



[Frequently Asked Questions]

Introduction to SAS

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| Subject: | Business Economics |
| Course: | B. A. (Hons.), 5 th |
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| Paper No. & Title: | Paper – 502 Computational Techniques for Management |
| Unit No. & Title: | Unit – 3 Econometric Problem Solving |
| Lecture No. & Title: | Lecture – 2 Introduction to SAS |

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. How many data types are there in SAS?

A1. Character, Numeric

Q2. How to limit decimal places for variable using PROC MEANS?

A2. By using MAXDEC= option

Q3. What is the difference between PROC MEANS and PROC Summary?

A3. The difference between the two procedures is that PROC MEANS produces a report by default. By contrast, to produce a report in PROC SUMMARY, you must include a PRINT option in the PROC SUMMARY statement.

Q4. How to specify variables to be processed by the FREQ procedure?

A4. By using TABLES Statement

Q5. Purpose of double trailing @@ in Input Statement?

A5. The double trailing sign (@@) tells SAS rather than advancing to a new record, hold the current input record for the execution of the next INPUT statement.

Q6. How to include or exclude specific variables in a data set?

A6. Using DROP, KEEP Statements and Data set Options

Q7. What are the default statistics that PROC MEANS produce?

A7. It produces the default statistics of MIN, MAX, MEAN and STD DEV.

Q8. What is Program Data Vector (PDV)?

A8. PDV is a logical area in the memory. PDV is created followed by the creation of input buffer. SAS builds dataset in the PDV area of memory

Q9. How to convert a numeric variable to a character variable?

A9. By creating a differently-named variable using the PUT function

Q10. How to convert a character variable to a numeric variable?

A10. By creating a differently-named variable using the INPUT function