SAS User File for H110IF1 Data
This file contains information and sample SAS programs to create a permanent SAS dataset for users who want to use SAS in processing the MEPS data provided in this PUF release.
There are two ways to create a permanent SAS dataset, using either the SAS transport data file (H110IF1.SSP) or the ASCII data file (H110IF1.DAT) supplied in this PUF release. Section A provides a sample SAS program for the
first alternative, which is to convert the SAS transport data file to a regular SAS dataset using the SAS PROCedure: XCOPY. Section B provides a sample SAS program for the second alternative, which is to read data from the ASCII data file using a SAS DATA step with INFILE, INPUT, and LABEL
statements. Section C explains format-related SAS statements that a user may optionally use when working with the SAS dataset. Examples of SAS programs (DATA step or PROC) are provided in all three sections, primarily for the
benefit of inexperienced users. Section D contains complete SAS statements that must be used in the programs described in Sections B and C. INCLUDED BELOW ARE NOTES APPLICABLE TO USERS OF SAS VERSION 8 OR HIGHER.

The sample SAS programs provided in Sections A and B show how to create a permanent SAS dataset from the data files provided in this PUF release. A. A Sample SAS Program for Converting the SAS Transport File to a
Permanent SAS Dataset The SAS PROCedure XCOPY will read a SAS transport file and convert the
data to regular SAS format, storing the output in a permanent SAS dataset. This permanent SAS dataset can then be used for all future processing and analyses.
Below is a sample SAS program that can be used to convert the SAS transport file to a permanent SAS dataset (in a Windows environment, with SAS V8 or higher).
LIBNAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; FILENAME IN1 'C:\MEPS\DOWNLOAD\H110IF1.SSP';
PROC XCOPY IN=IN1 OUT=PUFLIB IMPORT; RUN;
SAS transport files, SAS data files, and SAS program files each should be stored in separate locations (directory names). Storing different types of SAS files in one location can cause errors with converting or retrieving data.
Below are SAS statements to print a list of variables and a few sample records from the permanent SAS dataset:
PROC CONTENTS DATA=PUFLIB.H110IF1; TITLE 'List of Variables in MEPS H110IF1 SAS Dataset'; RUN;
PROC PRINT DATA=PUFLIB.H110IF1 (OBS=20); TITLE 'First 20 Observations in MEPS H110IF1 SAS Dataset';
RUN; The LIBNAME statement tells SAS the location (directory name) to store the permanent SAS dataset which is output by PROC YCORY. The ELLENAME statement
permanent SAS dataset which is output by PROC XCOPY. The FILENAME statement tells SAS the location (complete directory and file name) of the input SAS transport data file.
NOTES: 1) If you have an error reading a SAS data file you created, the problem may be a result of where you are storing and/or how you are retrieving the data. First check the data library for multiple releases of SAS
files (e.g., V8 or higher with file extensions of '.SAS7BDAT' and V6 with file extensions of '.SD2') stored in the same location.
a) You can avoid errors when reading these files by including the SAS release within the LIBNAME statement - e.g., LIBNAME PUFLIB V8 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; or
b) Store SAS data files with different file extensions such as .SD2 and .SAS7BDAT, in separate folders (do not co-mingle V8 and V6
files in the same folder); or
c) When importing transport files, output the SAS dataset to a different library than the one which contains the downloaded SAS transport file - e.g., LIBNAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA';
FILENAME IN1 'C:\MEPS\DOWNLOAD\Hxx.SSP'; PROC XCOPY IN=IN1 OUT=PUBLIB IMPORT; RUN;
2) The names used in the LIBNAME and FILENAME statements shown above (i.e., PUFLIB, IN1) are arbitrary; they are only temporary aliases.
3) The directory and file names used in the LIBNAME and FILENAME statements shown above are Windows syntax and may need to be modified for other operating systems such as UNIX, MAC/OS, VMS, or
OS/2. 4) H110IF1 is the internal SAS dataset name (also the PC file name,
without the extension) prior to the creation of the SAS transport data file. After running PROC XCOPY, the output SAS dataset assumes the same dataset name (or file name). Hence, in the example above, a file named H110IF1.SAS7BDAT will be created under the C:\MEPS\SASDATA directory when
PROC XCOPY runs successfully. 5) The SAS transport file H110IF1.SSP was created from a SAS V9
data file, using PROC COPY. This file has been tested for use with SAS V8 or higher. This file may work with earlier versions of SAS, although it has not been tested with those versions. Users who are
unable to use this SAS transport file should instead convert the ASCII data file H110IF1.DAT to a SAS dataset as described in Section B.
B. A Sample SAS Program for Converting the ASCII Data File to a Permanent SAS Dataset The complete SAS statements (INPUT and LABEL) included in Section D are
intended to save time for those users wishing to create a permanent SAS dataset from the H110IF1.DAT ASCII data file. These statements must be used in combination with other SAS statements to create the appropriate SAS
program, as shown below. To use the statements provided in Section D to create a SAS program, you will need an ASCII text editor. If you are using an interactive form of SAS (Windows, UNIX, OS2, etc.), use the editor provided as
part of the SAS software. Following is a sample SAS program that will convert the ASCII data file to SAS format:
LIBNAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; FILENAME IN1 'C:\MEPS\DOWNLOAD\H110IF1.DAT';
DATA PUFLIB.H110IF1; INFILE IN1 LRECL=59; INPUT; * to user: insert the complete INPUT statement that is
provided in Section D; LABEL; * to user: insert the complete LABEL statement that is provided in Section D;
RUN; Here is an explanation of the SAS statements used in the program above.
LIBNAME statement: This tells SAS the location (directory name) of the permanent SAS dataset.
FILENAME statement: This tells SAS the location of the input ASCII data file. DATA statement: This signifies the beginning of a SAS DATA step and specifies the output SAS dataset, referencing the LIBNAME entry (PUFLIB) and assigning
an internal SAS dataset name (H110IF1). In the example, after the successful completion of the DATA step, a PC file named H110IF1.SAS7BDAT would have been created in the C:\MEPS\SASDATA directory.
INFILE statement: This tells SAS the location (directory and file name) of the input ASCII data file. Also provided is the logical record length (59 bytes), with the default of RECFM=V implied when this parameter is omitted.
LRECL and RECFM are optional parameters in the INFILE statement. With regard
to these options, please note the following: the ASCII data file H110IF1.DAT contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H110IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H110IF1.DAT).
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H110IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H110IF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H110IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H110IF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables.
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H110IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H110IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H110IF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INFUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for HIIOIFI.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for HIIOIFI.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIIOIFI.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (HIIOIFI.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this:
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFMV option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for HIIOIFI.DAT). If RECFMF is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for HIIOIFI.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIIOIFI.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (HIIOIFI.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the IMPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBNAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY=PUFLIB; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LERCL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM-V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H10IF1.DAT). If RECFM-F is used, then the LRECK value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H10IF1.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM-V is automatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H10IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H10IF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBNAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY=PUFLIB; VALUE, * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D; VALUE, ; VALUE, ; VALUE, ;
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H10IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record (length (e.g., 59 for H10IF1.DAT). If RECFM=F is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record (S9 for H10IF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H10IF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBNAME PUELIB 'C:\MEES\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY=PUFLIB; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D; VALUE; RUN;
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LARCL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM=V option is used, the LARCL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H110TF1.DAT). If RECFM=V is used, then the LARCL value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for H10TF1.DAT). Note that if the RRCFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM=V is automatically used, and LARCL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H10TF1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (H10TF1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIENAME PUFLIE 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY=PUFLIB; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section D;
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SaS file, the LRECL option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SaS. If the RECPM-V option is used, the LRECL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for H101P1.DAT). If RECPM-P is used, then the LRECL value must be specified as the logical record length with the RECPM-P is used, then the CARCL value must be specified as the logical record length with the RECPM-P is used. The RECPM-P is used that if the RECPM-P is used that if the RECPM-P is used that if the RECPM option is omitted, then the default option of RECPM-V is a uncanatically used, and LRECL should be specified as the logical record (59 for H101P1.DAT). INPUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCLI data file (H101P1.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the INPUT statement. LABBEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBRAME PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY-PUFLIB; VALUE; **COUNTY OF THE SASDATA'; OPTIONS FMYSSANCI-(PUFLIB); PROC FORMAT PUFLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; OPTIONS FMYSSANCI-(PUFLIB); PROC FORM DATA-PUFLIB H110IF1; TABLES / LIST MISSING;
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-SAS file, the LERCI option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECFM-V option is used, the LERCI option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for BIOIFI.DAT). If RECFM-F is used, then the LERCI value must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for BIOIFI.DAT). If RECFM-F is used, then the LERCI value must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for BIOIFI.DAT). Note that if the RECFM option is omitted, then the default option of RECFM-V is automatically used, and LERCI should be specified as the logical record (59 for BIOIFI.DAT). INFUT statement: This specifies the input record layout, giving names and the beginning and ending column positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (HIDIFI.DAT). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the IMPUT statement. LABEL statement: This associates descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Below is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBRAME PUPLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRAMY-PUFLIS, VALUE; **RUN;* Below is an example of how to use the SAS formats defined by the PROC FORMAT PUPCHER 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; OPTIONS FREEEARGH-(PUPLIB); PROC PREQ DATA-PUPLIB 'C:\MEPS\SASDATA'; OPTIONS FREEEARGH-(PUPLIB); PROC PREQ DATA-PUPLIB B.HIGUFH;
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a PC-888 file, the LBECD option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-888. If the RRCMH-V option is used, the LBRCD option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for HIDIFI.DAT). If RRCMH-V pile used, then the LBECD value must be specified as the logical record length [HIDIFI.DAT]. If RRCMH-V is used, then the default option of RRCMH-V is automatically used, and JRCML should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIDIFI.DAT). HIDIFI.DAT). NOTE that if the RBCTN option is omitted, then the default option of RRCMH-V is automatically used, and JRCML should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIDIFI.DAT). HIDIFI.DAT). Note that if the RBCTN option is omitted, then the default option of RRCMH-V is automatically used, and JRCML should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIDIFI.DAT). HIDIFI.DATI.DATI.DATI.DATI.DATI.DATI.DATI.DAT
contains a 2-byte carriage return/line food at the end of coah record. When converting to a Pc-SAS Iff, the RECK. option should be used to appecify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-SAS. If the RECKNey Option is used, the IRECT option from the sepecified as the logical record length (e.g., 59 for MiDiFLDAT). If ARCHEV is used, then the record length (e.g., 59 for MiDiFLDAT). If ARCHEV is used, then the sepecified as the logical record (59 for MIDIFLDAT). The MIDIFLAT is used, then the option of RECKNey is automatically used, and LERCL should be specified as the logical record (59 for MIDIFLDAT). Port of the Common of RECKNey is automatically used, and LERCL should be specified as the logical record (59 for MIDIFLDAT). Port of the Common of the Co
contains a 2-byte carriage rotuny/line feed at the end of cach record. When converting to a PC-RSA file, the LREGO option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by PC-RSA. If the RECTHY of the LREGO option is used, the LREGO when must be specified as the logical RECTHY is a second length by PC-RSA. If the RECTHY length is used, the specified as the logical record length plus 2 (SI for BIOIFILEAR). Sole that if the RECTH option is consisted, then the default option of RECTHY is automatically used, and LREGO should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIUSTILLAR). LAWLY statement: This specifies the input record layour, giving names and the beginning and ending oclume positions for data itsee (shich become SAS variables) in the ASCII data file (HILOHFLOAM). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined via the LREGO statement. LARED statement: This sassoistes descriptive names with the SAS variables. RIN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.I above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-reluted SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Selow is SAS program that will accomplish this: LIBRAME DULLS 'clemeNassandam'; PROC FORMAT LIBRARY-PUPLIR; VALUE; RUH; Selow is an example of how to use the SAS formats defined by the PROC PURMAT procedure: LIBRAME PUPLIS 'clemePalasandam'; PROC PURMAT LIBRARY-PUPLIR; THIS SHAME PUPLIS 'clemePalasandam'; PROC PURMAT PUPLIS 'clemePalasandam'; PROC PURMAT PURMAN PUPLIS 'clemePalasandam'
contains a 7-byte certage return/line feed at the end of each record. When converting to a FC-SAS III, the IEEEC option should be used to specify the record length to avoid une of a infault record length by EC-SAS. If the record length to avoid une of a infault record length by EC-SAS. If the IEEEC value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for HIUFILDAY). Note that if the HECFEG option is conflicted, then the default option of RECHEV is automatically used, and IEECT should be specified as the logical record (59 for HIUFILDAY). HAUF statement: This specifies the input record length plus 2 (61 for HIUFILDAY). HAUF statement: This specifies the input record leyout, giving names and the beginning and ending oclume positions for data items (which become SAS variables) in the ASCH data file (SHOUFILDAY). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined with the INFO statement. LAMBH, utstatement: This sanocistem descriptive names with the SAS variables. RUN statement: This tells SAS to execute all commands up to this point. See Section A.1 above for Lips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Pormat-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be created. Beav is a SAG program that will accomplish this: LIMBHARE PUPLIS (CLAMBA) SABAMYA'; PROC FORMAT LIBRANY-PUPLIS; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found in Section b; VALUE; * to user: insert the complete set of VALUE statements found for an example of how to use the SAS format defined by the PROC FORMAT PUBLISH (CLAMBA) SABAMYA'; OPTIONS PHYSEARCH (PUPLIS); PROC PORMAT PUBLISH (CLAMBA) SABAMYA'; OPTIONS PHYSEARCH (PUPLIS); THIS Frequency Distributions; RUN; RUNG OF ASS AND THE SAS Statements used above. LIBRANE STATEMEN (CLAMBA) SASAMAYA'; OPTIONS PRISEARCH (THIS SAS the location (directory name) of the SAS format library. Publish of SAS SASTACAY for SAS VS on higher and SC2' for SAS VS on S
contains a 2-byte carriage return/like feed at the end of each record. When converting to a CN-SAS file, the EMECT option should be used to specify the record length to revid use of a default record length by NC-SAS. If the like the state of the state of the SAS formats designed the SAS formats designed the SAS formats designed record (SAS for HILD TABLE). HINTO TELESCOPE is automatically used, and LEMEL should be specified as the Sapislar designed record (SAS for HILD TABLE). HINTO TELESCOPE is automatically used, and LEMEL should be specified as the Sapislar dead and go clum positions for data tiese (which secone SAS variables) in the SASIT data file (HILD TABLE). Variable type (numeric or character) is also defined to the NEWI statement. LASA: statement: This table SAS to execute all cummands up to this point. SAS statement: This table SAS to execute all cummands up to this point. SAS see Section A.1 above for tips on retrieving and storing the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Format-related SAS Statements If a user wants to use formats for the SAS variables, a SAS format library must first be croated. Salou is a SAS program that will accomplish this: LIMBAMS PULLS 'CYMBURASASMANA'; PROF FORMAT LIBRARY-PULLS 'CYMBURASASMANA'; PROF FORMAT LIBRARY-PULLS 'CYMBURASASMANA'; OFTIONS PURSHARY-PULLS 'CYMBURASASMANA'; OFTIONS PURSHARY-PURLS 'CYMBURASASMANA'
contains 2 Jugas correign return/list food at the ond of each treend. More converting to a PC-SSS file. the LBSCU spice should be used to specify the MILLY option is used, the LBSCU spice should be used to specify the MILLY option is used, the LBSCU spice is should be used to specify the MILLY option is used, the LBSCU spice is used, then the MILLY option is used to the LBSCU spice is used, then the MILLY option is used. The LBSCU spice is used, then the MILLY option is used to the LBSCU spice is used, then the MILLY option is used to the LBSCU spice is used. The LBSCU spice is used, then the MILLY option is used to the MILLY option is used. The MILLY option is used to the Spice is used to the MILLY option is used. The MILLY option is used to the MILLY option is use
contains a 2-byte corrigog return/life feed at the end of each record. When converting to a Un-Cash file, the Landin option should be used to specify the record length to avoid use of a default record length by 20-505. If the record length to avoid use of a default record length by 20-505. If the record length to avoid use of a default record length by 20-505. If the record length 10-20, 50 for 9107F1.DMT. Provided length 10-20, 50 for 9107F1.DMT. INFO value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must be specified as the logical record length plus 2 (61 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must be specified the logical record length plus 2 (61 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must be specified the logical record length plus 2 (61 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must be specified the logical record length plus 2 (61 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must be specified the logic recurred layout, giving names and the beginning and endings occurs positions for data lens (which become 580 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value endings occurs positions for data lens (which become 580 for character) is also defined via the NAMU statements. INFO value is a sold of for a value of the value of the two parts of the same of the two parts of the parts of the same value of the permanent SAS data files. C. Optional Pount-related SAS Statements. INFO value must be supported by the permanent SAS (31 for 110 for 1107F1.DMT). INFO value must first be created. Salue is a SAS program that will accomplish this; INFO value in Laward-related SAS Statements. INFO value in Laward in SAS program that will accomplish this; INFO value in Laward in SAS program that will accomplish this; INFO value in Laward in SAS program that will accomplish this; INFO value in Laward in SAS program that will accomplish this; INFO value in Laward
montains a 2-byte narriage recurryline food at the ond of each record. When converting to a PC-DAT CLE, the MEDIC outlook about on used to specify the SECTIAN Option is used, the MEDIC outlook must be specified as the logical record longsh (e.g., 5) for all Intelligency in the MEDIC outlook must be specified as the logical record longsh (e.g., 5) for all Intelligency in a dather is used, then the INCL Value must be specified as the logical record length pips ? (6) for Uliality and whether it is the AURIN spirols in exatted, then the default EMECH selected (5) for Ulialities; Deplical record (5) for Ulialities; EMECH selected (5) for Ulialities; Deplical record (5) for Ulialities; EMECH selected (5) for Ulialities; Deplical record (5) for Ulialities; EMECH selected (5) for Ulialities; Deplical record (5) for Ulialities; EMECH selected (5) for Ulialities the Limit selected (5) for Emerical (5) for Emer
contains a 2-bre carriage retainfiles feed at the end of each record, when converting to a velocid file, when though the water to specify the converting to a velocid file, when the should be water to specify the RECORNY contion is used, the LECKL option must be specified as the logical record length (e.g., 50 for MINISTINIES). IT RECORNS is used, then the velocid record is not the provided of the terms of the provided of the terms of the provided of the terms of the velocidate of velocidate of the velocidate of velocidate of the veloci
contains a 2-byte bearings internalize feed at the end of each record, when converted to a Po-Dai file; the inclusion bearing the specify the account count of the specify the account count of the specify of the inclusion and the specified as the logical record levels (e.g., 3) for unitarian, and the specified as the logical record invent of the specified as the logical record invent of the specified as the logical record invent of the specified as the logical record (in the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the logical record (3) for unitarian; and the specified as the specifi
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VALUE EVENTYPE

1 = '1 MVIS'
2 = '2 OPAT'
3 = '3 EROM'
4 = '4 STAZ'
5 = '5 DVIS'
6 = '6 OMED'
7 = '7 HVIS'
8 = '8 PMED'

VALUE \$EVNTIDX

VALUE PANEL

'0' < - HIGH = 'VALID ID'

11 = '11 PANEL 11' 12 = '12 PANEL 12'