

# Ask and Ye Shall Receive: Getting the Most from SAS-L

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### Purpose

This paper offers a number of suggestions, primarily directed at those asking questions on SAS-L. Following these suggestions may make questions clearer and easier to analyze, thus increasing the chances that prompt, appropriate, and useful responses will follow.

#### Access alternatives

- comp.soft-sys.sas
- sas-L@listserv.uga.edu (listserv@listserv.uga.edu)
- http://groups.google.com/groups ?group=comp.soft-sys.sas
- http://listserv.uga.edu/archives/sas-l.html
- others

### Newsgroup and LISTSERV mechanisms

- Internet FAQ Consortium, Usenet References, http://www.faqs.org/usenet/
- L-Soft international, Inc., General User's Guide to LISTSERV, http://www.lsoft.com/manuals /1.8d/user/user.html

# Typical exchange

- A problem
- A solution

#### Questions

- Have you done your homework?
- Is SAS-L the best place?
- Will it be noticed?
- Can it be understood?
- Will it be understood?
- Can people easily replicate your results, and do experiments?

#### Homework: Resources

- SAS software documentation
- SAS-L discussion archives
- SUGI (etc.) proceedings
- Technical and user-support materials at www.sas.com
- · Your "laboratory"

# Homework: Reality check

- You may not find the answer.
- Explain (briefly) where you looked and what you tried.

I looked at the examples in the PROC FREQ section of the Procedures Guide, but none of them showed how to left justify the output.

### Questions

- Have you done your homework?
- Is SAS-L the best place?
- Will it be noticed?
- Will it be understood?
- Is the essence of the problem apparent?
- Can people easily replicate your results, and do experiments?

### Is SAS-L the best place?

- Yes, if it's a SAS question
- Otherwise, consider other lists and newsgroups.
- They may have bigger pools of expertise on non-SAS subjects.

#### Questions

- Have you done your homework?
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# Will it be noticed?

To: sas-L@listserv.uga.edu Subject: Cc: Bcc:

### Will it be noticed?

- Subject:
- Subject: Please Help
- Subject: SAS Question
- Subject: PROC SUMMARY Options
- Subject: Counting Bluedoos
- Subject: Conditional Counting

### Questions

- Have you done your homework?
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- Will it be understood?
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### Can it be understood?

- Define the environment.
- Describe the problem.
- Illustrate the problem.

#### Define the environment

- SAS version number
- SAS products licensed
- SAS system options in effect
- Host operating system
- Hardware
- Network configuration
- Specifics on non-SAS software products
- Constraints

# Reality check

• It's highly unlikely that all of these are relevant.

### Can it be understood?

- Define the environment.
- Describe the problem.
- Illustrate the problem.

# Describe the problem

- Data
- Requirements
- · Efforts made
- · Difficulties encountered

Try to be consistent with SAS documentation in your use of terminology.

### Can it be understood?

- Define the environment.
- Describe the problem.
- Illustrate the problem.

# Illustrate the problem

- · With real data
- · With fabricated data

# Illustrate the problem : Include

- Data
- SAS code
- Excerpts from the SAS log
- Results generated
- Results expected

# Illustrate the problem: Good practice

- Copy and paste.
- Edit log excerpts.

#### Questions

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### Will it be understood?

- Miniaturize: make the datasets compact.
- "Zoom in": leave out upstream and downstream steps which are not immediately relevant.
- Abstract: minimize use of specialized terminology.

### Trade-Offs Ahead

#### Miniaturize

- Fewer observations
- Fewer variables
- Fewer keys (BY variables)
- Fewer key value combinations (BY groups)

#### Miniaturize

- Use subset of "real" data
- Fabricate data

#### Miniaturize

- But don't lose generality
  - •Example: BY groups
  - Example: missing values
- Note actual scale

The real data set has seven categorical variables, 40 response variables, and about 2 million observations. Two of the categorical variables and most of the response variables have some missing values.

# Will it be understood?

- Miniaturize: make the presentation compact.
- "Zoom in": leave out upstream and downstream steps which are not relevant.
- Abstract: minimize use of specialized terminology.

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```
Zoom in: From this

data ds1;
...
proc this data=ds1 out=ds2;
...
proc that data=ds2 out=ds3;
...
proc etc data=ds3 out=ds4;
...
data ds5;
set ds4;
```

```
Zoom in: To this
data ds4;
...
cards;
...
;
data ds5;
set ds4;
...
```

### Zoom in: compensate for lost context

The input dataset is extracted from a remote transactions database by a scheduled job which stores a date-stamped flat file on our LAN early each morning. The summary file I'm trying to build will be used to generate a set of tables in our management monitor system. Each department likes to see its own day-to-day track but only needs current-year cumulatives for other departments.

#### Will it be understood?

- Miniaturize: make the presentation compact.
- "Zoom in": leave out upstream and downstream steps which are not relevant.
- Abstract: minimize use of specialized terminology.

#### Abstraction

- Use generic variable names; for example, "GroupID" rather than "SIC" (for "self-identified cohort").
- Note subject matter context.

The real data set is drawn from a credit card transactions database. The group ID variables are based on age brackets, as self-reported on a sweepstakes entry form.

### Will it be understood?: The tradeoffs

- Miniaturization vs.
  - Generality
  - Scale
- Zoom-in vs. process context
- Abstraction vs. subject matter context

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# Can people experiment?: CPR helps

- Copy
- Paste
- Run

Can	neonle	experim	ent?∙	Non.	CPR
ı Calı	DEODIE	CYDELIIII	CIIL!.	INOH:	CER

Customer Num	Transaction Date	Amount
22	20030330	230
21	20030401	88
22	20030401	1000
21	20030402	335

# Can people experiment?: CPR

data start\_with; input CustomerNum

TransactionDate :date9. Amount;

format TransactionDate yymmddn8.;

cards;

- 22 30MAR2003 230
- 21 01APR2003 88
- 22 01APR2003 1000
- 21 02APR2003 335

# Can people experiment?: data delivery

- In-line (CARDS;)
- Data generator
- E-mail
- Web site

#### Questions

- Have you done your homework? ✓
- Is SAS-L the best place?
- Will it be noticed? ▼
- Can it be understood?
- Will it be understood?
- Can people easily replicate your results, and do experiments?

# Follow up

- No responses: restate and elaborate
- Responses going in the wrong direction: clarify
- Questions or request(s) for details
- Mid-course progress report
- Wrap up: share useful suggestions received via private e-mail.

But please don't change the subject.

# Reality check

- Don't follow all of these suggestions.
- Recognize the trade-offs.
- You almost need to know the answer in order to frame the question optimally.
- Do your best.

# About the speaker

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