

WELCOME to





Welcome

Christmas QUEST



Agenda

- **Welcome and Tips & Techniques**
- **Useful Resources – Where to find What?**
 - *Michelle Homes, Consultant, TekEds.com*
- **Break**
- **SAS Jeopardy**
 - *hosted by Christy Hopley & Simone Clapham*
- **Wrap up**
- **Networking**



Tip 1 - Question

Is there a SAS function that can easily determine:

"First Saturday in current Month" or

"Last Sunday in current Month"? etc



Tip 1 - Answer

In SAS 9.2 you can use the **NWKDOM** Function

It returns the date for the nth occurrence of a weekday for the specified month and year.

"First Saturday in current Month" –
NWKDOM(1,6,4,12,2008)

"Last Sunday in current Month" –
NWKDOM(5,1,4,12,2008)

<http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/lrdict/59540/HTML/default/a003060824.htm>



Tip 2 - Question

How do you get rid of the procedure title, such as “The FREQ Procedure” title in SAS output?

(when using the Output Delivery System (ODS) in code or within Enterprise Guide)



Tip 2 – Answer (a)

In Code:

```
ODS NOPROCTITLE; *to deactivate;  
ODS PROCTITLE;    *to activate;
```

<http://support.sas.com/kb/22/991.html>

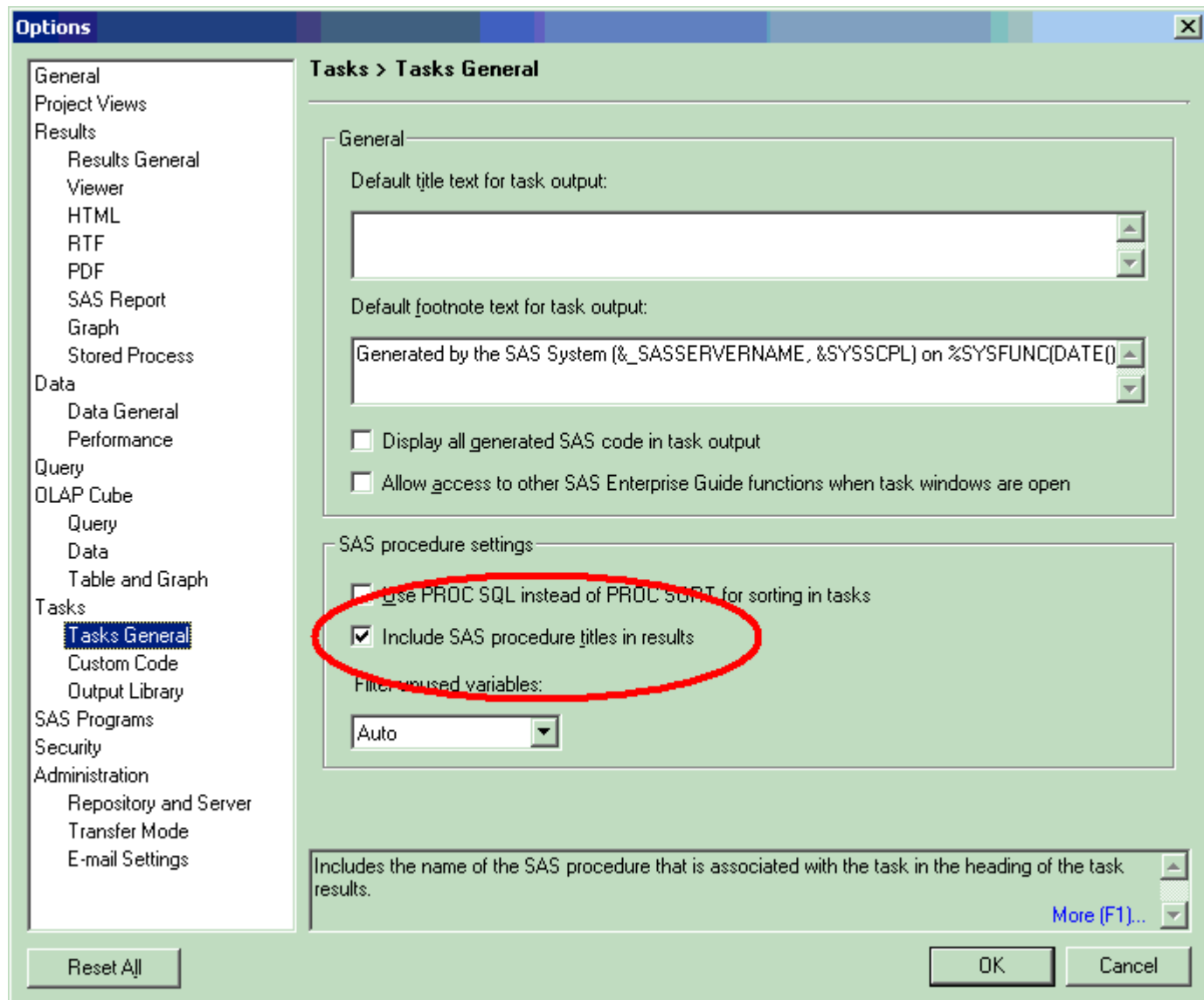


Tip 2 – Answer (b)

In Enterprise Guide:

- Select Tools -> Options... menu
- In the Selection Pane, select Tasks General
- Uncheck the default SAS procedure setting, “Include SAS procedure titles in results”

Tip 2 – Answer (b)



Tip 3 - Question

How can one subset observations to exclude those which have missing values for all variables?

```
data test;
length var1 $2 yyw 8 var2 8 zzt $1 yy3 8 tt4 $8;
input var1 yyw var2 zzt yy3 tt4;
cards;
1 2 3 4 5 6
3 . . . . .
. . . . .
3 . 1 m . x
. 2 . . . .
;
run;
```

The result should exclude the third observation.



Tip 3 - Answer

In SAS 9.2 – use CMISS function – counts the number of missing arguments.

```
data subset;
  set test;
  array nn[*] _numeric_;
  array cc[*] _character_;
  if cmiss(of _all_) < dim(nn) + dim(cc);
run;
```

Comment: It ought to be simpler. If there were a CN function (analogous to N as CMISS is to NMISS), the solution would be

```
data subset;
  set test;
  if cn(of _all_);
run;
```



Tip 3 – Answer

The NMISS function returns the number of missing values, whereas the N function returns the number of nonmissing values.

NMISS requires numeric values, whereas CMISS works with both numeric and character values. NMISS works with multiple numeric values, whereas MISSING function works with only one value that can be either numeric or character and returns a 0 or 1.



Tip 4 - Question

Is there a way I can easily get a report of the users and groups that are defined in a metadata repository?



Tip 4 - Answer

Use the SAS Metadata DATA Step Functions

(found in the *SAS Open Metadata Interface: Reference*)

<http://support.sas.com/onlinedoc/913/getDoc/en/omaref.hlp/functionsoverview.htm>

A Sample Example can be found at

<http://support.sas.com/kb/30/682.html>

...uses metadata_getattr, metadata_getnobj, metadata_getnasn functions and proc report.



Tip 4 - Answer

<u>User Name</u>	<u>Group</u>
SAS Administrator	No groups
SAS Demo User	Oracle Group Portal Demos User Group 1
SAS Guest	No groups
SAS Trusted User	SAS General Servers SAS System Services
SAS Web Administrator	Portal Admins SAS System Services



Tip 5 - Question

What facilities does SAS have for Power and Sample Size computations?



Tip 5 - Answer

SAS 9.1 brought power and sample size computations to the SAS System through POWER and GLMPOWER procedures, which perform prospective power and sample size computations, and PSS, a web application that provides an interface to these computations.

The POWER procedure covers a variety of statistical analyses, while the GLMPOWER procedure focuses on power analysis for the linear model. The PSS Application is a point-and-click interface to common power and sample size tasks. It provides multiple input parameter options, stores results in a project format, displays power curves, and produce appropriate narratives for the results. Both the procedures and the PSS Application are included with SAS/STAT software.

<http://support.sas.com/rnd/app/da/new/PSS.html>



Tip 5 - Answer

In SAS 9.2 SAS Power and Sample Size application (PSS) is a desktop application that provides easy access to power analysis and sample size determination techniques.

http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/59654/HTML/default/statug_clientpss_sect002.htm

Tip 5 - Answer

The screenshot displays the SAS Power and Sample Size software interface. The main window is titled "Experimental blood pressure drug with two groups". The analysis type is "Two-sample t test". The project name is "Experimental blood pressure drug with two groups". The "Solve For" tab is selected, and the "Means" sub-tab is active. The "Select a form" dropdown is set to "Group means". The "Enter one or more rows of group means" section contains a table with two columns: "Group 1" and "Group 2". The first row of the table has the values 132 and 120. Below the table are "Rows" controls with a plus sign and a minus sign. At the bottom of the window are "Help" and "Calculate" buttons.

Project: Experimental blood pressure drug with two groups

Properties

Solve For: Alpha, Means, Distribution: Standard Deviation, Hypothesis: Sample Size, Test: Results

Select a form: Group means

Enter one or more rows of group means

Group 1	Group 2
132	120

Rows: [Add] [Remove]

Help Calculate

http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/59654/HTML/default/clientpss_toc.htm