
| Proc Freq: Two-way tables (cross-tabulate) |  |
| Proc Freq: n-way tables(cross-tabulate)    |  |
| Proc Freq: Suppress table information      |  |
| Proc Freq: Crosslist                       |  |
| Proc Freq: Nlevels                         |  |
| Proc Means                                 |  |
| Proc Means: Summarized data set            |  |
| Proc Summary                               |  |
| Proc Univariate                            |  |
| Proc Corr                                  |  |
| Proc Rank                                  |  |
| Proc Transpose                             |  |
| Proc Report                                |  |
| Proc Report: BREAK/RBREAK                  |  |
| Proc Tabulate                              |  |
| Table statement                            |  |
| Proc Tabulate: Adding Labels               |  |
| Proc Tabulate: Hiding Labels               |  |
| Proc Tabulate: Adding totals and subtotals |  |

|    | Proc Tabulate: Adding formats and remove horizontal separators |     |
|----|--|-----|
|    | Exporting data   |     |
|    | Output delivery system   |     |
|    | Conclusion   |     |
| 8. | Importing Raw Data Files                                       |     |
|    | Introduction   |     |
|    | Structure  |     |
|    | Objectives   |     |
|    | Raw data files   |     |
|    | INFILE statement   |     |
|    | INPUT statement  |     |
|    | Formatted input method   |     |
|    | @n column pointer control                                      |     |
|    | +n pointer control   |     |
|    | Informat   |     |
|    | Recorded formats   |     |
|    | PAD option   |     |
|    | Free format raw data files                                     |     |
|    | List input   |     |
|    | List input: Working with Delimiters                            |     |
|    | Reading missing values   | 199 |
|    | Modifying list input   |     |
|    | Line pointer controls  |     |
|    | Conclusion   |     |
| 9. | Advanced SAS: Proc SQL   | 213 |
|    | Introduction   |     |
|    | Structure  |     |
|    | Objectives   |     |
|    | Proc SQL   |     |
|    | SAS vs SQL   |     |
|    | SAS functions vs SQL functions                                 | 215 |
|    | Proc SQL step  | 215 |
|    | Types of Proc SQL step output                                  | 218 |
|    | Create output tables   |     |

|     | Unique values                                  | . 220 |
|-----|--|-------|
|     | Creating new columns                           | . 221 |
|     | CASE expression                                | . 223 |
|     | COALESCE function                              | . 224 |
|     | Specify column attributes                      | . 225 |
|     | Sorting data                                   | . 227 |
|     | Retrieving rows                                | . 229 |
|     | Summarizing data                               | . 231 |
|     | Aggregate function                             | . 235 |
|     | Grouping data                                  | . 235 |
|     | Filtering grouped data                         | . 236 |
|     | HAVING clause versus WHERE clause              | . 237 |
|     | SQL joins                                      | . 237 |
|     | Cartesian product of 2 tables                  | . 238 |
|     | SQL joins: Inner joins                         | . 238 |
|     | SQL joins: Outer joins                         | . 240 |
|     | Right outer join                               | . 241 |
|     | Full outer join                                | . 242 |
|     | Using subqueries to select data                | . 243 |
|     | Indexes  | . 244 |
|     | Tips for creating indexes                      | . 245 |
|     | Conclusion                                     | . 246 |
| 10. | Macro Programming for Faster Data Manipulation | . 247 |
|     | Introduction                                   | . 247 |
|     | Structure                                      | . 247 |
|     | Objectives                                     | . 248 |
|     | SAS macros                                     | . 248 |
|     | Macro processor                                | . 248 |
|     | Macro variable                                 | . 250 |
|     | Defining macro                                 | . 251 |
|     | Calling macro                                  | . 251 |
|     | Types of macro variables                       |       |
|     | % PUT statement                                | . 255 |
|     | Macro parameters                               | . 258 |
|     | Positional parameter                           | . 258 |
|     |  |       |

| Keyword parameter                        | 9 |
|--|---|
| Arithmetic and logical expressions       | ) |
| CALL SYMPUT                              | 2 |
| Conditional processing                   | 4 |
| %IF-% THEN vs IF-THEN                    | 5 |
| % INCLUDE statement                      | 5 |
| Conclusion                               | 3 |
| 11. Data Visualization                   | 9 |
| Introduction                             | 9 |
| Structure                                | 9 |
| Objectives                               | 9 |
| GCHART                                   | ) |
| Character chart variables                | ) |
| Numeric chart variables                  | 1 |
| Default statistics for charts            | 2 |
| Specifying statistics                    | 4 |
| Summarizing a variable within categories | 5 |
| Selecting observations                   | 8 |
| Enhancing charts                         | 9 |
| SGPLOT                                   | ) |
| PROC SGPLOT                              | 1 |
| Conclusion                               | 9 |
| Index                                    | 1 |

# CHAPTER 1 Introduction to SAS Programming

## Introduction

This chapter will introduce **Statistical Analysis System (SAS)**, an analytical software, used for analyzing and visualizing data. It will focus on the building blocks of SAS and help the readers understand SAS libraries which are an important component while working with SAS. It is used to store data files. This chapter will focus on understanding Data and Set statements which help create new data sets after carrying out modifications on existing data sets.

## Structure

In this chapter we will be discussing the following topics:

- SAS
- GUI
- SAS libraries
- Data and set statements
- Executing data steps
- Variable attributes

# Objectives

By the end of this chapter, you will be able to understand how SAS executes data steps. You would be able to understand the concept of SAS libraries as well as variable attributes. You will also learn the purpose of different windows of SAS will be understood.

# Statistical Analysis System (SAS)

Competition in every sector is increasing rapidly and data analytics is the science which can help companies beat the competition. Companies today wants to utilize the power of analytics on data to explore new ways for increasing profits, expanding product base, dominating the competition, and so on. To perform data analysis, we require analytical tools. SAS is a tool used for data analytic activities.

SAS is a programming language used for statistical analysis. It is developed by SAS institute. It is used for:

- Data mining
- Data management
- Business intelligence
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
- Data visualization
- Data analysis
- Predictive analytics
- Advanced analytics

## **Graphical User Interface (GUI)**

**Graphical User Interface (GUI)** helps in data preparation, integration, visualization, reporting, and analytics. SAS has 4 important windows which help in easy access to data activities:

• **Code/Editor window**: It is used for writing and editing codes in SAS, as per *Figure 1.1*:

```
CODE
           LOG
                  RESULTS
                           OUTPUT DATA
大 ⊙ - 🔒 😡 🕞 🖳 🖱 (* 🖌 🐂 🏦 🛛 Line # ⊙ 🕆 🚊 🚿
  1 libname S "/home/sidananishant0";
  3 proc import datafile="/home/sidananishant0/EmpInfo.xls"
  4 out=S.Empinfo dbms=xls replace; sheet=EmpInfo;
  5 run;
  6
  7 /*Format*/
  8 proc format lib=S;
  9 value jobfmt
                 103='manager'
 10
 11
                 105='text processor'
 12
                 111='assoc. technical writer'
 13
                 112='technical writer'
                 113='senior technical writer';
 14
 15 value sal
 16
                 low-25000 ='<25000'
                 25000-<30000 ='25000-30000'
 17
                 30000-High ='>=30000';
 18
 19
 20 run;
```

Figure 1.1: Code/Editor window

• **Log window**: It provides information about the execution of a program, and also lists the errors, warnings, or notes that come after executing the code, as per *Figure 1.2*:

| CODE   | LOG                                  | RESULTS  | OUTPUT DATA   |       |                         |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|-------|-------------------------|
| 86   | 1 A 12                               |  |   |       |                         |
| <ul> <li>Errors, W.</li> <li>♦ ⊗ Errors</li> <li>♦ ▲ Warni</li> <li>♦ ⓐ Notes</li> </ul> | ngs                                  |  |   |       |                         |
|  | PROCEDURE<br>real time<br>user cpu t | PRINT user<br>time<br>time<br>s<br>s<br>s<br>context Si<br>context Si<br>context Si<br>y Context<br>t Operatio | d (Total proce<br>0.03 seconds<br>0.03 seconds<br>1317.78k<br>21156.00k<br>07/24/2023 0<br>witches<br>Switches<br>ons | ess t | 17 PM<br>Switch Count 0 |

Figure 1.2: Log Window

• **Results window**: It is used for displaying the output after executing the code, as per *Figure 1.3*:

| CODE        | LOG     | RESU | LTS | οι   | JTPU | T DATA |            |       |       |        |        |            |
|-------------|---------|------|-----|------|------|--------|------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| 6 7 6       | 1. B    | A M  | 53  |      |      |        |            |       |       |        |        |            |
| Table of Co | ontents |      |     |      |      |        |            |       |       |        |        |            |
|             |         |      |     |      |      |        |            |       |       |        |        |            |
|             |         | Obs  | Obs | ID   | Age  | Gender | Birth Date | Visit | SysBP | DiasBP | Weight | Date_visit |
|             |         | 1    | 1   | A001 | 21   | m      | 22MAY1975  | 1     | 140   | 85     | 195    | 11/05/98   |
|             |         | 2    | 2   | A001 | 21   | m      | 22MAY1975  | 2     | 138   | 90     | 198    | 10/13/98   |
|             |         | 3    | 3   | A001 | 21   | m      | 22MAY1975  | 3     | 145   | 95     | 200    | 07/04/98   |
|             |         | 4    | 4   | A002 | 32   | m      | 15JUN1963  | 1     | 121   | 75     | 168    | 04/14/98   |
|             |         | 5    | 5   | A003 | 24   | f      | 17AUG1972  | 1     | 118   | 68     | 125    | 08/12/98   |
|             |         | 6    | 6   | A003 | 24   | f      | 17AUG1972  | 2     | 112   | 65     | 123    | 08/21/98   |
|             |         | 7    | 7   | A004 |      |        | 27MAR1969  | 1     | 143   | 86     | 204    | 03/30/98   |
|             |         | 8    | 8   | A005 | 44   | f      | 24FEB1952  | 1     | 132   | 76     | 174    | 02/27/98   |
|             |         | 9    | 9   | A005 | 44   | f      | 24FEB1952  | 2     | 132   | 78     | 175    | 07/11/98   |
|             |         | 10   | 10  | A005 | 44   | f      | 24FEB1952  | 3     | 134   | 78     | 176    | 04/16/98   |
|             |         | 11   | 6   | A007 | 39   | m      | 11NOV1957  |       |       |        |        |            |
|             |         | 12   | 11  | A008 |      |        |            | 1     | 126   | 80     | 182    | 05/22/98   |

Figure 1.3: Results window

• Server files and folders: It is used to represent the physical storage locations of data, as per *Figure 1.4*:



Figure 1.4: Server files and folders

# **SAS** libraries

Output of the data pre-processing work done on data with SAS tool is stored in SAS in the form of SAS files. SAS can store data files in the form of a library.

A SAS library is defined as a collection of SAS files and SAS data sets, recognized by SAS.

The files can be stored as a unit. SAS libraries do not physically store data files. They just reference the location on computer where the files are physically stored.

Types of libraries in SAS are:

- Temporary library
- Permanent library

# **Temporary library**

The output of data pre-processing work create many subsets of original dataset before getting the final dataset after the completion of data pre-processing. There is no requirement for storing these subsets permanently as we require them only during the working session till we get final dataset after pre-processing.

A temporary SAS library is used as a temporary storage location for data files. Important points:

- It stores data files only for the current SAS session and the data files are deleted once we end the SAS session.
- The name of the temporary library in SAS is work.

There is no specific library name that we can provide while storing a data file in a temporary library.

## **Permanent library**

Once data pre-processing is completed, the final dataset needs to be stored permanently as we need it further for carrying out analysis to finally arrive at a solution for the problem.

A permanent SAS library is used as a permanent storage location of data files as the following:

- The data files stored here are available in every SAS session.
- We can specify a library name while creating SAS permanent library.
- The **libname** statement is used to create a permanent library.
- Permanent library creates a reference to the path where SAS files are physically stored.
- Syntax for creating a permanent library,