Proc import sas

To start the Import Wizard, click File > Import Data. Let's import our sample information, which is in an Excel spreadsheet, as an illustration of how the Import Wizard works. A new window called the Import Wizard appears - select an import type. This first screen will ask you to select the type of data you want to import. Click Standard Data Source, and then select the program that is the source of your data from the menu drop. (The second option, specifying the file format, is not included in this guide.) In our case, the data set we want to import is an Excel file, so select Microsoft Excel Workbook. As you can see, the SAS provides you with a large selection of data types to import. After you have selected a data source, click Next. Now you need to tell the SAS where to find the file you want to import. You can type the file directory in the text box or click Browse and select a file to import. After you add the file path to the text box, click OK. The SAS then asks you which sheet in the file you want to import. In this example, we select Sheet 1 because our data appears on sheet 1 in the Excel file. Then click Options. Be sure to select the options that are correct for the data set. By default, all options are checked, and this works for our purposes. Click Next. This next step tells the SAS where you want to store the newly imported data set. The first menu pajser is a list of available libraries that you can choose from to store the newly imported SAS data set. If you want it to be temporarily stored for now, select RAD. If you've already created a library with a LIBNAME statement, you can choose one instead. The following opt-out menu, under member, requires you to specify a data set. Here you can type a name for the data set or select a data set from the list. NOTE: Selecting an existing data set from a list will over-write this data; the existing file in the library will be replaced by the file you are importing. Then click Next. The last step allows you to save statements generated by the SAS while executing the Import Wizard into the editor's file. This is recommended. This way, you have import steps maued, and you can go back and restart it or modify it later if necessary. You can type the file directory directly into the text box, or click Browse to locate the folder where you will save the program. Don't forget to name him. The last step is to click Finish. How do I know if it worked? Clicking on the finishing button was probably anticlimactic, as nothing seems to be happening. No data appears that you might see and enjoy; the editor file that you could manipulate and play with does not appear. But let's take a closer look. Remember the earlier tip to look at the log window after any statements in the SAS. Running the Import Wizard executes statements in the SAS - it's only a little behind the scenes because the wizard Statements for you – so the log window is the first place you should look. If you look in the Log window, you will see that an action has occurred: the Log window provides this statement about the battle that tells you that the data set was successfully created. If there had been an import problem, a warning or error would have occurred instead. You'll also probably want to look at your data to make sure everything looks right. You can view any of the datasets with the SAS by finding them in the

Explorer window. In the Explorer window, double-click Libraries to view the Libraries available in this session. In this case, the imported data set is in the temporary work library, and then double-click Work. Locate the data set icon and double-click it. This will open up your data for review in the SAS. Finally, we might want to look at the statements generated by Import Wizard. The Import Wizard saved the Editor file but did not open or add it to the already open Editor file. Make sure the Editor window is active, and then click > program, or click in the toolbox. Locate the directory that you told the Import Wizard to save the editor file to highlight the file, and click Open. It should look like something like the one below. PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.sample DATAFILE=C:/mydata/Sample Data.xlsx DBMS=EXCEL REPLACE; RANGE=Sheet1$; GETNAMES=YES; MIXED=YES; SCANTEXT=YES; USEDATE=YES; SCANTIME=YES; It starts with the PROC Import Statement, which triggers the import data action. Keep the first half-gallon in the third line. This is because the syntax includes several options associated with the PROC import statement: The out option tells the SAS where to put the new SAS data set it creates - in this case we told it to put a new SAS sample data set in the work library. The DATAFILE option refers to the file directory of the data set you are importing. The DBMS option tells the SAS the type of data it imports. In particular, it speaks to the SAS which engine to use to read the data (in this case, the EXCEL engine). Optional statement REPLACE says that if there is an existing data set in the SAS memory with that name, it should be rewritten. The rest of the lines are statements with further information for the SAS – you may recognize them from the list produced after clicking the Options button in import wizard. RANGE=Sheet1$ statement tells the SAS which sheet to read; in this case, a sheet called Sheet1. The dollar sign after the sheet name tells the SAS to read the entire sheet. This statement is optional; If omitted, the SAS will simply read the entire first sheet in the workbook. GETNAMES=YES instructs the SAS to use the first row of the file as variable names. MIXED controls how the SAS hits the appropriate computer for the variable. By default, the SAS looks at the first 8 rows of a column and makes educated speculation about informat is suitable for the data it encounters. This works well if the values are homogeneous, but may fail if the values are recorded inconsistently. MIXED=YES tells the SAS that if multiple formats are detected in a column, that column should instead be read as a string variable. (This ensures that the original information is not lost during the import process.) (Source: Using Note 13526: Clarification MIXED = YES in SAS 9.x SAS/ACCESS Interface for PC Files) SCANTEXT applies to columns that contain text. If SCANTEXT=DA, the SAS scans the column for the longest string and uses its length as column width. USEDATE=YES tells the SAS to highlight all date format settings in the Excel file. That is, if you added a date format to a column or variable in Excel, the SAS will read in that variable using the date format. (If you use USEDATE=NO, sas will read it as a string variable.) SCANTIME=YES tells the SAS to scan variables for time-specific formats. It is important to note that these options are specific to the DBMS=EXCEL engine used. PROC IMPORT can read in other file types, and the options may be different for these file types. If you are using a 32-bit version of the SAS, use DBMS=EXCEL in the PROC Import Statement. If you are using a 64-bit version of the SAS, use DBMS=xls or DBMS=xlsx (whichever is appropriate for the file you are importing). You can specify whether you have a 32-bit or 64-bit version of the SAS by viewing the contents of the log window the first time you open the SAS. However, be sure to run PROC CONTENT to verify that your variables are imported correctly - especially long-string variables, date variables, and time variables. If any of your variables have been misinterpreted, you may need to use an alternative method to read the data. Будут случаи, когда вы хотите импортировать определенный лист из файла excel с несколькими листами. Алатоо момо бурем иссоловато « SHEET = ». PROC IMPORT OUT= YourNewTable DATAFILE= myfolder/excelfilename.xlsx DBMS=xlsx REPLACE; SHEET=Sheet1; GETNAMES=YES; RUNNING; She's, соpерит лии имировована строка столлоов лини нет (GETNAMES = DA (лли NE). PDF - Download SAS For free Let's assume you have an Excel spreadsheet called . The data for this spreadsheet is shown below. MAKE MPG PRICE WEIGHT AMC Concord 22 2930 4099 AMC Pacer 17 3350 4749 AMC Spirit 22 2640 3799 Buick Century 20 3250 4816 Buick Electra 15 4080 7827 Using wizard imports is an easy way to import data into SAS. The Import Wizard can be found on the drop file menu. Although the import wizard is simple may be time consuming if used repeatedly. The last screen of the Import Wizard gives you the ability to save statements that the SAS uses to import data so that it can be reused. The following is an example that uses shared options and also shows that the file was imported correctly. PROC IMPORT OUT= WORK.auto1 DATAFILE= C: DBMS=xlsx REPLACE; SHEET=auto; GETNAMES=YES; RUNNING; The out= option in proc import tells the SAS what the name for the newly created SAS data file should be and where to store the data set after it is imported. Then the datafile= option tells the SAS where to find the file we want to import. The dbms= option is used to identify the type of file being imported. The replacement option will overshoo the existing file. Use the sheet=sheetname statement to specify which SAS sheet to import. By default, the SAS reads the first sheet. Keep competing that sheet names can be only 31 characters long. Getnames=that default setting and the SAS will automatically use the first row of data as variable names. If the first row of your sheet does not contain variable names, use getnames=no. Writing Excel files from the SAS It is very easy to write an Excel file using proc export to the SAS. Here is a sample program that writes SAS data called mydata to an Excel file called mydata.xlsx in the directory c:dissertation. proc export data=mydata outfile='c:disertationmydata.xlsx' dbms = xlsx replacement; running; amended on 12.10.2011.

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