

Sylvain Tremblay (Cont')

Family: I have been married for eight years to my beautiful wife Nathalie. We have a six-year-old daughter, Ariane, and a four-year-old son, Guillaume.

Pets: We are the proud owners of Chatouille, a tabby cat bent on eating every bird in the neighborhood.

Sports/Hobbies: I play badminton and practice iaido, the ancient Japanese martial art of drawing and cutting in one move with the katana, the Japanese sword.

Favorite Foods: Vietnamese cuisine, especially the “Tonkinoise” soup.

What your ideal weekend would be: Bass fishing on an Outaouais lake.

If I could be anything at all (besides a SAS programmer), I would be living in southern France on a wine estate, refining my products and enjoying life as it should be.

When I’m not programming in SAS, I like to attend an Alouettes game in Montreal at McGill Stadium and witness the destruction of the other CFL team.

One thing every SAS programmer or statistician should know:

With SAS^{®9}, you can now conduct power and sample size analysis. This enables you to optimize the resource usage and design of a study, improving chances of conclusive results with maximum efficiency. The POWER procedure performs prospective power and sample size analyses for a variety of goals, such as:

- Determining the sample size required to get a significant result with adequate probability (power).
- Characterizing the power of a study to detect a meaningful effect.
- Conducting what-if analyses to assess sensitivity of the power or required sample size to other factors.

A variety of statistical analyses are covered:

- Tests for means.
- Equivalence tests for means.
- Confidence intervals for means.
- Tests of binomial proportions.
- Multiple regression.
- Tests of correlation and partial correlation.
- One-way analysis of variance.
- Rank tests for comparing two survival curves.

Here is the basic syntax:

```
PROC POWER;  
    ANALYSIS_STATEMENT <options>;  
    PLOT< plot-options > < / graph-options >;  
RUN;
```

For more information about power and sample size analysis, see Chapter 57, "[The POWER Procedure](#)" in *SAS/STAT User's Guide*. For more complex linear models, see Chapter 34, "[The GLMPOWER Procedure](#)".