

129-30

SAS[®] 9 Programming Enhancements

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ABSTRACT

Performance improvements are the well-publicized enhancement to SAS 9, but what else has changed that impacts your “SAS programs”? This Hands On Workshop explores many new SAS 9 features including:

- new functions that may eliminate the need for complex expressions
- changes and additions to informats and formats
- interface additions and improvements
- new Export capabilities
- procedure enhancements
- and more. . .

This workshop is beneficial for Version 8 SAS users who are getting started with SAS 9.

INTRODUCTION

The new architecture of SAS 9 enables performance improvements that are part of the “big success story” for the latest release of SAS software. The high-performance architecture enables multi-threaded processing for SAS procedures and multi-threaded access to external databases (eg: Oracle, Teradata, etc.).

There are many in-depth presentations and papers at SUGI focusing on SAS 9 enhancements including

- SAS Add-In for Microsoft Office enabling you to exploit the power of SAS analytics directly from Microsoft WORD and Microsoft EXCEL
- SAS Scalable Architecture for faster performance and improved usage of hardware resources
- Web-based user interfaces
- SAS Enterprise Guide 3.0, a powerful and flexible environment and toolset for end-to-end reporting.

However, if your daily routine focuses on using BASE SAS to manipulate information and produce reporting, your primary interest may be the additions to SAS 9 that will streamline your programming, and reduce lengthy coding and logic. This hands-on-workshop focuses on the software enhancements that can change your daily coding routine.

This Proceedings paper provides a brief synopsis of the topics that will be covered in the hands-on-workshop. The detailed hands-on-workshop presentation is available at the presentation, or from the author following SUGI 30.

INTERFACE ENHANCEMENTS

When you first access SAS 9, you will notice few changes to the windowing environment. This means that you can instead focus your energies on performance and programmatic enhancements.

A few interface enhancements include:

- additional selections in the Explorer window
- more integrated help facility
- Import / Export wizard support of
 - The latest versions of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets
 - Identification of a specific sheet to import from or export to
 - Ability to export to multiple sheets.

FORMATS AND INFORMATS

You can improve the readability of your programs by using longer format and informat names. Character format and informat names can be a maximum of 31 characters. The maximum length for numeric format and informat names is now 32.

COMPATIBILITY WITH PREVIOUS SOFTWARE VERSIONS

If you require access to your Version 9 SAS data sets from Version 8, you should avoid using the longer format and informat names. In many situations, Version 8 can read Version 9 SAS data sets that use 8 byte or shorter format and informat names. For details on compatibility of SAS files across versions, see the Migration section of this paper.

FUNCTIONS

Prior to SAS 9, you probably used complex sequences of functions or steps to accomplish standard tasks. When you concatenated 2 character strings, you likely had to left justify, trim, and include an extra blank to get the proper result. If you needed to determine the *second highest value* in a list of variables for each observation, you likely used quite a few comparative statements or maybe even used a PROC.

More than 60 analytic and data manipulation functions were added to SAS 9. Many functions were added to reduce code complexity. Additionally, the logic behind some functions was revised to improve performance (LENGTH and TRIM functions).

REDUCE CODE COMPLEXITY

Several character functions were added to reduce the complexity of common tasks. For example, the CATX function provides a straightforward solution to joining 2 strings so the result removes leading and trailing blanks and includes a designated character as a separator.

Version 8 Solution:

```
Combine = trim(left(Char1)) || ' ' || left(Char2);
```

Version 9 Solution:

```
Combine = CATX(' ', Char1, Char2);
```

If you used repetitive INDEX and SUBSTR functions to determine how many times a “word” occurs in a character string, that task can be accomplished more easily in Version 9. The COUNT function determines the number of times *argument 2* occurs in *argument 1*.

SUBSTR has always been an effective function for extracting (or replacing) a portion of a character string. Two variations of SUBSTR are available in SAS 9:

CHAR - to extract a single character from a text string

```
JustOne = CHAR(String , 5);
```

FIRST – to grab just the first character from a text string

```
Initial = FIRST(name);
```

If you need to strip both leading and trailing blanks from a string, you can skip using the LEFT and TRIM functions and just use the new STRIP function.

COMPUTING STATISTICS OR QUANTITIES

If you work frequently with Medians or Percentiles, you can now obtain those quantities in the DATA step. The MEDIAN function determines the median of non-missing values. The PCTL function accepts a percentage for *argument 1* to specify the percentile of interest. It then computes that percentile for the list of values.

If you need to find the *second largest* value in a list of values, or perhaps the *third smallest* value, the LARGEST and SMALLEST functions are available. In addition to supplying a list of values, you supply *which* placement you are looking for.

```
ThirdLargest = LARGEST(3 , a, b, c, d, e, f);
```

CREATING MACRO VARIABLES

Users of CALL SYMPUT commonly include LEFT, TRIM and PUT functions to make sure that the macro variable value is constructed properly.

```
call symput( 'Max' , trim(left(put(maxValue , 8.))) );
```

The SAS 9 CALL SYMPUTX handles left justification, trimming, and also character conversion.

```
call symputx( 'Max' , maxValue);
```

DATA STEP ENHANCEMENTS

Several DATA step enhancements may reduce your coding and enhance your results.

LOG MESSAGING

If you use the log for custom debugging or messaging, you may find the Version 9 PUTLOG statement useful. PUTLOG always writes to the LOG regardless of the current FILE destination. Additionally, if the message begins with "ERROR:", "WARNING:", or "NOTE" then the message will be appropriately colored in the LOG.

USING AN IN OPERATOR

The introduction of the IN operator many versions ago reduced the need for extensive IF statement comparisons. Now, the flexibility of the IN operator has been further enhanced to reduce manual input. Integer ranges can be specified with an IN operator:

```
if code in (3 7:11 15 19:25) then put 'Found';
```

ANOTHER ADDITION WORTH EXPLORING

Beyond the scope of this paper, two additional enhancements well worth exploring include:

- PERL regular expressions for fast search, extract, and replace
- Hash tables for searching a collection of values on a key and for sorting values in the DATA step.

See support.sas.com for excellent explanations and examples.

MACRO ENHANCEMENTS

If you have become accustomed to the IN operator, you may have noticed its absence from the macro language. SAS 9 has implemented the IN mnemonic operator, similar in functionality to the DATA step IN operator. The macro implementation of the IN operator does not use parentheses for the right hand operand. To specify the delimiter for the macro IN operator, use the MINDELIMITER system option.

Three new Macro functions assist you to assess the existence and scope of macro variables:

- %SYMEXIST determines the existence of a macro variable
- %SYMGLOBL indicates whether a macro variable is global
- %SYMLOCAL indicates whether a macro variable is local.

PROCEDURE ENHANCEMENTS

The Version 9 enhancements to BASE SAS procedures focus primarily on ODS formatting and on Multi-thread support.

ENHANCED ODS FEATURES

The following BASE procedures were enhanced with additional features usable with ODS:

- CONTENTS
- DATASETS
- CORR
- FREQ
- UNIVARIATE.

MULTI-THREADED PROCESSING

The following BASE procedures were enhanced to support multi-threaded processing. Using the NOTHEADS Procedure option can deactivate this feature.

- SORT
- SUMMARY / MEANS
- SQL
- TABULATE
- REPORT.

MIGRATION / COMPATIBILITY OF SAS FILES

To determine the compatibility of your SAS files between Version 8 and Version 9 (on the same platform), SAS has tools and assistance on the web. As of the date this paper was written, the following are some of the tools available through

<http://support.sas.com/rnd/migration/index.html>

- Compatibility calculator
- Validation tools
- Data representation / encoding determination
- PROC MIGRATE details.

If you do have to migrate your files from Version 8 to make them usable by Version 9, PROC MIGRATE is quite simple to use. The MIGRATE procedure supports most SAS file types (exceptions are well documented).

CONCLUSION

In addition to the long list of enhancements for SAS 9, there are many opportunities to improve your coding techniques using the new functions and statements added to BASE software. Removing complex coding and replacing with the more logical new functions can streamline coding. Usage of longer format and informat names improves program readability.

The list of enhancements is extremely long; this paper's focus on day-to-day programming tasks is just a start towards effective use of Version 9.

REFERENCES

The SAS website support.sas.com has extensive and excellent documentation on the new features available with SAS 9. In addition to understandable overviews of the new architecture and resulting performance enhancements, you will also find product-by-product details of all new features.

The SAS website (including the SAS Online Doc) served as the reference material for this paper.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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