COMPARISON OF THE QPRINT PROCEDURE WITH THE PRINT PROCEDURE

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Introduction

This paper compares the QPRINT procedure with the PRINT procedure. Both procedures print out SAS data sets, but they are intended for different purposes. PROC Print can give a quick look at the data with hardly any programming effort, while PROC QPRINT was designed to prepare report-quality data listings. PROC QPRINT provides greater flexibility and control over the layout of the printed output than does PROC PRINT, however, it lacks a few of the features that PROC PRINT has. PROC QPRINT has 11 statements and 34 options that can be used with it and combined in various ways to make it very versatile, but they also interact with each other making it impossible to predict what the results of all valid combinations will be. This paper presents some of the more useful aspects and some of the idiosyncrasies of both procedures.

Features Available with PROC QPRINT to Aid in Formatting Listings

PROC QPRINT allows you to group variables together in panels. A panel is a block of columns printed across the page. You can specify which variables are to appear in what panels with the GLUE option. You can set up headings which can span several columns with other subheadings beneath them with the HEAD statement. You can print footnotes (text that appears beneath the columns of data) that can also span multiple columns and supply additional information about the data with the FOOT statement. Such footnotes are not related to the footnotes printed by the SAS® FOOTNOTE statement, which may be used in addition to FOOT. PROC QPRINT applies a heading to all the variables named on VAR statements located between the HEAD statement with the desired heading and its respective FOOT statement. You can print a line at the top of a table or list between the headings and the data with the OVERLINE option, and another line at the bottom between the data and the footings with the UNDERLINE option. You can print constant text in every line of the output and also in the headings with the CONSTANT option, which might be useful for printing units of measure or other auxiliary information not contained in the data sets being printed.

Features Affecting the Layout for Printing Data Sets with PROC QPRINT and PROC PRINT

If your output is quite narrow, you can print multiple segments across a page like the columns of a newspaper by using the MULTIPLE option with PROC QPRINT. On the other hand, if there are too many columns to fit across a page, PROC QPRINT gives you greater control of how they will be divided into panels and in what order the panels will be printed than does PROC PRINT. By default PROC QPRINT prints the first $r$ rows of the first panel, followed by the first $r$ rows of the second panel, and so on until the first $r$ rows of all panels have been printed, then it prints the second $r$ rows of the first panel, and proceeds in this way until all panels have been printed for all observations. PROC PRINT does the same. However, you can have PROC QPRINT print the first panel for all observations, followed by the second panel for all observations, etc. by specifying the option ROWS=MAX. You cannot do this with PROC PRINT. PROC QPRINT also gives you some control over how the panels are positioned on the page. Each panel is centered by default, but if you specify the ALIGN option the widest panel will be centered, and the other panels will be positioned so that any 10 columns will be aligned for all panels. The EQUALIZE option will make all panels the same width. You can even print all variables for each observation in wrap-around fashion by specifying ROWS=WRAP. This is the most efficient way to print large data sets with PROC QPRINT, but it is hard to read.

PROC PRINT adjusts the widths of the columns to accommodate the actual size of the data being printed to conserve space and fit as much as possible on a page. This can result in different print layouts on different pages for multiple-page output. You can make the print layout uniform for all pages by specifying the UNIFORM option with PROC PRINT. PROC QPRINT always uses the same layout for all pages, hence it does not need a UNIFORM option.

PROC PRINT will sometimes print variable name column headings vertically to adjust its column widths to fit the actual size of the data being printed. PROC QPRINT always prints column headings horizontally unless you specify the VERTICAL option, but even if you print the column headings vertically PROC QPRINT still won't adjust its column widths to fit the actual size of the data.

Features Used to Set Up Column Headings with PROC QPRINT and PROC PRINT

You can use variable labels as column headings with either PROC QPRINT or PROC PRINT. However, PROC QPRINT handles variable labels differently from PROC PRINT, so you may have to relabel the variables depending on which procedure you are going to use. You can use the LABEL statement with either procedure to do this. To use variable labels as column headings with PROC PRINT you must specify the LABEL option. If you want to create multi-line column headings you must use the SPLIT='splitchar' option in conjunction with the LABEL option to specify a split character to be used to break the variable labels into segments to be printed on successive lines. PROC PRINT allows you to print up to 3 lines of column headings from variable labels, which means that the remainder of a variable label following the third split character will not be printed. This could be
useful if you wanted to include something in the variable label that you did not want to have appear in a column heading.

You cannot specify a split character in PROC QPRINT. Instead PROC QPRINT handles variable labels as it does 'quotedstrings'. If the label begins with a blank, the entire label is printed on one line. If it begins with a letter, digit, or underscore "_", it is also printed all on one line after trailing blanks have been removed. If it begins with any other character, that character is treated as a delimiter for splitting the label into a multi-line column heading. So remember, when setting up 'quotedstrings' or variable labels to be printed by PROC QPRINT you must begin with a delimiter; however, don't use "_", or they will be printed all on one line. PROC QPRINT will print more than 3 lines of column headings if the 'quotedstring' or variable label has more than 3 delimiters.

To leave the column heading blank for a certain variable use the LABEL and SPLIT='splitchar' options with PROC PRINT and give the variable a 1-character label of 'splitchar'. To do the same thing using PROC QPRINT give the variable a label of "_. To leave all the column headings blank specify the HEAD=BLANK option with PROC QPRINT.

BY and PAGE BY Statements

You can use a BY statement with both procedures. If you do, the data set being printed must have been sorted by the BY variables. If it was not, you must specify the NOTSORTED option. If you use a BY statement with PROC PRINT and you want it to begin each new BY group on a new page, you must specify the PAGE BY statement. If you use a BY statement with PROC QPRINT, it prints each new BY group on a new page automatically, so the PAGE BY statement is unnecessary with PROC QPRINT.

SUM and SUM BY Statements Available with PROC PRINT But Not PROC QPRINT

PROC PRINT will sum numeric variables specified on a SUM statement. If any SUM variables are not listed on a VAR statement, they are added to the VAR list. If a SUM statement is used in conjunction with a BY statement, the SUM variables are totaled for each BY group. BY variables and ID variables are not summed. You can indicate which BY variable you want the SUM variables summed over by specifying it on a SUM BY statement, which limits the printing of subtotals to those BY groups defined by the BY variable given on the SUMBY statement. Without a SUMBY statement, SUM variables would be subtotaled for each BY group. If you use a SUMBY statement without a SUM statement, all numeric variables in the data set being printed, except BY variables and ID variables, are summed. PROC QPRINT has nothing comparable to the SUM or SUMBY statements.

Discussion of Examples

We prepared 5 examples comparing PROC QPRINT with PROC PRINT. Examples 1 and 2 show how both PROC QPRINT and PROC PRINT can produce somewhat similar output by using different statements and options. Examples 3 and 4 show two different types of printing that PROC QPRINT can do, but PROC PRINT cannot. Example 5 demonstrates features of PROC PRINT that PROC QPRINT lacks.

Conclusions and Recommendations

When comparing PROC QPRINT with PROC PRINT it is wise to remember that they are intended for different purposes. PROC PRINT is usually used to get a quick look at raw data or to check whether an intermediate data set was written correctly. PROC QPRINT was designed to prepare report quality listings for various types of documents.

In conclusion, would say that PROC QPRINT offers a great deal more flexibility and control over the layout of the printed output than does PROC PRINT. However, PROC QPRINT is not as easy to use or as reliable as PROC PRINT. The 34 options available with PROC QPRINT make it possible to tailor the output in many different ways, but they also interact with each other making it impossible to predict what the results of all valid combinations will be. Some options seem to override others and some seem to alter the results of others in unexpected ways. Using PROC QPRINT takes a lot of programming time and effort and involves a process of trial and error. The description of PROC QPRINT in the SAS® Institute's Technical Report P-146 is not as well written or as easy to read and understand as is the SAS® User's Guide: Basics, Version 5 Edition.

REFERENCES

The QPRINT Procedure:

The PRINT Procedure:
**EXAMPLE 1: PROC QPRINT**

PROC QPRINT DATA=EXAMPLE1;
DSNAME D$LABEL ROWS=MAX PAGE ALIGN PANEL=ALL
HEAD=LABEL BLANK(HEAD=2) OVERLINE="="
UNDERLINE="=" JUSTIFY=CENTER INDENT=2
NUMBER=\# PATIENTS';
TITLE1 'EXAMPLE 1 - PROC QPRINT';
TITLE2 'VARIOUS FEATURES THAT AID IN...
STUDY _ '/STUDY/NUMBER'
INV _ '/INV/NUMBER'
HEAD _ 'IDENTIFYING INFORMATION' L=1;
HEAD _ 'X';
IDHEAD: FOOT '/PATIENT IDENTIFICATION'
JUSTIFY=LEFT;
ID STUDY INV PT TRT / FORMAT=4,
INDENT=2 SPACE=1 3;
TAIL IDFOOT; TAIL; TAIL IDHEAD;
RESET KEEP SPACE=1 3;
SEC1HEAD: HEAD '/DEMOGRAPHIC DATA' L=1;
HEAD _ 'X';
SEC1FOOT: FOOT '/SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC DATA'
JUSTIFY=LEFT;
VAR AGE / WIDTH=8 GLUE=2 2;
CONSTANT 'YRS' '/AGEUNIT';
VAR SEX WEIGHT HEIGHT SMK SBP DBP / WIDTH=8 GLUE=3-1;
TAIL SEC1FOOT; TAIL; TAIL SEC1HEAD;
SEC2HEAD: HEAD '/ADVERSE EVENTS' L=1;
HEAD _ 'X';
SEC2FOOT: FOOT '/SECTION 2: ADVERSE EVENT DATA'
JUSTIFY=LEFT;
VAR VISIT AEFORMDT ONSETDT / GLUE=2 2;
VAR PREFER / WIDTH=20 FORMAT=20,
GLUE=2 2;
VAR EFFECT SEVERITY / WIDTH=12 GLUE=3-1;
TAIL SEC2FOOT; TAIL; TAIL SEC2HEAD;
RUN;

**EXAMPLE 2: PROC QPRINT**

PROC QPRINT DATA=EXAMPLE2;

TITLE1 'EXAMPLE 2 - PROC QPRINT';
TITLE2 'HOW PROC QPRINT WOULD...
STUDY = 'STUDY/NUMBER'
INV = 'INV/NUMBER'
HEAD _ 'X';
ID STUDY INV PT TRT;
VAR VISIT AEFORMDT ONSETDT PREFER EFFECT SEVERITY
AGE HEIGHT WEIGHT SBP DBP SMOK;
RUN;

**EXAMPLE 3: PROC QPRINT**

PROC QPRINT DATA=EXAMPLE3;
DSNAME D$LABEL ROWS=36 MULTIPLE=2 HEAD=LABEL
OVERLINE='=' UNDERLINE='=' JUSTIFY=\CENTER
NUMBER=AGE AND BLOOD PRESSURE FOR # PATIENTS';
TITLE1 'EXAMPLE 3 - PROC QPRINT';
TITLE2 'USING THE MULTIPLE OPTION...'
LABEL PT = 'PT/NUMBER'
AGE = 'AGE/...'
HEAD _ 'X';
VAR AGE SBP DBP / FORMAT=3.
INDENT=2;
TAIL TAIL;
CONSTANT;
VAR SMOK / FORMAT=43.
INDENT=3;
CONSTANT;
TAIL ALL;
RUN;

**EXAMPLE 4: PROC QPRINT**

PROC QPRINT DATA=EXAMPLE4;
DSNAME D$LABEL ROWS=\WRAP E\QUALIZE HEAD=LABEL
JUSTIFY=\CENTER # PATIENTS';
BY TRT;
TITLE1 'EXAMPLE 4 - PROC QPRINT';
TITLE2 'ROWS-WRAP OPTION TO PRINT...'
LABEL STUDY = 'STUDY/NUMBER'
INV = 'INV/NUMBER'
OBS 'OBS/NUMBER' FORMAT=2.
INDENT=2;
ID PT / FORMAT=4.
INDENT=2;
VAR STUDY INV VISIT AEFORMDT PREFER ONSETDT EFFECT
AGE SEX WEIGHT HEIGHT SMK SBP DBP;
RUN;

**EXAMPLE 5: PROC PRINT**

PROC PRINT SPLIT=BY N UNIFORM DATA=EXAMPLE5;
BY GROUP;
TITLE1 'EXAMPLE 5 - PROC PRINT';
TITLE2 'THE UNIFORM OPTION...'
LABEL GROUP = 'GROUP/NAME'
MEMBER = 'MEMBER/NAME'
PAGE BY GROUP;
SUM BY GROUP;
SUM NUMBER TOTSOLD;
ID MEMBER;
VAR TYPE NUMBER PRICE TOTSOLD;
RUN;
**Example 1 - PROC PRINT**

Variations in the formatting of tables and listings

Data user: Example; data set used for example 1

**Identifying Information**

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<th>TREATMENT GROUP</th>
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<th>AGE</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
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<th>Diastolic BP</th>
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<td>NO</td>
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</table>

**Patient Identification**

Section 1: Demographic Data

This is an example of a multi-line footnote using the same footnote with PROC PRINT. This footnote spans all panels. Each of the other footnotes spans only 1 panel and is left-justified in its panel.

**Example 2 - PROC PRINT**

How PROC PRINT would handle the same data as shown in Example 1

**Identifying Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDY INV</th>
<th>PT NUMBER</th>
<th>TREATMENT GROUP</th>
<th>VISIT NUMBER</th>
<th>FROM DATE</th>
<th>DATE TERM</th>
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<th>AE SEVERITY</th>
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<td>10-01-81</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>MILD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is an example of a PROC PRINT footnote.

**Example 1 - PROC PRINT**

Various features that aid in formatting tables and listings

Data user: Example; data set used for example 1
Using the multiple option to print data in blocks across the page like columns of a newspaper.

This option is not available in PROC PRINT.

Example 3 - PROC PRINT

Example 4 - PROC PRINT

Example 5 - PROC PRINT

Example 6 - PROC PRINT

Example 7 - PROC PRINT

Example 8 - PROC PRINT

Example 9 - PROC PRINT

Example 10 - PROC PRINT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TYPE OF COOKIES</th>
<th>NUMBER SOLD</th>
<th>PRICE OF COOKIES</th>
<th>TOTAL PRICE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
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