Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS® Enterprise Guide®

Kirk Paul Lafler, Software Intelligence Corporation, Spring Valley, California Mira Shapiro, Analytic Designers, LLC, Bethesda, Maryland Ryan Paul Lafler, High School Student, Spring Valley, California

Abstract

SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®] empowers organizations, programmers, business analysts, statisticians and end-users with all the capabilities that SAS has to offer. This presentation describes the built-in wizards to perform reporting and analytical tasks, access to multi-platform enterprise data sources, the delivery of data and results to a variety of mediums and outlets, data manipulation without the need to learn complex coding constructs, and support for data management and documentation requirements. Attendees see the graphical user interface (GUI) to access tab-delimited and Excel input files; subset and summarize data; join (or merge) two tables together; flexibly export results to HTML, PDF and Excel; and visually manage projects using flowcharts and diagrams.

Introduction

SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®] (EG) provides a powerful programming platform to accomplish many tasks previously only possible using more traditional techniques found in the DATA and PROC steps. EG provides access to multi-platform enterprise data sources including SAS data sets, tab-delimited data, and Microsoft Excel files; satisfies "custom" reporting as well as complex analytical tasks; delivers data and results to a variety of mediums and outlets including HTML and Microsoft Excel; performs data manipulations without the need to learn complex coding constructs; and supports data management and documentation requirements including flowcharts and diagrams quickly and easily using the power of the built-in wizards.

Data Used In Examples

The data used in all the examples in this paper consist of a selection of movie classics, along with an actors table. The Movies tab-delimited file, SAS data set, and Microsoft Excel file consists of six columns: title, length, category, year, studio, and rating. Title, category, studio, and rating are defined as character columns with length and year being defined as numeric columns. The Movies data is illustrated below.

Tab-delimited MOVIES File

Brave Heart	177 Action Adventure	1995 Paramount Pictures	R	
Casablanca	103 Drama	1942 MGM / UA	PG	
Christmas Vacation	97 Comedy	1989 Warner Brothers	PG-13	
coming to America	116 Comedy	1988 Paramount Pictures	R	
oracula	130 Horror	1993 Columbia Tristar	R R	
Dressed to Kill	105 Drama Mysteries	1980 Filmways Pictures	R	
Forrest Gump	142 Drama	1994 Paramount Pictures	PG-13	
Ghost	127 Drama Romance	1990 Paramount Pictures	PG-13	
Jaws	125 Action Adventure	1975 Universal Studios	PG	
Jurassic Park	127 Action	1993 Universal Pictures	PG-13	
Lethal Weapon	110 Action Cops & Robber	1987 Warner Brothers	R	
Michael	106 Drama	1997 Warner Brothers	PG-13	
National Lampoon's Vacation	98 Comedy	1983 Warner Brothers	PG-13	
Poltergeist	115 Horror	1982 MGM / UA	PG	
Rocky	120 Action Adventure	1976 MGM / UA	PG	
Scarface	170 Action Cops & Robber	1983 Universal Studios	R	
Silence of the Lambs	118 Drama Suspense	1991 Orion	R	
Star Wars	124 Action Sci-Fi	1977 Lucas Film Ltd	PG	
The Hunt for Red October	135 Action Adventure	1989 Paramount Pictures	PG	
The Terminator	108 Action Sci-Fi	1984 Live Entertainment	RG	
The Wizard of Oz	101 Adventure	1939 MGM / UA	G	
Titanic	194 Drama Romance	1997 Paramount Pictures	PG-13	

MOVIES Data Set

	Title	Length	Category	Year	Studio	Rating
1	Brave Heart	177	Action Adventure	1995	Paramount Pictures	B
2	Casablanca	103	Drama	1942	MGM / UA	PG
3	Christmas Vacation	97	Comedy	1989	Warner Brothers	PG-13
4	Coming to America	116	Comedy	1988	Paramount Pictures	R
5	Dracula	130	Horror	1993	Columbia TriStar	B
6	Dressed to Kill	105	Drama Mysteries	1980	Filmways Pictures	B
7	Forrest Gump	142	Drama	1994	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
8	Ghost	127	Drama Romance	1990	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
9	Jaws	125	Action Adventure	1975	Universal Studios	PG
10	Jurassic Park	127	Action	1993	Universal Pictures	PG-13
11	Lethal Weapon	110	Action Cops & Robber	1987	Warner Brothers	B
12	Michael	106	Drama	1997	Warner Brothers	PG-13
13	National Lampoon's Vacation	98	Comedy	1983	Warner Brothers	PG-13
14	Poltergeist	115	Horror	1982	MGM / UA	PG
15	Rocky	120	Action Adventure	1976	MGM / UA	PG
16	Scarface	170	Action Cops & Robber	1983	Universal Studios	B
17	Silence of the Lambs	118	Drama Suspense	1991	Orion	B
18	Star Wars	124	Action Sci-Fi	1977	Lucas Film Ltd	PG
19	The Hunt for Red October	135	Action Adventure	1989	Paramount Pictures	PG
20	The Terminator	108	Action Sci-Fi	1984	Live Entertainment	R
21	The Wizard of Oz	101	Adventure	1939	MGM / UA	G
22	Titanic	194	Drama Romance	1997	Paramount Pictures	PG-13

MOVIES Microsoft Excel File

	A	В	C	D	E	F
1	Title	Length	Category	Year	Studio	Rating
2	Brave Heart	177	Action Adventure	1995	Paramount Pictures	R
3	Casablanca	103	Drama	1942	MGM / UA	PG
4	Christmas Vacation	97	Comedy	1989	Warner Brothers	PG-13
5	Coming to America	116	Comedy	1988	Paramount Pictures	R
6	Dracula	130	Horror	1993	Columbia TriStar	R
7	Dressed to Kill	105	Drama Mysteries	1980	Filmways Pictures	R
8	Forrest Gump	142	Drama	1994	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
9	Ghost	127	Drama Romance	1990	Paramount Pictures	PG-13
10	Jaws	125	Action Adventure	1975	Universal Studios	PG
11	Jurassic Park	127	Action	1993	Universal Pictures	PG-13
12	Lethal Weapon	110	Action Cops & Robber	1987	Warner Brothers	R
13	Michael	106	Drama	1997	Warner Brothers	PG-13
14	National Lampoon's Vacation	98	Comedy	1983	Warner Brothers	PG-13
15	Poltergeist	115	Horror	1982	MGM / UA	PG
16	Rocky	120	Action Adventure	1976	MGM / UA	PG
17	Scarface	170	Action Cops & Robber	1983	Universal Studios	R
18	Silence of the Lambs	118	Drama Suspense	1991	Orion	R
19	Star Wars	124	Action Sci-Fi	1977	Lucas Film Ltd	PG
20	The Hunt for Red October	135	Action Adventure	1989	Paramount Pictures	PG
21	The Terminator	108	Action Sci-Fi	1984	Live Entertainment	R
22	The Wizard of Oz	101	Adventure	1939	MGM / UA	G
23	Titanic	194	Drama Romance	1997	Paramount Pictures	PG-13

The data stored in the ACTORS table is illustrated below.

ACTORS Data Set

	Title	Actor_Leading	Actor_Supporting
1	Brave Heart	Mel Gibson	Sophie Marceau
2	Christmas Vacation	Chevy Chase	Beverly D'Angelo
3	Coming to America	Eddie Murphy	Arsenio Hall
4	Forrest Gump	Tom Hanks	Sally Field
5	Ghost	Patrick Swayze	Demi Moore
6	Lethal Weapon	Mel Gibson	Danny Glover
7	Michael	John Travolta	Andie MacDowell
8	National Lampoon's Vacation	Chevy Chase	Beverly D'Angelo
9	Rocky	Sylvester Stallone	Talia Shire
10	Silence of the Lambs	Anthony Hopkins	Jodie Foster
11	The Hunt for Red October	Sean Connery	Alec Baldwin
12	The Terminator	Arnold Schwarzenegge	Michael Biehn
13	Titanic	Leonardo DiCaprio	Kate Winslet

Exploring Enterprise Guide

Enterprise Guide (EG) provides users with a graphical user interface (GUI) to make programming tasks easier. Once EG is started you'll see the 'Welcome to SAS Enterprise Guide' dialog. Users can select an existing project from the list of available projects displayed under the 'Open a project' heading; New Project, New SAS Program and New Data under the 'New' heading; or request assistance under the 'Assistance' heading, as illustrated in Figure 1.

pen a pro	oject
💽 Сору	of Project - Frequencies, Sort and Compare
💽 Projec	t - Sample Data - College Students
💽 Projec	t - Sort by G RADE
🚰 More	projects
New	
🗑 New F	Project
New S	AS Program
👸 New D	Data
Assistance	
3 Tutori	al: Getting Started with SAS Enterprise Guide

Figure 1. Welcome to SAS Enterprise Guide dialog

We'll begin exploring EG's many capabilities by selecting '**New Project**'. Once a new project is initiated, EG's three main windows appear: Project Explorer, Project Designer, and Task Status, as illustrated in Figure 2.

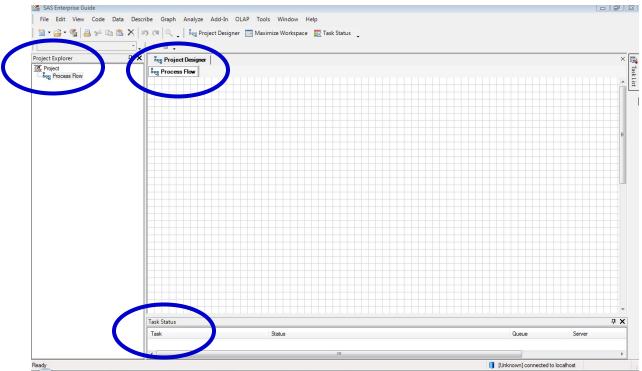


Figure 2. Enterprise Guide Main Windows

PΧ

Additional windows can be opened using the point-and-click capabilities found in EG. Once open, a tab displays at the top of the screen to enable navigation to other windows. For example, a list of available tasks can be displayed by clicking the "Task List" button located at the right of the EG main windows, as Figure 3 illustrates.

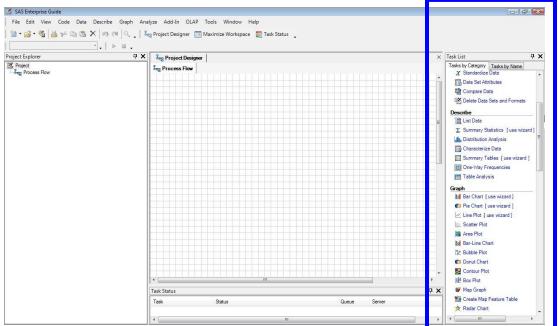


Figure 3. Available user tasks

Tasks under the 'Tasks by Category' tab are displayed within the following functional categories: Data, Describe, Graph, ANOVA, Regression, Multivariate, Survival Analysis, Capability, Control Charts, Pareto, Time Series, Model Scoring, and Tools, as illustrated in Figure 4. Tasks under the 'Tasks by Name' tab are displayed in alphabetical task name order along with each task associated SAS Procedure, as illustrated in Figure 5.

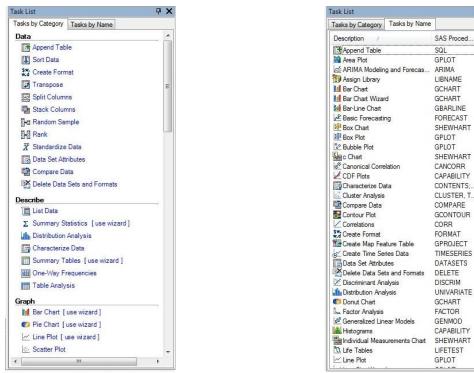


Figure 4. Task List by Category

Figure 5. Task List by Name

Accessing Multiple Data Sources

SAS EG has the ability to access a variety of remote servers, including Windows, Unix, and IBM mainframe operating systems, containing data from many types of input data sources. From text files to SAS data sets; Windows data sources including Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, Lotus, Paradox, and HTML; relational database tables including Oracle, DB2, SQL-Server, MySQL, among others; and ODBC, Microsoft Exchange folders, and OLE DB, EG is capable of adding data files to a project using View ... Server List and/or File and Import Data

Importing SAS Data

To illustrate the process of importing a SAS data set located on the authors' local computer, the 'Local Computer' icon is clicked on the **Open Data** dialog as illustrated in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Open Data dialog

The data importation process illustrated in Figure 7 demonstrates the selection of the Movies data set for import purposes, the entire data set (all rows and columns) imported and made available to EG as a SAS data set in 'read-only' mode, and finally after the successful completion of the requested task the data set is created and opened in 'read-only' mode.

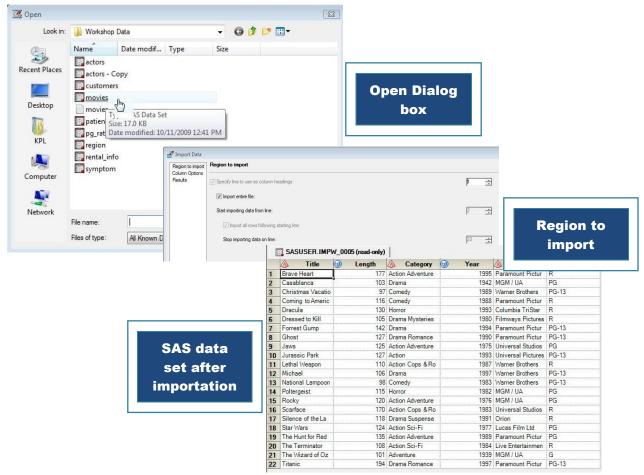


Figure 7. SAS Data Set Importation process

As an added bonus, EG provides users with a convenient way to view any, and all, SAS Log messages and task-specific EGgenerated SAS code following the completion of the requested importation task. Figure 8 and Figure 9 illustrate the available log messages and task-generated SAS code from the specific data set importation task respectively.

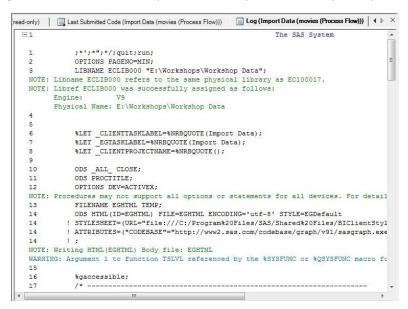


Figure 8. SAS Log results

/*		
Code generated by S.	AS Task	
Generated on: Sunda	y, November 01, 2009 at 4:	15:09 PM
By task: Import Dat	a	
Input Data: "C:\Use Server: Local	rs\KPL\AppData\Local\Temp\	EGImport\Local\moviesef874ab9-b0d1-43
		*/
<pre>% eg conditional dropd</pre>	s(SASUSER.IMPW_0005);	
= %MACRO EG ImportData;		
<pre>%LET IsMVS=FALSE;</pre>		
<pre>%LET IsMVS=FALSE; DATA _NULL_;</pre>		
DATA _NULL_;	SSCP")) = "OS" THEN	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY	SSCP")) = "OS" THEN FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION("	The state of the second st	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION("	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN	
DATA_NULL; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP;	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN	
DATA_NULL; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP;	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY. IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP; RUN;	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN T("ISMVS", "TRUE");	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY, IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP; RUN; OPTIONS DATESTYLE=MDY; DATA SASUSER.IMPW_0005	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN T("I&MVS", "TRUE"); ;	isk delimited text file from the orig
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY, IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP; RUN; OPTIONS DATESTYLE=MDY; DATA SASUSER.IMPM_OOS /* Enterprise Gude cr INFILE "C:\Users\K	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN I("IsMVS", "TRUE"); ; sates this temporary aster	isk delimited text file from the orig port\Local\moviesef874ab9-b0d1-43ab-8
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY IF GETOFTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP; RUN; OPTIONS DATESTYLE=MDY; DATA SASUSER.IMPW_0005 /* Enterprise Guide cr	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN I("IsMVS", "TRUE"); ; sates this temporary aster	
DATA _NULL_; IF TRIM(SYMGET("SY, IF GETOPTION(" CALL SYMPU STOP; RUN; OPTIONS DATESTYLE=MDY; DATA SASUSER.IMPM_OOS /* Enterprise Guide or INFILE "C:\Users\K	FILESYSTEM") = "MVS" THEN I("IsMVS", "TRUE"); ; sates this temporary aster	

Figure 9. SAS generated code

Importing Tab-delimited Files

To further illustrate the data importation process we'll look at the process of importing a tab-delimited file. As before, the specific text file is located on the authors' local computer, so the 'Local Computer' icon is clicked on the **Open Data** dialog, the Movies (with tabs) file is selected, with the entire file (all rows and columns) selected for import, and converted and opened as a SAS data set in 'read-only' mode, as illustrated in Figure 10.

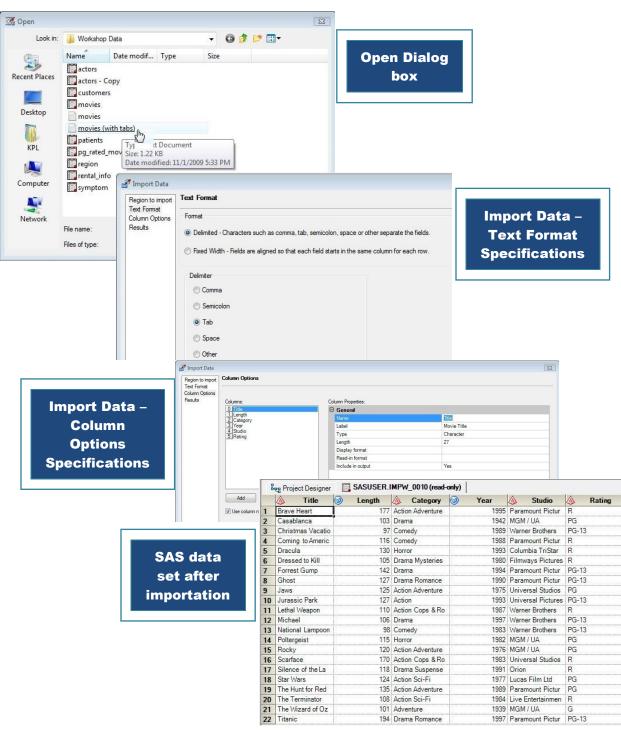


Figure 10. Tab-delimited File Importation process

Importing Microsoft Excel Files

Finally, to illustrate the flexibility and power of the data importation process, we'll look at the process of importing a Microsoft Excel file. As with the previous data importation examples, the specific Excel file is located on the authors' local computer. The Excel file, Movies, is selected; the entire file (all rows and columns) selected for import; and converted and opened as a data set in 'read-only' mode, as illustrated in Figure 11.

Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS® Enterprise Guide®, continued

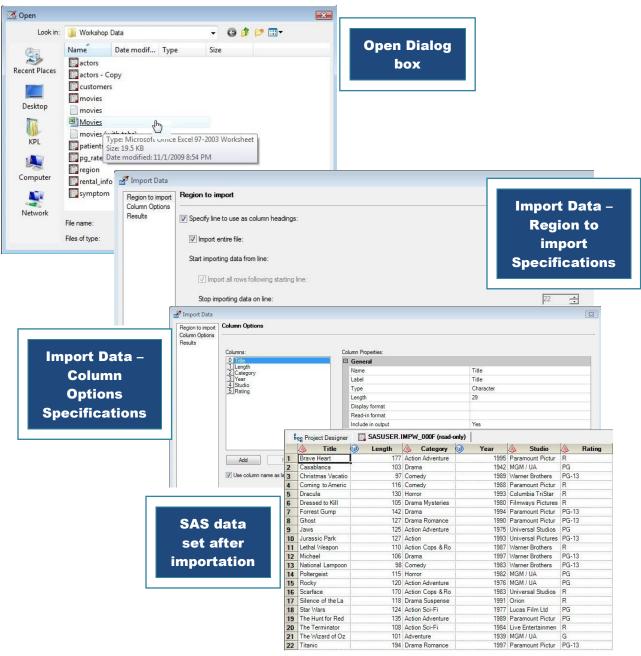


Figure 11. Excel File Importation process

Manipulating Data – No Programming Required

EG provides users with powerful point-and-click data summarization and manipulation capabilities without the need to learn formal programming language techniques. Supported features include recoding data values, sorting or rearranging the data order, producing descriptive statistics, merging (or joining) tables of data, transposing data, data concatenation, and comparing data. Due to size restrictions of this paper we'll confine our attention to illustrating the production of descriptive statistics and a match merge (or join) operation on the Movies and Actors data sets.

Producing "Quick and Dirty" Descriptive Statistics

In order to perform most types of analyses, it is necessary to fully understand your data. In addition to cleaning and organizing the data, the first stage should always include using descriptive statistics to obtain some basic measures for each variable. All of these tasks can be performed within EG by using Wizards without the use of complex programming. SAS EG Wizards provide the ability to produce "quick and dirty" descriptive statistics. The Wizard allows the user to select a task by category or name, select/verify the data source, assign variables to roles, select the desired statistics and result types, customize the output and create the report.

In the first set of steps, the Wizard guides the user through the task selection process, verifying the data source and assigning variables to roles. The Wizard guides users by providing a list of variables to assign as categorical and continuous, as illustrated in Figure 12.

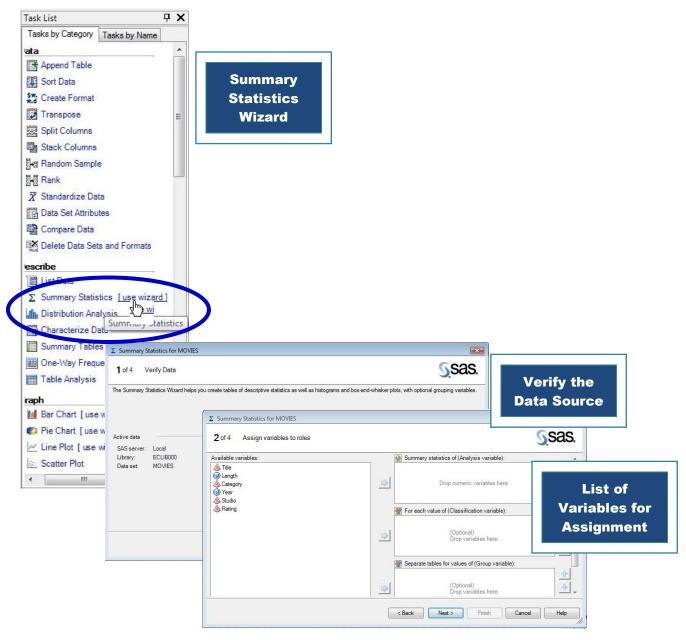


Figure 12. Process of producing "Quick and Dirty" Statistics (Part 1)

After specifying the variables and their roles, the Wizard guides the user through the selection of statistics and results. Titles and footnotes for the final report can be easily specified using the Wizard, as illustrated in Figure 13.

Σ Summary Statistics for MOVIES					8		
2 of 4 Assign variables to ro	les				<u>S</u> sas.	Mariahlas	
Available variables:			Summary statistics of (An	alysis variable):		Variables	
▲ Title		0	Length		4	after being	
Length Category					÷		
1 Year					×	Assigned to	
A Studio		1000				roles	
			For each value of (Classi	lication variable):	4		
		(real)	(Onbid	lean	*		
			Drop	onal) variables here.			
					×		
			Separate tables for values	s of (Group variable):			
		1000	Rating		<u>+</u>		
					<u>-</u>		
					\times		
					Advanced		
		< Ba	ck Next >	Finish Ca	ncel Help		
	Σ Summary Statistics for N	NOVIES				<u> </u>	
	3 of 4 Specify stati	stics and re	sults			<u>S</u> Sas.	
	Statistics: MEAN; STD; MIN;	MAX; N				Edt	
	Results:						
	V Show statistics					Specified	
	🕅 Histogram						
	Box and whisker					Statistics	
	Save statistics to data	a set				and Results	
	SAS server: Loo						
		SUSER ANSummaryS	StateMOVIES				
	Data dot. Int	, incommuny ,					
		C		< Back	Next > Fir	nish Cancel Help	
		-	Σ Summary Statistics f				
		_		tle and footnote			<u>S</u> sas.
			Analysis:	Summary Statistics Re	sults		Reset
	a a ifi a d						
	pecified		Histogram:	Summary Statistics	tograms		Reset
T	itles and			.1 55	cograma		
	ootnotes		Pau and Whisker Plat				
	ounoies		Box and Whisker Plot:	Summary Statistics Bo	k and Whisker Plots		Reset
			Footnote:				Reset
						< Back Next > Finish	Cancel Help

Figure 13. Process of producing "Quick and Dirty" Statistics (Part 2)

Finally, the Wizard runs the report with the selected options and displays the results. As with other reports and summaries created in EG, numerous options are available for embellishing and exporting results. Additional options for descriptive measures and options for complex statistical analysis are available through EG. In this example the mean, minimum, maximum and standard deviation were calculated, as illustrated in Figure 14.

	Summa	ary Statistic	cs			
	F	Results				
	The MEA	4NS Proced	lure			
	110.1101					
	R	ating=G				
	Analysis V	ariable : Le	ength			
Mean	10	Minimum	Maximum	N		
101.0000000	. a l	101.0000000	101.0000000	1		
140	Ka	ting=PG				
10	Analysis V	ariable : Le	ength			
Mean	Std Dev	Minimum				
120.3333333	10.7641380	103.000000	135.0000000	6		
·	Kati	ng=PG-13				
	Analysis V	ariable : Le				
Mean	Std Dev		1			
127.2857143	33.9004144	97.0000000	194.0000000	7		
	Rating=R					
	Analysis V	ariable : Le	ength			
Mean	Std Dev	Minimum		100 million (100 million)		
129.2500000	28.4190580	105.0000000	177.0000000	8		



Manipulating Data with Merges (or Joins)

A merge (or join) of two or more tables provides a way to bring data together horizontally. The process requires a minimum of two tables, where a column from each table is used for the purpose of connecting the tables. Connecting columns should have *"like"* values and is most successful when the joining columns have the same datatype attributes. The following task applies a match-merge process using the TITLE value in both tables as the matching column, as illustrated in Figure 15.

Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS® Enterprise Guide®, continued

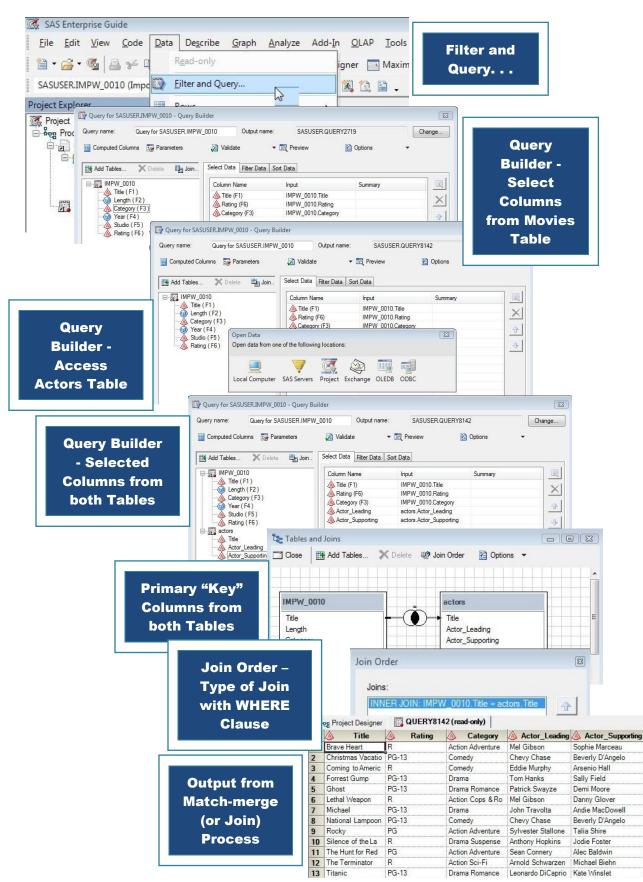


Figure 15. Match-merge process

Show Me the Results - Creating "Custom" Reports

SAS EG provides numerous point-and-click features designed for reporting and presentation. The GUI front-end is designed to be simple to use, and is what differentiates SAS from other software products. EG and its built-in capabilities offer users a unique ability to generate quick results – requiring little, if any, programming skills. In the following examples we'll see how EG can be used to export results to HTML and Microsoft Excel.

Exporting Results to HTML

With the widespread use of the Internet, EG and Output Delivery System (ODS) combine to turn tired-looking monospace output into great looking information using Hyper-text Markup Language (HTML). EG and ODS take the pain out of creating and deploying selected pieces of SAS output in HTML format by providing a level of control without the need to learn complicated coding techniques, illustrated in Figure 16. The HTML-generated output can be deployed to a server (e.g., the Web, Intranet, and Extranet), or a stand-alone workstation for easy access using a Web browser such as Internet Explorer, Firefox, or Netscape Navigator. As you explore the power of EG and ODS, you'll begin to appreciate the relative ease in delivering SAS output and data to HTML.

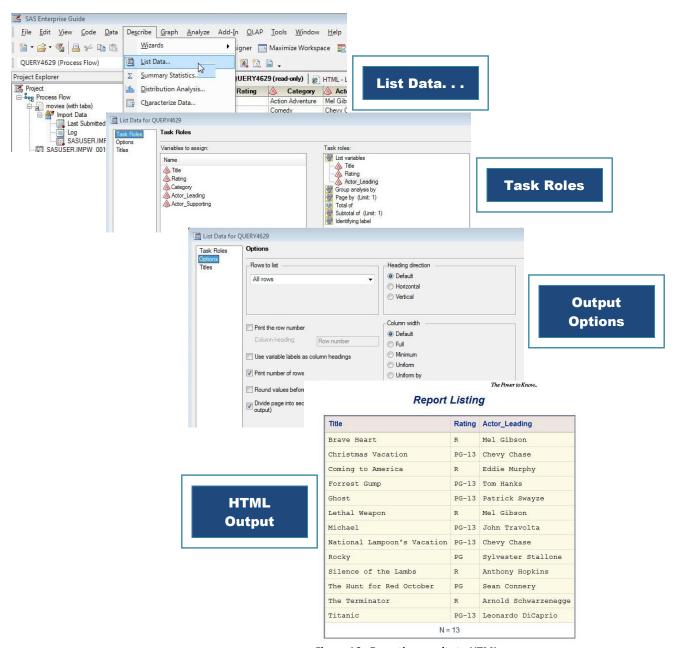


Figure 16. Exporting results to HTML

Exporting Results to Microsoft Excel

Microsoft Excel is not only one of the most widely used software products in the world; it is without a doubt an essential component in an organization's inventory of mission-critical software tools. Figure 17 illustrates the process of using EG to deliver data and results to Microsoft Excel. EG makes creating Microsoft Excel output from data and/or selected pieces of SAS output as easy as 1-2-3.

			Maximize Worksp	ace 🛛 🔤 Task Sta	atus 🗸	Senc		
	<u>Close Project</u>	a) H	TML - List Data 💧 🖤	RTF - List Data	HTM	Micro	oson	
2	Save Project Ctrl+S	ng	💩 Category	Actor_Lead	ling 💧 Act	Exc	el	
	Save Project <u>A</u> s		Action Adventure	Mel Gibson	Sophie Beverly			
1	Save Shift+Ctrl+S		Comedy Comedy	Chevy Chase Eddie Murphy	Arsenio			
	Sav <u>e</u> As		Drama	Tom Hanks	Sally Fi			
7	Import Data		Drama Romance Action Cops & Ro	Patrick Swayze Mel Gibson	Demi M Danny (
		,	Drama	John Travolta	Andie N	1		
			E-mail Recipient	Chevy Chase	Beverly			
C	Publish to Channels		E-mail Recipient as	a <u>S</u> tep in Project	t			
8	Page Setup for QUERY4629	IWI	Microsoft Word					
	Print Preview for QUERY4629		Microsoft Excel	N				
1	Print QUERY4629 Ctrl+P				В	C	D	E
ð	Proper <u>t</u> ies	1	Title		170	Category	Actor Leading	Actor Supportin
	1 Project - Tab-delimited Text File	2	Brave Heart		R	Action Adventure	Mel Gibson	Sophie Marceau
	2 Copy of Project - Frequencies, Sort and Compare	3	Christmas Vacat			Comedy	Chevy Chase	Beverly D'Angel
	3 Project - Sample Data - College Students	4	Coming to Amer			Comedy	Eddie Murphy	Arsenio Hall
	4 Project - Sort by GRADE					and the second	Tom Hanks	
	Exit	_	Forrest Gump			Drama		Sally Field
		6				Drama Romance	Patrick Swayze	Demi Moore
		7	Lethal Weapon		R	Action Cops & Robber	Mel Gibson	Danny Glover
		8	Michael		PG-13	Drama	John Travolta	Andie MacDowe
	Excel	9	National Lampo	on's Vacation	PG-13	Comedy	Chevy Chase	Beverly D'Angelo
		10	Rocky		PG	Action Adventure	Sylvester Stallone	Talia Shire
	Output	11	Silence of the La	ambs	R	Drama Suspense	Anthony Hopkins	Jodie Foster
		12	The Hunt for Re	d October	PG	Action Adventure	Sean Connery	Alec Baldwin
		13	The Terminator		R	Action Sci-Fi	Arnold Schwarzenegge	Michael Biehn
			Titanic		PG-13	Drama Romance	Leonardo DiCaprio	Kate Winslet

Figure 17. Exporting results to Microsoft Excel

Accessing Flow Diagrams and Generated Code

EG provides users with application-generated flow diagrams for visually organizing, viewing, and managing projects. These process and flow diagrams are important system and application documentation components. As illustrated in Figure 18 and 19, input and output data sources, along with "key" processes are readily available with a saved project.

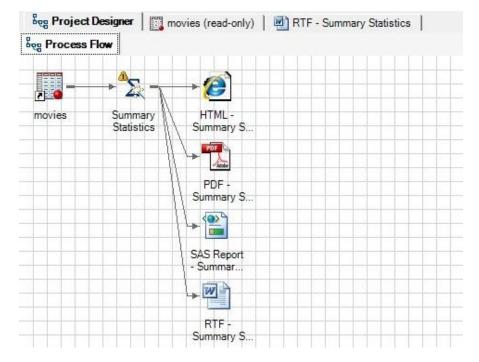


Figure 18. Project Designer – "Quick and Dirty" Statistics Process Flow diagram

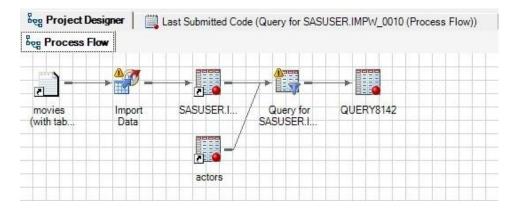


Figure 19. Project Designer – Merge (or Join) Process Flow diagram

Another wonderful feature built into EG is its ability to provide users with application-generated syntactically-correct SAS code. As Figures 20 and 21 illustrate, EG's point-and-click steps along with all user selected options for producing "quick and dirty" descriptive statistics and the match-merging (or joining) process presented earlier generated an assortment of SAS programming code including SORT, SQL, and MEANS procedure code. EG provides users with working code to help learn the many programming techniques available in the SAS System, the ability to execute the generated code without having to revisit the numerous steps provided through the GUI, as well as the actual source code for system documentation purposes.

KLET_EGCHARTWIOTH=0; KLET_EGCHARTHEIGHT=0; Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIBOOLOWOVES Server: Local -7 PROC SQL; -7 V, SASTAS_ OROPOS(WORK SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; -7 PROC SQL; -7 Root Sort -7 PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted -7 FW=22 PRINTALTYPES VARUES_D -7 MAX N NN -7 WEAN -7 <		
SVEFUNCEXISTERATION STATEMEN SUCC DEAD VIEW & demane.] SVERD.]	%macro SASTASK DROPDS(dsname):	
DHOP TABLE & Goranne; %ERD;		
SetDol SHP SSYSTUNC(EXIST(Rdoname, VEW)) STHEN SDO: DROP VEW &doname SetDol		
DROP VIEW & defname; %FN0; %FN0; %TernedSASTASK_DROPDS; KLET_ECCHARTWICH=0; %CC Gegenerated by SAS Task Code generated on Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics (nput Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES) Server: Local %ASTASK_DROPDS(WORK:SORTTempTableSorted); QUT; % RoC SORT % ASTASK_DROPDS(WORK:SORTTempTableSorted); QUT; % RoC SORT % Training; NUN; % Run the Means Procedure % Training; NUN; % Run the Means Procedure % Run the Mea		
Kened_SASTASK_DROPDS Kened_SASTASK_DROPDS KetT_EGGHARTHEIGHT=0; /* Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local */ PROC SQL SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK SORTTEmpTableSorted): QUIT. */ PROC Solt */ PROC Solt QUIT. */ PROC MANS DATA=WORK SORTTempTableSorted PROC MANS DATA=WORK SORTTempTableSorted PROC MANS DATA=WORK SORTTempTableSorted PROT YAR Length BY Tating: YAR Length BY Tating: YAR Length BY Tating: YAR Length	%IF %SYSFUNC(EXIST(&dsname, VIEW)) %THEN %DO;	
<pre>%mendSASTASK_DROPDS; %LET_EGGHARTWIDTH=T0; %LET_EGGHARTWIDTH=T0; %LET_EGGHARTWIDTH=T0; %LET_EGGHARTWIDTH=T0; %Defracted on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics input Data: ECLIBOOD.MOVIES Server: Local/ PROC SQL:/ %LASTASK_DROPDS(WORKSORTTempTableSorted): QUT; % %Tating: VADU=WORKSORTTempTableSorted BY Rating: VADU=WORKSORTTempTableSorted BY Rating: VADU=WORKSORTTempTableSorted BY Rating: VADU=WORKSORTTempTableSorted WTTEL: "Summary Statistics"; TITLE2 "Nommary Statistics"; TITL</pre>	DROP VIEW & dsname;	
KLET_EGCHARTWIDTH=0 KLET_EGCHARTHEIGHT=0 Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIBOOD.MOVIES Sever: Local Market Comparison of the several statistics PROC SOLS KASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted) OUT=WCRSCSORTEmpTableSorted W Rating; RUN; M M Run the Means Procedure TITEL "Summary Statistics"; TITE2 "Results"; PROC MANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted W Rating; RUN; M M M M M M M M M M M M M	%END;	
%LFTEGCHARTHEIGHT=0] Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Imput Data: ECLIBOO.MOVIES Server: Local 7 PROC SOL: %. SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Astrask_CLIBBOO.MOVIES Server: Local 7 PROC SOL: %. SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Contract CLIBBOO.MOVIES Server: Local * OUT-WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Rot South Rot South Kun the Means Procedure Run the Means Procedure TITLE: * Run the Means Procedure * Contraction of the Means P	%mend _SASTASK_DROPDS;	
%LFTEGCHARTHEIGHT=0] Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Imput Data: ECLIBOO.MOVIES Server: Local 7 PROC SOL: %. SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Astrask_CLIBBOO.MOVIES Server: Local 7 PROC SOL: %. SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Contract CLIBBOO.MOVIES Server: Local * OUT-WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT: * Rot South Rot South Kun the Means Procedure Run the Means Procedure TITLE: * Run the Means Procedure * Contraction of the Means P		
<pre>code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics imput Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local fwg.SASTASY_DROPDS(WORK SORTTempTableSorted); QUT: froot Sort fwg.Sastasy Sort Control (Sort (Sort (Sort Control (Sort (Sort</pre>		
Code generated by SAS Task Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIBOO.MOVIES Server: Local "The server: Local "The server: L		
Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local "7 PROC SOL & SATSAK DROPDS(WORK:SORTTempTableSorted); OUT= OUT=VORK:SORTTempTableSorted # W Rating; RUN; /*		
By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local "7 PROC SQL %, SAT73K_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; * * * * * * * * * * * * *	code generated by SAS Task	
By task: Summary Statistics Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local "7 PROC SQL %, SAT73K_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Generated on: Sunday, November 01, 2009 at 6:34:59 PM	1
Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES Server: Local		
Server: Local		
<pre>*/ PROC SQL %_SATASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUT: *</pre>	Input Data: ECLIB000.MOVIES	
PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; /*		
%_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; Sort data set ECLI8000.MOVIES DATA=ECLI8000.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) QUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; */ Run the Means Procedure TITLE; TITLE1 "Summary Statistics"; TITLE2 "Results"; FOOTNOTE; PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRIMTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MINN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ RUN; */ */ RUN; */ */ RUN; */ */ RUN; */ */ */ RUN; */ */ */ */ */ */ */ */ */ */	*/	
%_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT Sort data set ECLI8000.MOVIES DATA=ECLI8000.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) QUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted BY Rating; RUN; * * Run the Means Procedure TITE1 * Run the Means Procedure * TITE1 * * * * * * * * * * * * *	PDOC COL	
QUIT: Sort data set ECLIB000.MOVIES PROC SORT DATA=ECLIB000.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) OUT=VMK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating: RUN; * TITLE: TITLE: TITLE: Summary Statistics''; TITLE: Summary Statistics''; TITLE: PROC MEANS DATa=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW-12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STO MINN MAX N ; VAR Length: BY Rating: RUN; * MEAN STO MINN MAX N ; VAR Length: BY Rating: RUN; * MEAN STO MINN MAX N ; VAR Length: STO MINN MAX N ; MINN MAX MAX N ; MINN MAX MAX MAX MAX MAX MAX MAX MAX		
Sort data set ECLIB000.MOVIES 		
PROC SORT DATA=ECLIBOOD.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) OUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; * Run the Means Procedure */ TITLE; TITLE: */ TITLE: */ PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW-12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD; MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; * * CH data code. FM ; MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; * * CH data code. */ RUN; * * CH data code. */ RUN; * * SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; * * * SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;		
PROC SORT DATA=ECLIBOOD.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) OUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; * Run the Means Procedure */ TITLE; TITLE: * PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW-12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD; MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; * * CH data code. End of task code. */ RUN; QUIT; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; * *	/*	
PROC SORT DATA=ECLIBOOD.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) OUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; * Run the Means Procedure */ TITLE; TITLE: * PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW-12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD; MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; * * CH data code. End of task code. */ RUN; QUIT; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; * *	Sort data set ECLIB000.MOVIES	
DATA-ECLIBOOL.MOVIES(KEEP=Length Rating) OUT=WORK_SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
OUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted ; BY Rating; RUN; * Run the Means Procedure */ TITLE; TITLE; TITLE; TITLE 3'summary Statistics"; TITLE 4'summary Statistics"; TITLE 7'sresults"; FOOT MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW<12	PROC SORT	
<pre># Rating; BY Rating; RNN; *</pre>		
RUN; **	OUT=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted	
RUN; **	;	
<pre>/*</pre>		
Run the Means Procedure */ TITLE; TITLE; TITLE1 "Summary Statistics"; TITLE2 "Results"; FOOTNOTE; PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; cult; PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;		
<pre>*/ TITLE; TITLE; Summary Statistics"; TITLE2 "Results"; FOOTNOTE; PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* rational content of task code. */ RUN; QUIT; PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;</pre>		
TITLE1 "Summary Statistics"; TITLE2 "Results"; FOOTNOTE; FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* 		
TITLE2 "Results"; FOOTNOTE; PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* 	TITLE;	
FOOTNOTE; PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* 	TITLE1 "Summary Statistics";	
PROC MEANS DATA=WORK.SORTTempTableSorted FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; (*	TITLE2 "Results";	
FW=12 PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /*		
PRINTALLTYPES CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /*		
CHARTYPE VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /*		
VARDEF=DF MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /*		
MEAN STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /*		
STD MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* /* End of task code. */ RUN; QUIT; PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;		
MIN MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* End of task code. */ RUN; QUIT; PROC SQL; %_SASTASK_DROPDS(WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;	MEAN	
MAX N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* End of task code. 		
N ; VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN;		
VAR Length; BY Rating; RUN; /* End of task code. 		
BY Rating; RUN; /* End of task code. 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
RUN; /* End of task code. 		
/* End of task code. 	DT Kalling;	
/* End of task code. 	RUN:	
*/ RUN; QUIT; PROC SQL; %_ <i>SASTASK_DROPDS</i> (WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;		
RUN; QUIT; PROC SQL; %_ <i>SASTASK_DROPDS</i> (WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT;	End of task code.	
PROC SQL; %_ <i>SASTASK_DROPDS</i> (WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; 	*/	
%_ <i>SASTASK_DROPDS</i> (WORK.SORTTempTableSorted); QUIT; 	RUN; QUIT <u>;</u>	
	PROC SQL;	
TITLE; FOOTNOTE;		
	IIILE; FOUINUIE;	

Figure 20. Project Explorer – Generated Code for "Quick and Dirty" Statistics Process

Reg Project Designer DUERY8142 (read-only)	Last Submitted Code (Query for SASUSER.IMPW_0010 (Process Flow))
<pre>%_eg_conditional_dropds(SASUSER.</pre>	QUERY8142);
E PROC SQL;	
CREATE TABLE SASUSER.QUERY8142	AS SELECT IMPW_0010.Title,
IMPW_0010.Rating,	
IMPW_0010.Category,	
actors.Actor_Leading,	
actors.Actor_Supporting	
FROM SASUSER.IMPW_0010 AS IMPW_	0010
INNER JOIN EC100017.ACTORS	AS actors ON (IMPW_0010.Title = actors.Title);
QUIT;	

Figure 21. Project Explorer – Generated SQL Code for Merge (or Join) Process

Conclusion

SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®] (EG) empowers an organization's end-users with a powerful graphical user interface (GUI) environment for exploiting a multitude of data, analytical, and reporting tasks. EG provides access to multi-platform enterprise data sources including SAS data sets, tab-delimited data, and Microsoft Excel files; create "custom" report generation; deliver data and results to a variety of mediums and outlets including HTML and Microsoft Excel; produce "quick and dirty" descriptive statistics; perform data manipulations without the need to learn complex coding constructs; while supporting data management and documentation requirements by producing system flowcharts and diagrams quickly and easily using the built-in wizards.

References

- Delwiche, Lora D. and Susan J. Slaughter (2006), "Producing Summary Tables in SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2006 NorthEast SAS Users Group (NESUG) Conference.
- Fecht, Marje and Rupinder Dhillon (2013), "SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]: A Powerful Environment for Programmers, Too!," Proceedings of the 2013 SAS Global Forum (SGF) Conference.
- Hemedinger, Chris (2005), "Boost Your Programming Productivity with SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the Thirtieth SAS Users Group International (SUGI) Conference, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.
- Hettinger, Patricia (2009), "Tips for Moving SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®] on Unix," Proceedings of the 2009 SouthEast SAS Users Group (SESUG) Conference.
- Lafler, Kirk Paul; Mira Shapiro and Ryan Paul Lafler (2017), "Quick Results with SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2017 SAS Global Forum (SGF) Conference.
- Lafler, Kirk Paul and Mira Shapiro (2013), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2013 NorthEast SAS Users Group (NESUG) Conference.
- Lafler, Kirk Paul and Mira Shapiro (2013), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2013 Michigan SAS Users Group (MISUG) One-day Conference.
- Lafler, Kirk Paul and Mira Shapiro (2012), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2013 Kansas City Area SAS Users Group (KCASUG) Meeting.
- Lafler, Kirk Paul (2004), "Creating HTML Output with Output Delivery System," Proceedings of the 2004 Western Users of SAS Software (WUSS) Conference, Software Intelligence Corporation, Spring Valley, CA, USA.
- SAS[®] Software Essentials Using SAS Enterprise Guide[®] Course Notes, First Edition (2009). Software Intelligence Corporation, Spring Valley, CA, USA.
- Shapiro, Mira and Kirk Paul Lafler (2011), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2011 SAS Global Forum (SGF) Conference.
- Shapiro, Mira and Kirk Paul Lafler (2010), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2010 MidWest SAS Users Group (MWSUG) Conference.
- Shapiro, Mira and Kirk Paul Lafler (2010), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2010 Western Users of SAS Software (WUSS) Conference.
- Shapiro, Mira and Kirk Paul Lafler (2010), "Point-and-Click Programming Using SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2010 South East SAS Users Group (SESUG) Conference.

Todd, Michael (2008), "Transitioning to SAS[®] Enterprise Guide[®]," Proceedings of the 2008 NorthEast SAS Users Group (NESUG) Conference.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Alissa Ruelle and Kumaar Sreeramaiah, Hands-On Training Co-Chairs, for accepting our abstract and paper; Rob Howard, PharmaSUG 2017 Academic Chair and Ellen Brookstein, PharmaSUG 2017 Operations Chair; the PharmaSUG Executive Board, and the PharmaSUG 2017 Conference Committee for organizing and supporting a great conference!

Trademark Citations

SAS and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc. in the USA and other countries. [®] indicates USA registration. Other brand and product names are trademarks of their respective companies.

Author Bios

Kirk Paul Lafler is an entrepreneur, consultant and founder of Software Intelligence Corporation, and has been using SAS since 1979. Kirk is a SAS Certified Professional, provider of IT consulting services, professor at UC San Diego Extension and educator to SAS users around the world, mentor, and emeritus sasCommunity.org Advisory Board member. As the author of six books including Google® Search Complete (Odyssey Press. 2014) and PROC SQL: Beyond the Basics Using SAS, Second Edition (SAS Press. 2013); Kirk has written hundreds of papers and articles; been an Invited speaker and trainer at hundreds of SAS International, regional, special-interest, local, and in-house user group conferences and meetings; and is the recipient of 25 "Best" contributed paper, hands-on workshop (HOW), and poster awards.

Mira Shapiro has been a SAS user since 1979 and is currently serving as SAS User Liaison for DC-SUG, a Washington-DC SAS Users Group. She has used SAS throughout her career as a Capacity Planner, Consultant and Biostatistician. She holds a BA in Statistics / Computer Science and an MS in Public Health / Biostatistics and works on analytics and pre-sales projects across multiple industries.

Ryan Paul Lafler is a senior at Valhalla High School in El Cajon, California with interests in the implementation and use of operating systems, statistics and SAS University Edition software, and the application of security strategies and techniques. Ryan works with proprietary and open-source operating systems including SAS University Edition software; uses malware and antivirus tools and software to identify and remove malicious software (malware) issues and threats; and is the recipient of a "Best" contributed paper at the 2013 Western Users of SAS Software (WUSS) Conference.

Contact Information

Kirk Paul Lafler Senior SAS® Consultant, Application Developer, Data Analyst, Educator and Author Software Intelligence Corporation E-mail: <u>KirkLafler@cs.com</u> LinkedIn: <u>http://www.linkedin.com/in/kirkpaullafler</u> Twitter: @sasNerd

> Mira Shapiro Senior SAS® Consultant, Capacity Planner and SAS Programmer Analytic Designers, LLC E-mail: <u>Mira.Shapiro@gmail.com</u>

 \sim \sim \sim \sim \sim

 \sim \sim \sim \sim

Ryan Paul Lafler High School Student and Software Enthusiast E-mail: <u>RPALafler@aol.com</u> LinkedIn: <u>http://www.linkedin.com/in/ryanpaullafler</u>