I hope the summer has treated you and your family well. While the whole nation is watching the debate on the debt ceiling, we can spend a little time to talk about our summer event.

Our upcoming August meeting will have two speakers. Eric Gebhart from SAS Institute will give a workshop on ODS ExcelXP tagset in the afternoon and a featured talk on ODS HTML tagset with some fancy features such as scrolling, paneling, and floating table of contents. Eric is a frequent SAS speaker and one of the original and key developers of SAS ODS. This will be a great opportunity for our members to ask him questions about ODS in person. The short talk will be presented by Chii-Dean (Joey) Lin from the Mathematics and Statistics Department at San Diego State University (SDSU). Joey’s presentation will cover multivariate analysis of variance using PROC GLM. Both speakers have presented at SANDS meetings multiple times and are well liked by SANDS members. I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

The Western Users of SAS Software (WUSS) annual conference will be held in San Francisco in October. I encourage our SANDS members to participate in this educational, training, and networking opportunity.

We have set up a group for SANDS on LinkedIn at http://www.linkedin.com/groups?mostPopular=&gid=3147475. You can sign in to become a member of the group, and share the information on SAS with our local community.

I would like to take this chance to thank our sponsors for this meeting: SAS Institute, Experis (formerly Comsys), and Pfizer. SANDS meetings are held with no cost to our members because of their generous sponsorship. If your company or other companies would like to sponsor future SANDS meetings or advertise in our quarterly newsletters, please let us know.

We had a SANDS Executive Committee meeting in May. The EC members shared with the team some ideas and plans for SANDS meetings. We have a hard-working team behind the scenes to make the SANDS meetings the best they can be. I would like to personally thank all of the EC members for their wonderful work.

See you on August 24th!
— Wei Cheng
Workshop

ODS ExcelXP: Tag Attr Is It! Using and Understanding the TAGATTR= Style Attribute with the ExcelXP Tagset

Eric Gebhart, SAS Institute Inc.

Abstract

The ODS ExcelXP tagset has many options to change its behavior. Many are set with the options in the ODS statement. There are others that must be set through the style. Most of these are set in the TAGATTR= style attribute, an unused, leftover attribute from SAS® Release 7.01. This paper will show how to use the TAGATTR= style attribute to control the ExcelXP tagset in order to change the type, format, formula rotation, hiding, merging, and wrapping of cells, rows, and columns. This paper will also go behind the scenes to show how the tagset handles these settings and manages the problems presented by the XML that the tagset must create.

Biography

Eric Gebhart is a software developer at SAS, focusing on ODS. Eric has been a UNIX programmer since 1981. He joined SAS in 1995 and has been working on ODS ever since. His first task was the creation of the ODS HTML destination. He is also the author of the original style templates as well as the original version of the RTF destination. Most recently Eric created ODS Markup and the tagset template language that it relies upon. Working on tagsets to refine and create new ODS destinations now consumes much of his work life.

Featured Presentation

ODS HTML Evolution: HTML that Scrolls, Panels, Floats, Reads, and Integrates

Eric Gebhart, SAS Institute Inc.

Abstract

The ODS HTML destination has been around a long time and has gone through a number of changes. There are numerous flavors of HTML that can be generated using from tagsets available, but it can be frustrating when you want the features of two or more different tagsets. There are HTML tagsets with scrolling, paneling, and floating tables of contents, There are Web site-enabled tagsets that allow the insertion of JavaScript. There are even a few options that can control Section 508 compliance. This paper will show an HTML tagset that combines these many features into one tagset and then illustrates how to use it.

Second Presentation

Planned Contrasts and Post Hoc Tests in MANOVA Made Easy

Chii-Dean (Joey) Lin, San Diego State University

Abstract

Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) is a multivariate version of analysis of variance (ANOVA). While an ANOVA is considered to test if there is a treatment effect for a normally distributed response variable, the MANOVA is introduced when there are more than one response variables. Longitudinal data are typical examples that can be analyzed using MANOVA. In this paper, we introduce how one can write corresponding SAS® codes for post hoc tests using PROC GLM. This is done by specifying any hypothesis tests into a form of LBM = 0, where L and M are matrices that will be used for CONTRAST and MANOVA statements in PROC GLM and B is a parameter matrix. Examples of post hoc tests and contrasts are used to demonstrate how to find L and M and how the CONTRAST and MANOVA statements are written.

Biography

Chii-Dean (Joey) Lin is an Associate Professor in the Mathematics and Statistics Department at San Diego State University (SDSU). He is also the Director of the Statistical Consulting Center at SDSU. Lin has been a SAS user for more than 15 years and has taught introductory SAS courses for a couple of years.

Stump the Programmer

#57 - Split= Trouble

Art Carpenter, CA Occidental Consultants

A SAS programmer, unfamiliar with the SAS macro language, has chosen to use the percent sign (%) as a split character in a PROC REPORT STEP. The percent sign is used three times in this step, a report is generated, and the step executes without “errors”. What works and what does not work? Are there any ‘Warnings’ or ‘Notes’ written to the LOG (if so, for what)?

```sas
ods pdf file='c:\temp\stump57.pdf';
proc report data=sashelp.class nowd split="%"
  column name age sex;
  define name / display "Name on%Left";
  define age / display;
  define sex / display "Subject%Gender";
run;
ods pdf close;
```

This problem was suggested by Justina Flavin (and inadvertently by one of her students).
Tips for Using a Data Warehouse

Curtis Smith, Defense Contract Audit Agency

In our last episode we explored the efficiencies we can achieve when subsetting a SAS data set using a WHERE statement rather than an IF statement. This time, we will discuss how to do a very basic task with our data warehouse: merging the contents of two or more SAS data sets based on a common variable.

Thinking back on our data warehouse model, we have various data sets containing financial data with separate data sets for each company segment and each year. Our task today is to merge the data for two years into a single new data set and create a variable containing the calculated difference between the amounts.

We will use a DATA step to merge two indexed and summarized data sets (alternatively, we could sort our data sets). Let's look at some code (we programmers like this part) for our DATA step to merge two files and compute the amount difference.

```sas
data work.trend;
merge mylib1.wip (in=a keep=account amount rename=(amount=amount1)) mylib2.wip (in=b keep=account amount rename=(amount=amount2));
by account;
if a and b;
delta=amount2-amount1;
run;
```

Each like data set in our data warehouse will have the same structure. That is, the amount variable in the work-in-process data set for each company segment for each year will be named the same. In our example, the dollar amount variable is called "AMOUNT" and the account variable is called "ACCOUNT." These common data set and variable names create a problem. We cannot merge data sets with the same named variables, except for the key variable. Resolving this problem can be accomplished by keeping only the variables we need and renaming the variables other than the key variables to create unique names. In the code above, we have used the KEEP= data set option to retain only the ACCOUNT and AMOUNT variables. The ACCOUNT variable is the key for the merge. Because we cannot have two amount variables in our new data sets called "AMOUNT," we need to rename the AMOUNT variable from each input data set. We do this using the RENAME= data set option. As the result, the DATA step will have three variables to work with: ACCOUNT, AMOUNT1, and AMOUNT2.

We use the MERGE statement to merge the two input data sets and use the BY statement to designate the ACCOUNT variable as the key variable for the merge. Remember, we need both input data sets to be either sorted or indexed on the BY variable, and typically we want the input data sets to be summarized on the key variable (although not required). We then use a simple assignment statement to create the new variable DELTA to be equal to the mathematical difference between the two AMOUNT variables.

In the code, we have designated the data sets as A and B using the IN= data set option. We then use an IF statement to subset the merge so SAS will output all data rows from both data sets when the two data sets match on the key variable. The SAS log for this code run looks like the following:

```
NOTE: There were 8 observations read from the data set MYLIB1.WIP.
NOTE: There were 10 observations read from the data set MYLIB2.WIP.
NOTE: The data set WORK.TRENDS has 8 observations and 4 variables.
```

Alternatively, if we wanted to get in our output data set all the rows from the larger input data set, regardless of a match with the smaller input data set, we could use an IF statement like:

```sas
if b;
```

The SAS log for this code run looks like the following:

```
NOTE: There were 8 observations read from the data set MYLIB1.WIP.
NOTE: There were 10 observations read from the data set MYLIB2.WIP.
NOTE: The data set WORK.TRENDS has 10 observations and 4 variables.
```

Thanks for reading.

Curtis Smith, IT Technical Specialist
casmith@mindspring.com

SANDS Sponsorship

We would like to thank the following companies and organizations for sponsoring our August meeting:

- SAS Institute, Inc.
- Experis (formerly Comsys)
- Pfizer (for providing our meeting room)

Pfizer has once again provided us our meeting room, while Gerard Group, Inc., is generously sponsoring our August meeting dinner and activities. It is our sponsors who make it possible for us to hold our meetings free of charge, so at the event, please do let sponsor representatives know how much you appreciate their support. If your company would like to sponsor SANDS activities, please contact the SANDS sponsorship coordinator, Ning Ding at Ning.Ding@pfizer.com.
Kirk’s Korner

Quick & Simple Tips
Kirk Paul Lafler, Software Intelligence Corporation

Saving and Restoring Startup (Initialized) System Options

Processing requirements sometimes require the saving (and restoration) of SAS System options at strategic points during a program’s execution cycle. This tip illustrates the process of saving system options with the OPTSAVE procedure and restoring them, when needed, with the OPTLOAD procedure.

Before a process starts, users should determine whether the current system options and values, assigned either at SAS system startup or after modification, require preserving for later reinitializing. If option settings require saving, then a PROC OPTSAVE can be run to save current SAS system option settings before processing and option changes occur. The next example illustrates the process of saving the startup SAS system options to a SAS data set using the OPTSAVE procedure.

The OPTSAVE procedure code saves the startup SAS system options to the user-assigned data set myoptions in the SASUSER library. If the output data set already exists with the same name, then it is automatically replaced. A partial snapshot of the saved options appears below.

SAS provides another method of saving the current SAS system option settings. In the next example, the DMOPTSAVE Display Manager command is specified (from any command line in the SAS windowing environment).

The DMOPTSAVE command saves the current SAS system option settings to the user-assigned SAS data set myoptions in the SASUSER library. As with the OPTSAVE procedure, the output data set is automatically replaced if it already exists. Note: The OUT= keyword is not specified with the DMOPTSAVE command as it is with the OPTSAVE procedure.

After all desired processing is complete; the SAS system option settings can be restored (loaded) back to their initial startup values from the “saved” option settings using the OPTLOAD procedure, as follows.

The OPTLOAD procedure restores the “saved” SAS system option settings from the user-assigned SAS data set myoptions in the SASUSER library. When run, the OPTLOAD procedure automatically replaces the current option settings with the “saved” settings created with the OPTSAVE procedure or DMOPTSAVE command.

Comments and suggestions can be sent to:

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Membership in the San Diego SAS Users Group, Inc. (SARDS) provides an opportunity for SAS users to meet and keep updated on SAS issues. Seminars and presentations allow SAS users to gain knowledge with little or no cost. It is also an opportunity for consultants and prospective employees to meet possible employers, and companies to show their SAS-related products and host a meeting. We welcome those interested in giving presentations and writing articles for the newsletter. Presently, there is no charge to attend our meetings or to receive our newsletter; small fees may be asked for some special functions or workshops.

The SANDS membership list is not given out to others and is used only to disseminate SANDS related business, such as newsletters or special announcements. Those wishing to sell their products or services have the opportunity to advertise in the newsletter at reasonable rates.

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Editor: Archie Medrano

If you have ideas or suggestions for the newsletter, please share them with us. We’d love to hear them!

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