ABSTRACT

In common with all programming languages, looping code constructs are a major part of the SAS Language. The type of looping constructs found in the SAS Language are reviewed and discussed, with particular reference to the facilities available for program flow control within these loops.

INTRODUCTION

Looping code constructs, which are frequently nested, are a major feature of virtually all programming languages, not the least because computer processing of data is probably most valuable in relation to repetitive or iterative processes. The SAS Language is fairly unique in that one level of looping, through records in a set of data, occurs implicitly within the SAS DATA step - the primary code structure of the language. As we all know, beginners almost invariably make some mistakes by not remembering that most statements occurring within a DATA step will be executed repeatedly, once during each iteration of that step.

In terms of SAS Language programming, the DATA step invariably represents the outermost (implicit) loop, any other looping structures being within a DATA step. Somewhat to the frustration of the author, there is no direct facility in the SAS Language for a DATA step or any SAS procedures (PROCs) to be included within any loop. When programming calls for this, it can only be achieved by use of the SAS macro facility - which functionally enables a DATA step or PROC to be placed within a (*DO ... *END) loop. Whilst such macro loops are broadly comparable with those used within DATA steps, they will not be considered here.

TYPES OF LOOP

By far the majority of 'looping' within a DATA step occurs in the context of one of the types of DO ... END loop (DO WHILE ... END and DO UNTIL ... END). However, it is also possible to re-use blocks of program code by means of LINK statements - which can occur alone or in association with DO loops.

EXPLICIT UNCONDITIONAL LOOP CONTROL

The simplest form of the DO ... END construct, with which we are all familiar, involves explicit unconditional specification of the looping behaviour, for example:

```sas
data test;
  do i = 0 to 10 by 2;
    x = i * 5;
    output;
  end;
run;
```

Such a loop executes a fixed number of times (8 in the above example), as determined by the range and increment figures specified in the 'iterative' DO statement.

It is not universally realised that the explicit range of index variable values can take more complex forms than the above, such as the following examples:

```sas
  do i = 0 to 10 by 2, 20 to 50 by 5, 60 to 100 by 20;
  do i = 1, 3, 7, 10 to 20 by 2, 50 to 85;
  do i = 1, 3, 7, 6 to 18 by 2, 12, 80 to 85;
```

In other words, any number of individual values or ranges (with or without specified non-unity increments) can be combined, separated by commas. As the last example above illustrates, there is no requirement for the values to occur in numerical order; they can go 'backwards and forwards' and particular values can, if required, occur more than once.

Index variables used in iterative DO loops (e.g. I above) are not automatically DROPped, and therefore should be explicitly DROPped if not required.

IMPLICIT UNCONDITIONAL LOOP CONTROL

One very specific type of looping is that which occurs through all the elements of an implicitly-dimensioned array by utilising the DO OVER statement. For example:

```sas
  data one;
    array mine v1-v4;
    set test;
    do over mine;
      if mine<20 then mine=mine*1;
    end;
  run;
```

Again, the number of iterations of the loop is fixed, being equal to the number of elements in the array; in the code within the loop (the 'DO group'), the array name ('mine' in this case) is used to represent the current element of the array being processed.

CONDITIONAL LOOP CONTROL IN DO STATEMENT: DO WHILE & DO UNTIL

Control of looping can be achieved by use of DO WHILE and DO UNTIL statements, as in the following examples:

```sas
  data one;
    do while (v2 < 50);
      v2 = v1 * 10;
      v1 + 1;
      output;
    end;
  run;

  data one;
    do until (v2 > 40);
      v2 = v1 * 10;
      v1 + 1;
      output;
    end;
  run;
```
However, in other situations, the conditional test may not be satisfied for a very large number of iterations or, in some situations, may never be satisfied. For example:

```
data one;
do until (v = 0.12345);
v = ranuni(1453678);
output;
end;
run;
```

In order to limit the maximum number of possible iterations, one can combine an explicit specification of the range of values for an index variable with a WHILE or UNTIL clause, the latter usually being safer because it ensures that the DO loop does indeed start. For example:

```
data one;
do v = 0 to 100 until (v = 0.12345);
v = ranuni(1453678);
output;
end;
run;
```

This DO loop will clearly iterate a maximum of 100 times, terminating prior to this if the UNTIL condition is met. A similar technique can be used if one wants only to utilise certain values of a variable, for example:

```
data one;
do v = 0 to 80 by 4 until (v = 12340);
v2 = v1 * v2;
output;
end;
run;
```

This will iterate through values of v1 of 0, 4, 8 .... 80 or until the UNTIL condition is met.

**CONDITIONAL TERMINATION OF A DO LOOP FROM WITHIN THAT LOOP**

Situations so far considered have been those in which conditional decisions regarding loop termination are made on the basis of tests performed either at the top or the bottom of a DO loop. There are however, situations in which one wishes to be able to terminate a loop during the course of one of its executions. This typically occurs if one not only wants to avoid further iterations of the loop, but also wants to avoid some of the code within the DO loop (e.g. INPUT or OUTPUT statements).

This can be achieved with a conditional LEAVE statement, which results in execution of the present iteration to cease immediately and for no more iterations of the loop to occur (regardless of any other exit conditions specified by DO, DO WHILE or DO UNTIL). When the loop in nested within others, only the current loop (and any nested within it) is affected; outer loops continue as they would when the present loop terminated for any reason. For example:

```
data test;
do i = 1 to 20;
  if i * 10 > 150 then leave;
  output; /* or more complex code segment */
end;
run;
```
In a simple example like this, the same effect could obviously be achieved by making the OUTPUT statement, or whatever, conditional (or jumping over it conditionally, with a GOTO), and combining this with conditions in the DO statement - but use of LEAVE will normally be the most convenient approach in such situations.

**CONDITIONAL PREMATURE TERMINATION OF ONE ITERATION OF A DO LOOP**

A related situation arises when one wishes to abort the rest of the code in a BY group, but then resume the next iteration as if the present one had been completed normally. This can be achieved with a CONTINUE statement, for example:

```sas
data test;
  do i = 1 to 10;
    if i * 10 = 120 then continue;
    /* other code in here */
  end;
run;
```

Again, in very simple situations like this, the same effect could be achieved by making one or more of the DO group statements conditional (e.g. an INPUT or OUTPUT statement). However, CONTINUE can be used when there are appreciable blocks of DO group code (e.g. INPUT statements) that one wishes to avoid when the condition is met. Much the same effect can be achieved by jumping over unwanted code using GOTO statement and a label:

```sas
data test;
  do i = 1 to 20;
    if i * 10 = 120 then goto jump;
    /* other code in here */
  jump:
  end;
run;
```

**LOOPING THROUGH CODE WITH LINK AND GOTO CONSTRUCTS**

LINK and GOTO statements both result in program execution jumping to a point, specified by a label, within the same DATA step. Execution then continues until a RETURN statement is encountered or the bottom of the DATA step is reached. If an explicit RETURN statement is encountered, execution then returns to the top of the DATA step (following GOTO) or to the statement following the LINK statement.

The use of GOTO to jump over an unwanted segment of code has already been discussed. LINK may be used to repeatedly execute the same segment of code, as a 'subroutine'. Where the situation permits, the built-in termination condition tests of a DO loop normally make this the more convenient approach for repetitive execution of a code segment. However, there are some situations in which LINK / RETURN can achieve things which are impossible with a DO loop - for example when a DO loop would require control in terms of more than one index variable. The DO loop approach would then require repetition of the loop, for example:

```sas
do i = 0 to 10 by 2;
  /* code here */
end;
```

```sas
do j = 2 to 8;
  /* code here */
end;
```

```sas
do k = 4 to 20 by 4;
  /* code here */
end;
```

If the block of DO group code was lengthy, and identical in all three loops, this would be a tedious approach (although there are macro methods which could be employed). However, an alternative approach, utilising both DO loops and LINK / RETURN would be:

```sas
do i = 0 to 10 by 2;
  link mycode;
end;
```

```sas
do j = 2 to 8;
  link mycode;
end;
```

```sas
do k = 4 to 20 by 4;
  link mycode;
end;
```

```sas
RETURN;
```

LINK / RETURN can also be used in situations where a DO loop would be of no value at all, for example:

```sas
i = 2; j = 5; link mycode;
i = 7; j = 23; link mycode;
i = 13; j = 47; k = 21; link mycode;
RETURN;
```

```sas
mycode: /* code here */
RETURN;
```

Such situations are uncommon, but it is worth bearing in mind that LINK can occasionally be of value for repetitive execution of code without resort to a macro. Using LINK to share code segments within different DO groups (even nested ones) is theoretically possible, but any attempt to use GOTO statements to jump between different DO loops is so potentially hazardous as to be very ill-advised.

**CONCLUSION**

Various methods of controlling behaviour of DO ... END loops have been reviewed and discussed, together with a brief review of the use of LINK / RETURN for repetitive code execution.

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John R Whittington
Mediscience Services Ltd.,
Twyford Manor,
Twyford, Buckingham MK16 4EJ, UK
Voice: +44 1296 730225
Fax: +44 1296 738983
e-mail: johnw@mag-net.co.uk
100517.3677@compuserve.com