Computing in SAS, Part Two

Reading in a data file

To read in a file, use `PROC IMPORT`, something like this:

```
proc import file="C:\Users\rend0020\Documents\taxes.csv" out=taxes replace;
run;
```

Edit April 18: I have had issues with SAS not finding files; if you have this issue, try the file path as recommended by CLA-IT, as below:

```
proc import file="\\tsclient\C\Users\rend0020\Documents\taxes.csv" out=taxes replace;
run;
```

the SAS windows

SAS shows three windows that you need to know about.

- For the file with your SAS commands. This is a plain text file, usually with `.sas` extension. To run a command, highlight it and click on the "running man" icon. You can save and open these files for future use.

- the Log: this has a record of whether or not your commands were successful or not, and any comments SAS has about what happened

- the Results or Output: these are your results. I believe SAS 9.3 makes the results pretty and puts them in the "Results" window by default; earlier versions output plain text and put them in the "Output" window.

Finding Documentation

I find the official SAS documentation most helpful when I already know the name of the procedure I want to use (just like R). To find that, I usually just search the web until I find something promising.

UCLA has particularly helpful links, not only for SAS, but also for SPSS, Stata, Mplus, and others. See `http://www.ats.ucla.edu/stat/`.

To find offical SAS documentation for a particular procedure, I web search for "SAS Documentation" and click on the links to get to "SAS Procedures by Name".

Procedures that are commonly used include ANOVA, GLM, MIXED, and TTEST.