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Using SAS® Enterprise Guide® to Coax Your Excel Data In To SAS®

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ABSTRACT

Importing Microsoft Excel files into SAS can often be a challenge. Perfectly formatted Excel files with labels in the first row and idiosyncrasy-free, clean data is not usually the norm. We will show how to overcome many of the obstacles associated with creating SAS data sets from Excel workbooks by using various combinations of SAS Enterprise Guide 4.3's features. The import wizard, generated code, code suggestion mechanism, options, and the ability to preview the first section of a CSV file will all be shown as mechanisms for creating analytic data sets from Excel input.

INTRODUCTION

Analytics professionals rely on working with reliable and clean data sources. Data is often delivered in Excel spreadsheet format. Many times, the spreadsheets were developed for another purpose, and sending the data to be included in an analytic database was not considered in the design or formatting strategy. SAS and SAS Enterprise Guide provide the capabilities to assess and overcome many of the common issues associated with reading Excel spreadsheets into a SAS Dataset.

In this discussion, we will look at two common issues that arise and examine how Enterprise Guide can be used to properly import your data to SAS.

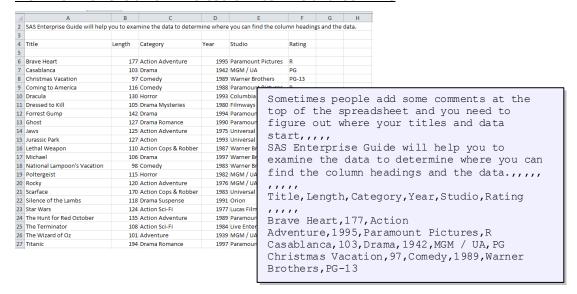
DATA USED IN EXAMPLES

The data used in all the examples in this paper consist of \boldsymbol{a} selection of movie classics. The Movies CSV file and Microsoft Excel file consist of six columns: title, length, category, year, studio, and rating. In addition there are versions of these files that include an extra row at the beginning and character data in what is intended to be a numeric field. Illustrations of the data follow:

MOVIES Microsoft Excel File and CSV File

A	В	С	D	E	F					
1 Title	Length	Category	Year	Studio	Rating					
2 Brave Heart	177	Action Adventure	1995	Paramount Pictures	R					
3 Casablanca	103	Drama	1942	MGM / UA	PG					
4 Christmas Vacation	97	Comedy	1989	Warner Brothers	PG-13					
5 Coming to America	116	Comedy	1988	Paramount Pictures	R					
6 Dracula	130	Horror	1993	Columbia TriStar	R					
7 Dressed to Kill	105	Drama Mysteries	1980	Filmways Pictures	R					
8 Forrest Gump	142	Drama	1994	Paramount Pictures	PG-13					
9 Ghost	127	Drama Romance	1990	Paramount Pictures	PG-13					
10 Jaws	125	Action Adventure	1975	Universal Studios	PG					
11 Jurassic Park	127	Action	1993	Universal Pictures	PG-13					
12 Lethal Weapon	110	Action Cops & Robber	1987	Warner Brothers	R					
13 Michael	106	Drama	1997	Warner Brothers	PG-13					
14 National Lampoon's Vacation	98	Comedy	1002	Warner Prothers	DG-12					
15 Poltergeist	115	Horror	п	Title, Length, Category, Year, Studio, Rating						
16 Rocky	120	Action Adventure								
17 Scarface	170	Action Cops & Robber	E	Brave Heart, 177, Action						
18 Silence of the Lambs	118	Drama Suspense	7	Adventure, 1995, Paramount Pictures, R						
19 Star Wars	124	Action Sci-Fi								
20 The Hunt for Red October	135	Action Adventure		Casablanca,103,Drama,1942,MGM / UA,PG						
21 The Terminator	108	Action Sci-Fi		Christmas Vacation, 97, Comedy, 1989, Warner						
22 The Wizard of Oz	101	Adventure		Brothers, PG-13						
23 Titanic	194	Drama Romance		DIOCHELS'LG_12						

MOVIES with extra row Microsoft Excel File and CSV File

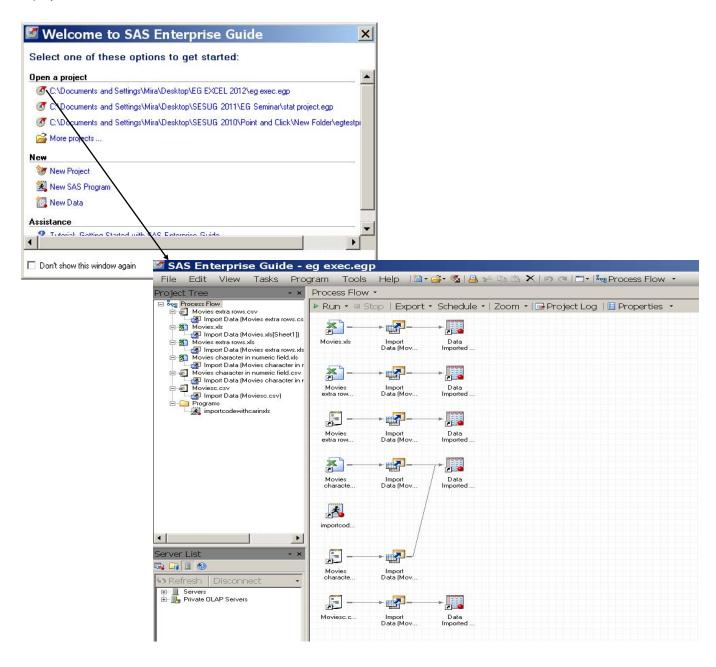


MOVIES character in numeric field Microsoft Excel File

4	А	В	С	D	Е	F
1	Title	Length	Category	Year	Studio	Rating
2	Brave Heart	177	Action Adventure	1995	Paramount Pictures	R
3	Casablanca	103	Drama	1942	MGM / UA	PG
4	Christmas Vacation	97	Comedy	1989	Warner Brothers	PG-13
5	Coming to America	116	Comedy	1988	Paramount Pictures	R
6	Dracula	130	Horror	1993	Columbia TriStar	R
7	Dressed to Kill	105	Drama Mysteries	1980	Filmways Pictures	R
8	Forrest Gump	142	Drama	1994	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
9	Ghost	127	Drama Romance	1990	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
10	Jaws	125	Action Adventure	1975	Universal Studios	PG
11	Jurassic Park	127	Action	1993	Universal Pictures	PG-13
12	Lethal Weapon	x23	Action Cops & Robber	1987	Warner Brothers	R
13	Michael	106	Drama	1997	Warner Brothers	PG-13
14	National Lampoon's Vacation	98	Comedy	1983	Warner Brothers	PG-13
15	Poltergeist	115	Horror	1982	MGM / UA	PG
16	Rocky	120	Action Adventure	1976	MGM / UA	PG
17	Scarface	170	Action Cops & Robber	1983	Universal Studios	R
18	Silence of the Lambs	118	Drama Suspense	1991	Orion	R
19	Star Wars	124	Action Sci-Fi	1977	Lucas Film Ltd	PG
20	The Hunt for Red October	135	Action Adventure	1989	Paramount Pictures	PG
21	The Terminator	108	Action Sci-Fi	1984	Live Entertainment	R
22	The Wizard of Oz	101	Adventure	1939	MGM / UA	G
23	Titanic	194	Drama Romance	1997	Paramount Pictures	PG-13

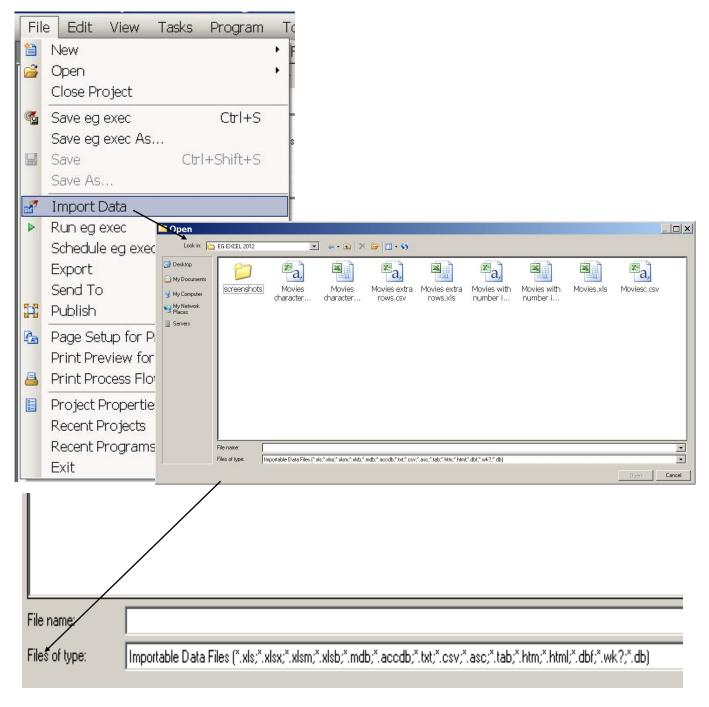
OPENING ENTERPRISE GUIDE AND YOUR PROJECT

In order to begin, you need to open Enterprise Guide. When the "Welcome to SAS Enterprise Guide" window appears, you can choose to create a new project or select an existing project. Here we are choosing an existing project.



IMPORTING YOUR DATA

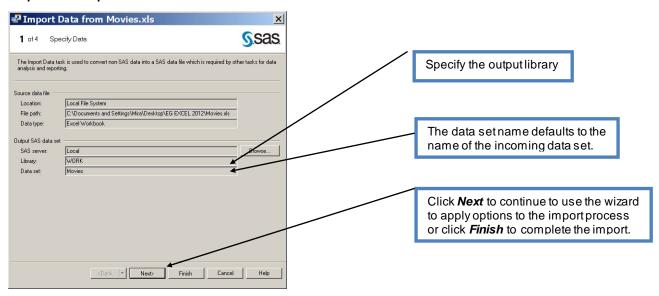
In order to import your data, choose *File* and then *Import Data* from the tool bar. Then use the *Open* dialog box to navigate to the file of interest. Note that there is a list of importable file types in the *Files of type:* section of the *Open* dialog box. These file types multiple Excel, text and database types.



IMPORTING A "PERFECTLY FORMATTED" EXCEL SPREADSHEET

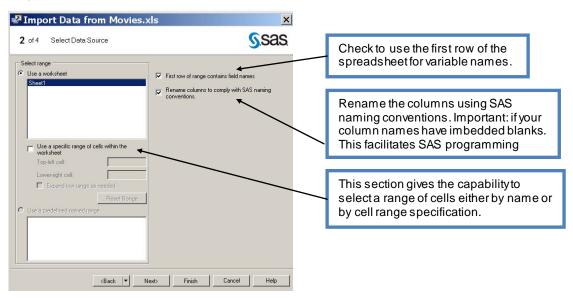
Once you have navigated to the file of interest and clicked *Open*, the Enterprise Guide *Import Data* wizard will guide you through the import process. The first step allows you to verify the data input source and choose your output source. Note that unless you change the destination library, that the resulting SAS data set is placed in the work library and is temporary and will not be saved after closing Enterprise Guide. You may change the Output destination to another permanent SAS library. If you choose to have the resulting data set reside only in a temporary library, it will be recreated the next time you run the program in the saved Enterprise Guide Project.

Step 1 of the Import Process



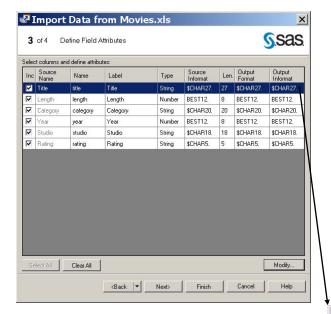
Step 2 of the Import Process

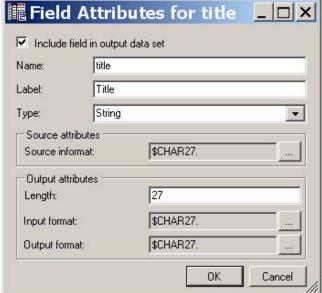
Step2 of the *Import Data* process provides multiple options for manipulating the incoming Excel spreadsheet. You may indicate whether the first row contains field names, and you may choose to rename the columns to comply with SAS naming conventions. If the incoming field names include spaces, it is recommended that you chose *Rename the columns to comply with SAS naming conventions* so that they can be directly used in SAS programming statements. In this step you may also choose to import only a section of the spreadsheet, either by name or by cell ranges.



Step 3 of the Import Process

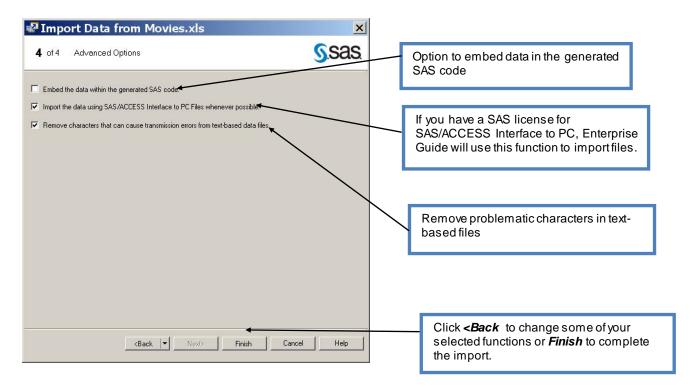
Step 3 of the *Import Data* process allows the user to examine and change attributes. Modifications can be made to the Name, Label, Type and Informats and Formats. Since in this example we are working with our "perfectly formatted" spreadsheet, we will not make any changes.



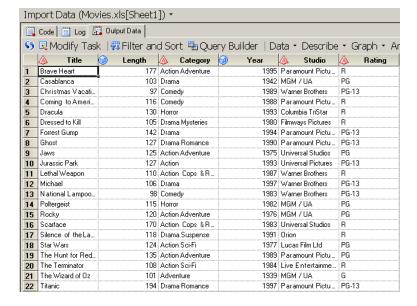


Step 4 of the Import Process

Step 4 of the *Import Data* process provides three important options. The first enables embedding the data in the generated SAS code. It is entirely up to the user whether they will find this useful. Secondly, if your SAS license includes SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files, Enterprise Guide will use this capability to enhance and speed up the import process. The additional option will allow SAS Enterprise Guide to "clean up" the text files.



The data was correctly imported into SAS Enterprise Guide.



IMPORTING AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET WITH EXTRA ROWS

The file, Movies extra row.xls, contains blank lines and some extra lines of text at the top. Unlike the "perfectly formatted" Excel file, we will need to examine the file to understand the best way to import the data into SAS. With a small amount of pre-processing, the Enterprise Guide *Import Data* wizard guides the user through the process without the need for programming.

What doesn't work and Why Not!

For a first try we navigate to the Excel spreadsheet with the extra rows. Since we know the first row doesn't have field names, we leave that box unchecked and click the *Finish* button and examine the results.



The result of this process is the following SAS data set, which is clearly not what is expected or a correct representation of the Movies data set.

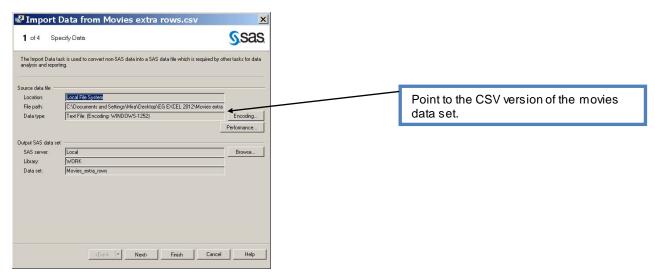


In order to understand what happened, we will take a look at the code that SAS Enterprise Guide created. It is clear from examining the code, even for someone who is not an experienced programmer, that somehow the text in the file, was interpreted as data and we did not properly import our Movies data set.

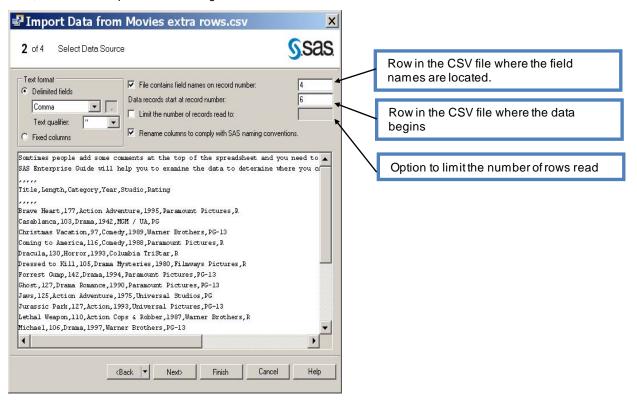
```
DATA WORK.Movies_extra_rows1;
                                                                 THIS CODE DOES NOT ACHIEVE THE DESIRED
    LENGTH
                                                                RESULTS!
                           $ 124 🛰
        F1
    FORMAT
                           $CHAR124.;
        F1
    INFORMAT
                                                                 The text at the top of the file is seen as
        F1
                          $CHAR124.;
                                                                 the only variable "F1" and is determined
    INFILE 'C:\Documents and Settings\Mira\Local
                                                                 to be character and 124 characters in
Settings\Temp\SEG4020\Movies extra rows-
                                                                 length.
e6b3a708621943489f6c343395b6c302.txt'
        LRECL=124
        ENCODING="WLATIN1"
        TERMSTR=CRLF
        DLM='7F'x
        MISSOVER
        DSD ;
    TNPUT
```

What WORKS to import the Movies Data Set with extra rows, and Why!

Movies extra row.xls was opened in Excel and saved as a comma separated value (CSV) file, resulting in the file illustrated above in the Data Used section. Now we will go back to the FILE->IMPORT and point to the Movies extra row.csv data set and proceed.



After clicking the **Next** button the **Import Data** wizard displays a sample of the file and provides options for directing how the data is imported. Looking at the displaywe can see that the field names appear in line 4 and the data begins in line 6, so we fill in these values in the associated boxes. In this case we won't limit the number of records read, but that is an option in this dialog.

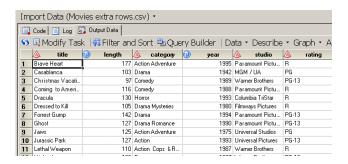


Code created by Enterprise Guide to import the Movies extra rows.csvfile.

```
DATA WORK.Movies_extra_rows;
   LENGTH
                       $ 27
        title
        length
        category
                      $ 20
        year
                          8
                     $ 18
        studio
                      $ 5 ;
        rating
    LABEL
                        = "Title"
        title
                     = "Length
= "Category"
"Year"
        length
        category
        vear
                    = "Studio"
        studio
        rating
                        = "Rating" ;
    FORMAT
                    $CHAR27.
BEST3.
$CHAR20.
        title
        length
        category
                      BEST4.
        vear
                       $CHAR18.
$CHAR5.;
        studio
        rating
    INFORMAT
                    $CHAR27.
BEST3.
$CHAR20.
        title
       rength category
                      BEST4.
        year
                       $CHAR18.
        studio
        rating
                        $CHAR5.;
    INFILE
'C:\Documents and Settings\Mira\Local Settings\Temp\
SEG3080\Movies extra rows-fe04b331a3b748219dc38d9689d2da57.txt'
        LRECL=72
        ENCODING="WLATIN1"
        TERMSTR=CRLF
        DLM='7F'x
        MISSOVER
        DSD ;
    INPUT
                    : $CHAR27.
: ?? BEST3.
        title
        length
                       : $CHAR20.
        category
                       : ?? BEST4.
: $CHAR18.
       studio
        rating
                       : $CHAR5.;
RUN;
```

Our Resulting Correct Data Set!

This time, using the CSV file and pointing to the correct lines for the column headings and data, we have properly imported our Movies data set, avoiding the blank lines and extra text.

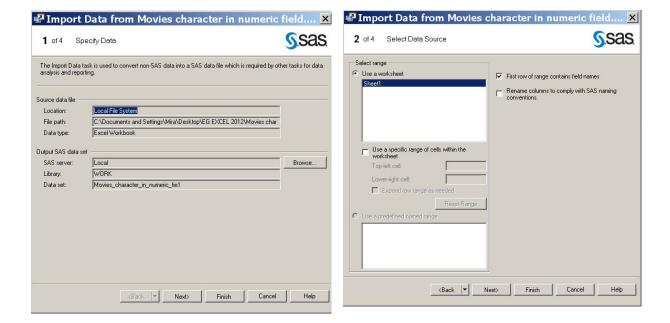


IMPORTING AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET WITH A CHARACTER IN A NUMERIC FIELD

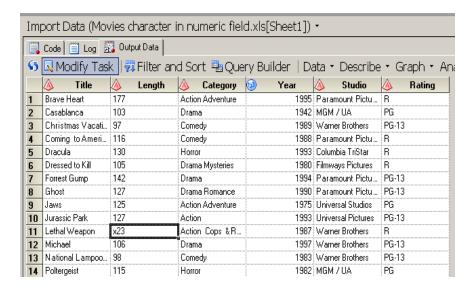
More often than not, we are presented with spreadsheets that contain incorrect characters in a numeric field. The good news is that these kinds of errors are easy to spot. The bad news is that the field then gets converted to character rather than numeric upon import. Once the error is spotted there are multiple options to address this problem. In this example, it is assumed that we want to encode the value as missing and maintain the numeric format in the column.

Enterprise Guide Makes This Easy!

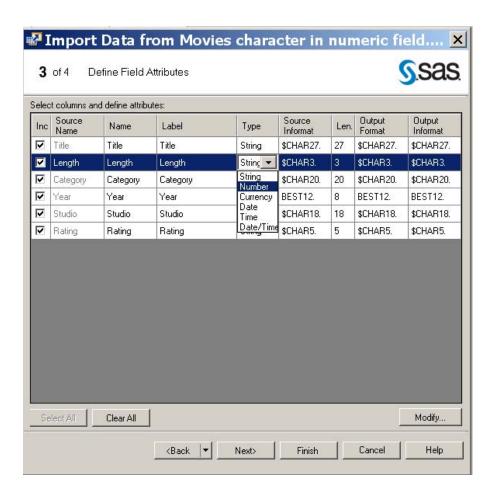
We begin the import process as in the previous two examples.



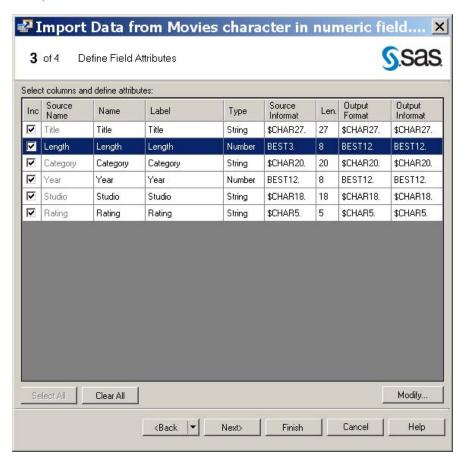
If we had clicked **the Finish** button after selecting the data source, we would have obtained the result below. Notice that the length in line 11 contains an "x", which results in the **Length** field being defined as character. Rather than trying to manipulate the data after the import to correct this problem, we will attempt to correct it during the import by either continuing on to step 3 or, if we had already imported the data, by modifying the **Import Task.**



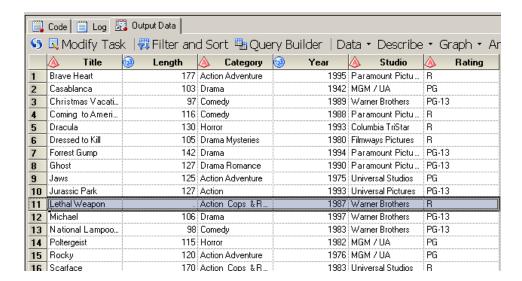
On step 3 of the *Import Task* the user is given the opportunity to view and/or modify the *Field Attributes*. As a result of the "x" in the *Length* column on line 11, the Type for *Length* is "string". Ideally we would like this column to be "numeric" and the value in the field to be coded as missing (.). In the Type designation for Length, we use the pull-down menu and change the type to Number.



Once the type is changed to Number, the user then has the choice to change the Informat and Formats. In this example we will use the defaults of BEST3. and BEST12.



Now when the file is imported, the *Length* field is numeric, and the value in the 11th observation is set to missing.



The code generated by Enterprise Guide to read in the Movies data set with the character in a numeric field is shown below. The original generated code prior to the change to the field attributes for *Length* is shown with the lines that Enterprise Guide changed highlighted in yellow and the modifications shown to the right.

```
DATA WORK. Movies character in numeric fiel;
   LENGTH
       Title
                       $ 27
       Length $ 3----→ Length 8
       Category $ 20
                        8
       Year
                    $ 18
$ 5 ;
       Studio
       Rating
   FORMAT
       Title
       Title $CHAR27.

Length $CHAR3. ----→ Length BEST12.

Category $CHAR20.
                       $CHAR27.
                    BEST12.
$CHAR18.
$CHAR5.;
       Year
       Studio
       Rating
   INFORMAT
                     $CHAR27.
       Title
       Length $CHAR3. ----→ Length BEST12.

Category $CHAR20.

Year BEST12.
               $CHAR18.
$CHAR5.;
       Studio
       Rating
   INFILE 'C:\Documents and Settings\Mira\Local Settings\Temp\
SEG4020\Movies character in numeric field-03c43d06f1ba4bf6aa0f081a96be5d38.txt'
       LRECL=72
       ENCODING="WLATIN1"
       TERMSTR=CRLF
       DLM='7F'x
       MISSOVER
       DSD ;
   INPUT
       Year
                      : BEST32.
       Year
Studio
                     : $CHAR18.
: $CHAR5.;
RUN;
```

CONCLUSION

In this discussion we have seen how Enterprise Guide helps the user overcome some common problems associated with importing Excel spreadsheets. By providing wizards and the ability to manipulate the field characteristics, Enterprise Guide provides the user with the tools to create analytic data sets without writing SAS code from scratch.

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Mira Shapiro has been a SAS user since 1979 and is currently serving as SAS User Liaison for DC-SUG, a Washington-DC SAS Users Group. She has used SAS throughout her career as a Capacity Planner, Consultant and Biostatistician. She holds a BA in Statistics / Computer Science and an MS in Public Health / Biostatistics and works on analytics and pre-sales projects across multiple industries.

Kirk Paul Lafler is consultant and founder of Software Intelligence Corporation and has been using SAS since 1979. He is a SAS Certified Professional, provider of IT consulting services, trainer to SAS users around the world, and sasCommunity.org Advisory Board member. As the author of four books including PROC SQL: Beyond the Basics Using SAS, Kirk has written more than four hundred peer-reviewed papers, been an Invited speaker and trainer at more than four hundred SAS International, regional, local, and special-interest user group conferences and meetings throughout North America, and is the recipient of 17 "Best" contributed paper awards. His popular SAS Tips column, "Kirk's Korner of Quick and Simple Tips", appears regularly in several SAS User Group newsletters and Web sites, and his fun-filled SASword Puzzles is featured in SAScommunity.org.

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