

SAS Date Processing basics

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Presentation Overview

- **What is, when to use SAS date etc.**
- **Examples**
- **Summary**

How does SAS handle dates ?

- **January 1 1960**
- **Require use of informats/formats/
date constants**
- **Year 1582 to 20,000 (Do we care ?)**

Ways to obtain a SAS date ?

- **Use date informats**
 - with input statement
 - With input function
- **Use MDY function**
 - E.g. `birthday = mdy(12,31,1965)`
- **Use date constants**
 - `Birthday = '12dec1965'd`

When to use SAS dates ?

- **Need to calculate days and time span in hours/minutes/seconds**
- **Requires date input and flexibility of various reporting date formats**

Age examples

- **Age = today () – birthday;**
- **Age contains difference in number of days only not a printable date**
- **Age_years = age/365.25;**
- **Age_years = int(ageyears); vs.**
- **Age_years = year(today()) - birthday**

Matching examples

- **Hosp is the master file**
- **Trans has updates for hosp**
- **Hosp_new is the new master file**
- **Which example work ?**

Oracle date example

- **Connect to Ministry Health oracle db
dss9d schema dadd**
- **Dadd – Discharge Abstract Database
(development schema)**
- **Use Datepart and Timepart functions**

Summary - True/False questions

- `date = put(0,yymmdd10.)` gives a sas date value of 1960-01-01
- Format `yymmdd11.` gives e.g. 2006-05-31
- `'08june2005'D` is a valid sas date constant
- Informat `yymmdd11.` read e.g. 2006-02-15
- If `add_dt = '2006-05-02'` can be used to sas date value in a data step
- Sas time values stored as seconds since 1960 January 1
- Sas datetime values are seconds since mid-night