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**Next**

# Sas data infile excel sheet

SubID	Name	Sex	Age	Height	Weight
01001	Alice	F	13	163	84
01002	Barbara	F	13	163	103
01003	James	M	14	163	103
01004	Jane	F	14	163	103
01005	John	M	14	163	103
01006	Jane	F	14	163	103
01007	Jane	F	14	163	103
01008	Jane	F	14	163	103
01009	Jane	F	14	163	103
01010	Jane	F	14	163	103
01011	Jane	F	14	163	103
01012	Jane	F	14	163	103
01013	Jane	F	14	163	103
01014	Jane	F	14	163	103
01015	Jane	F	14	163	103
01016	Jane	F	14	163	103
01017	Jane	F	14	163	103
01018	Jane	F	14	163	103
01019	Jane	F	14	163	103
01020	Jane	F	14	163	103



ID	Product	Sales
1	AAA	50
1	BBB	45
2	AAA	52
2	BBB	46

ID	AAA	BBB
1	50	45
2	52	46

RECFM=record-format specifies the record format of the input file. You can use the FORMAT statement and the ATTRIB statement to assign a format to \_INFILE\_. You can use the INFILE statement with the file specification DATALINES to take advantage of certain data-reading options that affect how the INPUT statement reads instream data.

Note: Any time a text file originates from anywhere other than the local encoding environment, it might be necessary to specify the ENCODING= option on either EBDCID or ASCII environments. See \$VARYINGW. Informat for more information. Interaction: This option affects only the number of lines that the pointer can access at a time; it has no effect on the number of lines an INPUT statement reads. Reading Delimited Data By default, the delimiter that is used to read input data records with list input is a blank space. For example, if you do not want to copy the first 10 columns of each record, these statements copy from column 11 to the end of each record in the input buffer: data null ; infile file-specification start=s; input; s=11; file-specification-2; put \_infile\_ ; run; Example 8: Listing the Pointer Location This DATA step assigns the value of the current pointer location in the input buffer to the variables LINEPT and COLUMNPT: data null ; infile datalines n=2 Linept=Columnpt; input name \$ 1-15 #2 @3 id; put linept=columnpt=; datalines; J. Use LENGTH= to truncate the copied records. Tip: To read a file in a DATA step without having to remove the carriage-control characters, specify PRINT. Note that the string contains uppercase characters. The second INPUT statement parses the value in the buffer. Use options that are common to both the INFILE and FILE statements in the INFILE statement instead of the FILE statement. Values in addition to the ones listed here might be available in some operating environments. Options BLKSIZE=block-size specifies the block size of the input file. Tip: Reset the EOV= variable back to 0 after SAS encounters each boundary. libname myfiles 'SAS-library'; filename extfile 'external-file'; data myfiles; infile extfile encoding='utf-8'; input Make \$ Model \$ Year; run; Statements: FILENAME Statement INPUT Statement PUT Statement Copyright © 2011 by SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA. For example, if data is separated with commas, DSD enables you to place the character string in quotation marks and read a comma as a valid character. Like automatic variables, the EOV= variable is not written to the data set. See Also: COLUMN= and N= Featured in: Listing the Pointer Location LINESIZE=line-size specifies the record length that is available to the INPUT statement. The \_INFILE\_ = option removes the angle brackets (< >) from the numeric data. %infile file-specification-1 sharebuffers; file-specification-1; input state \$ 1-2 phone \$ 5-16; /\* Replace area code for NC exchanges \*/ if state='NC' and substr(phone,5,3)='333' then phone='910'||substr(phone,5,8); put phone \$ 5-16; run; Example 7: Truncating Copied Records The LENGTH= option is useful when you copy the input file to another file with the PUT \_INFILE\_ statement. An INFILE statement usually identifies data from an external file. Any PUT \_INFILE\_ (when this INFILE is current) that follows the buffer modification reflects the modified buffer contents. Interaction: Use EOF= instead of the END= option with the UNBUFFERED option or the DATALINES or DATALINES4 statement an INPUT statement that reads multiple input data records. data null ; infile phoenix firstobs=2; input; city = scan(\_infile\_, 1, ','); char\_min = scan(\_infile\_, 3, ','); char\_min = substr(char\_min, 2, length(char\_min)-2); minutes = input(char\_min, BEST12.); put city= minutes=; run; The program writes the following lines to the SAS log: city=Jackson minutes=25 city=Jefferson minutes=15 city=Joliet minutes=65 The INPUT statement in the following code reads a record from the file. TERMINAL specifies the user's terminal. The FILEVAR= option enables you to read from one file, close it, and then open another. Updating External Files in Place You can use the INFILE statement in combination with the FILE statement to update records in an external file. If you specify both the DELIMITER= and DLMSTR= options, the option that is specified last will be used. Default: MAX Tip: Use OBS= with FIRSTOBS= to read a range of records from the middle of a file. For details about how to specify external files, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. CARDS | CARDS4 for a definition, see DATALINES. One option to avoid this potential problem is to pad or truncate \_INFILE\_ so that the original record length is maintained. Alias: SHAREBUFS Tip: Use SHAREBUFFERS with the INFILE, FILE, and PUT statements to update an external file in place. To avoid confusion, use the options in the first INFILE statement for a given external file. Like automatic variables, the LENGTH= variable is not written to the data set. The variable is set only after SAS encounters the next file. Using the STOPOVER option causes the DATA step to halt execution when an INPUT statement does not find enough values in a record of raw data: infile datalines stopover; Because SAS does not find a TEMP4 value in the first data record, it sets ERROR = 1, stops building the data set, and prints data line 1. To read the variable SECONDVAR, read an entire record that you want to write to the SAS log. By default, SAS assumes that the external file is in the same encoding as the session encoding, which causes the character data to be written to the new SAS data set incorrectly. The second observation is built incorrectly: OBS TEST1 TEST2 TEST3 1 91 87 95 2 97 92 1 To correct the problem, use the DSD option in the INFILE statement. Alias: CARDS | CARDS4 Featured in: Changing How Delimiters Are Treated Tip: You can verify the existence of file-specification by using the SYSERR macro variable if the ERRORCHECK option is set to STRICT. #3 job : \$25. data test; infile datalines dds dlmstr='PRD' dlmsopt='1'; input X Y Z; datalines; 1PRD2PRD3 4PRD5PRD6 7PRD8PRD9; The output from PROC PRINT shows all the observations in the TEST data set. See: FILENAME Statement Operating Environment Information: Different operating environments call an aggregate grouping of files by different names, such as a directory, a MACLIB, or a partitioned data set. The FILE statement specifies the output file for any PUT statements in the DATA step. Otherwise, it might be possible for the delimiter to be split across the record boundary. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. Alias: LS= Range: up to 32767 Interaction: If an INPUT statement attempts to read past the column that is specified by the LINESIZE= option, then the action that is taken depends on whether the FLOWOVER, MISSOVER, SCANOVER, STOPOVER, or TRUNCOVER option is in effect. When an INPUT statement attempts to read from a file that has no more records, SAS moves execution to the statement label indicated. PIPE specifies an unnamed pipe. The example file contains phone bill information. By using the DLMISOPT= option, PRD, PRD, PRD, PRD, PRD, and PRD are all valid delimiters. Using DATALINES allows you to use the INFILE statement options to control how the INPUT statement reads instream data lines. The second DATA step reads the filenames file, opens each data file, and writes the contents to the log. See the SAS documentation for your operating environment before using this statement. How to Use the INFILE Statement Because the INFILE statement identifies the file to read, it must execute before the INPUT statement that reads the input data records. To update individual fields within a record instead of the entire record, see the term SHAREBUFFERS under Arguments. To make the delimiter case insensitive, use the DLMISOPT='I' option. Alias: UNBUF Interaction: When you use UNBUFFERED, SAS never sets the END= variable to 1. Interaction: If you specify RECFM=N, make sure that the LRECL is large enough to hold the largest input item. MAX specifies the maximum number of observations to process, which will be at least as large as the largest signed, 32-bit integer. The next time the DATA step executes, SAS reads a new line which, in this case, is line 3. UNBUFFERED tells SAS not to perform a buffered ("look ahead") read. The MISSOVER option causes SAS to set the values of TEMP4 and TEMP5 to missing for the first observation because no values for those variables are in the current input data record. Tip: Use SHAREBUFFERS to update specific fields in an external file instead of an entire record. fileref specifies the fileref of an external file. SAS uses this placeholder for reporting processing information to the SAS log. In this example, the characters a and b function as delimiters: data nums; infile datalines dds delimiter='ab'; input X Y Z; datalines; 1aa2ab3 4b5bab6 7ab89; The output that PROC PRINT generates shows the resulting NUM data set. See Also: EOV=, UNBUFFERED EOV=variable specifies a variable that SAS sets to 1 when the first record in a file in a series of concatenated files is read. SAS does not assign the variable a value until an INPUT statement executes. Tip: To access the contents of an input statement without using the \_INFILE\_ = option, use the automatic variable \_INFILE\_. The external file's encoding is UTF-8, and the current SAS session encoding is Winlat1. Operating Environment Information: Additional specifications might be required when you specify some devices. However, if you use the DSD and DLM options in the INFILE statement, the ENCODING= option is a requirement because these options require certain characters in the session encoding (such as quotation marks, commas, and blanks). Otherwise, SAS does not create the \_INFILE\_ = variable for a particular FILE. All the values that were read from records that were too short are set to missing. Tip: Files that are manipulated by the TEMP device can have the same attributes and behave identically to DISK files. Div \$; datalines; Joseph,76,"Red Racers, Washington",AAA Mitchel,82,"Blue Bunnies, Richmond",AAA Sue Ellen,74,"Green Gazelles, Atlanta",AA; The output that PROC PRINT generates shows the resulting SCORES data set. By default, the INPUT statement treats consecutive delimiters as a unit. 3 7 8 9; if you want to use a string as the delimiter, specify the delimiter values with the DLMSTR= option. Values are missing for variables in the first and second observations because DSD causes list input to detect two consecutive delimiters. This DATA step uses FILEVAR= to read from a different file during each iteration of the DATA step: data allsales; length fileloc myinfile \$ 300; input fileloc \$; /\* Read instream data \*/ /\* The INFILE statement closes the current file and opens a new one if FILELOC changes value when INFILE executes \*/ infile file-specification fileloc=fileloc option=myinfile end=done; /\* DONE set to 1 when last input record read \*/ do while(not done); /\* opened input file, write to ALLSALES \*/ input name \$; /\* Finished reading \*/ myinfile=; datalines; external-file-1-external-file-2-external-file-3; The FILENAME= option assigns the name of the current input file to the variable MYINFILE. The SCORES Data Set The SAS system 1 OBS NAME SCORE TEAM DIV 1 Joseph 76 Red Racers, Washington AAA 2 Mitchel 82 Blue Bunnies, Richmond AAA 3 Sue Ellen 74 Green Gazelles, Atlanta AA Example 2: Handling Missing Values and Short Records with List Input This example demonstrates how to prevent missing values from causing problems when you read the data with list input. See the SAS documentation for your operating environment before specifying a value other than DISK. See the SAS/ACCESS documentation for the DBMS that you use. Example: This statement processes record 50 through record 100: infile file-specification firstobs=50 obs=100; FLOWOVER causes an INPUT statement to continue to read the next input data record if it does not find values in the current input line for all the variables in the statement. Range: 1 to the value of the N= option Interaction: The value of the LINESIZE= variable is the current relative line number within the group of lines that is specified by the N= option or by the #n line pointer control in the INPUT statement. Jane Jowlsey phone: (213) 555-4820 Jane started growing cabbage in her garden. Here is an example: infile 'external file' n=5; input #2 name \$; \$25. filename phonebk host-specific-path; data null ; file phonebk; input line \$80.; put line; datalines; Jenny's Phone Book Jim Johanson phone: 619-555-9340 Jim wants a scarf for the holidays. Do not set or change the length of \_INFILE\_ = variable with the LENGTH or ATTRIB statements. You can also use the STOPOVER option in the INFILE statement. File-specification can have these forms: 'external-file' specifies the physical name of an external file. data weather; infile datalines missover; input temp1-temp5; datalines; 97.9 98.1 98.3 98.6 99.2 99.1 98.5 97.5 96.2 97.3 98.3 97.6 96.5; SAS reads the three values on the first data line as the values of TEMP1, TEMP2, and TEMP3. ; run; Use @'phone: to scan the lines of the file for a phone number and position the file pointer where the phone number begins. ENCODING='encoding-value' specifies the encoding to use when reading from the external file. TRUNCOVER overrides the default behavior of the INPUT statement when an input data record is shorter than the INPUT statement expects. Interaction: Alternatively, you can specify a global logical record length by using the LRECL= system option. Operating Environment Information: The INFILE statement contains operating environment-specific material. Tip: The #n option is useful when you use a variable as the delimiter string. PRINTER specifies a printer or printer pool file. The input pointer remains in place to begin reading from that location the next time an INPUT statement reads from that file. Featured in: Listing the Pointer Location NBYE=variable specifies the name of a variable that contains the number of bytes to read from a file when you are reading data in stream record format (RECFM=S in the FILENAME statement). data null ; length city number \$16; The TRUNCOVER option writes whatever characters are read to the appropriate variable. Like automatic variables, this variable is not written to the data set. The MISSOVER and TRUNCOVER options do not allow the input pointer to go to the next record when the current INPUT statement is not satisfied. You can access all the N= buffers, but you must use an INPUT statement with the #n line pointer control to make the desired buffer the current input buffer. Note: Some operating environments do not support pipes. PLOTTER specifies an unbuffered graphics output device. If you do, SAS returns an error. See Changing How Delimiters Are Treated. You can also use a format with \_INFILE\_ in a PUT statement. Therefore, the data is written to the new data set correctly in Winlat1. To retain the quotation marks as part of the value, use the tilde (~) format modifier in an INPUT statement. data scores; infile datalines dds; input test1 test2 test3; datalines; 91.87.95.97.92.1.1; With the FLOWOVER option in effect, the data set SCORES contains two, not three, observations. LINESIZE=new data the INPUT statement how much of the line to read. For valid encoding values, see Encoding Values in SAS Language Elements in the SAS National Language Support (NLS): Reference Guide. test \_infile\_ ; run; The program writes the following lines to the SAS log: City Number Minutes Charge Jackson 415-555-2384 Jefferson 813-555-2356 Joliet 913-555-3223 In the following code, the first INPUT statement reads and holds the record in the input buffer. The DSD option sets the comma as the default delimiter. The TEST DATA Set The SAS system 1 Obs X Y Z 1 1 2 3 2 4 5 6 3 7 8 9 This DATA step uses modified list input and the DSD option to read data that is separated by commas and that might contain commas as part of a character value: data scores; infile datalines dds; input Name \$9; The value for ENCODING= indicates that the external file has a different encoding from the current session encoding. The absolute maximum depends on your host operating system. Example 6: Updating an External File This example shows how to use the INFILE statement with the SHAREBUFFERS option and the INPUT, FILE, and PUT statements to update an external file in place: data null ; /\* The INFILE and FILE statements \*/ /\* must specify the same file. See: FILENAME Statement file-specification-1 specifies a fileref of an aggregate storage location and the name of a file or member, enclosed in parentheses, that resides in that location. Main Discussion: Accessing the Contents of the Input Buffer Featured in: Working with Data in the Input Buffer and Accessing the Input Buffers of Multiple Files Operating Environment Options Operating Environment Information: For descriptions of operating environment-specific options in the INFILE statement, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. DBMS Specifications DBMS Specifications enable you to read records from some DBMS files. When you omit the MISSOVER option or use FLOWOVER, SAS moves the input pointer to line 2 and reads values for TEMP4 and TEMP5. FLOWOVER is the default. By default, the INPUT statement automatically reads the next input data record. data qtrtot(drop=jansale febsale marsale aprsale maysale junsale); /\* identify location of 1st file \*/ infile file-specification-1; /\* read values from 1st file \*/ input name \$ jansale febsale marsale; qtr1tot=sum(jansale,febsale,marsale); /\* identify location of 2nd file \*/ infile file-specification-2; /\* read values from 2nd file \*/ input @7 aprsale maysale junsale; qtr2tot=sum(aprsale,maysale,junsale); run; The DATA step terminates when SAS reaches an end of file on the shortest input file. The variable is automatically retained and initialized to blanks. Example 3: Scanning Variable-Length Records for a Specific Character String This example shows how to use TRUNCOVER in combination with SCANOVER to pull phone numbers from a phone book. modify the contents of the input record before parsing the line with an INPUT statement. Like other automatic variables, \_INFILE\_ is not written to the data set. Tip: The delimiter is case sensitive. This default behavior is specified by the FLOWOVER option. Requirement: You must have previously associated the fileref with an external file in a FILENAME statement, FILENAME function, or an appropriate operating environment command. To ensure that your data is processed correctly, use an external file for input when record lengths are greater than 90 bytes. See Also: END= and EOF= EXPANDTABS | NOEXPANDTABS specifies whether to expand tab characters to the standard tab setting, which is set at 8-column intervals that start at column 9. R 1 The DSD option also enables list input to read a character value that contains a delimiter within a quoted string. When you use more than one INFILE statement for the same file specification and you use options in each INFILE statement, the effect is additive. When an input line does not contain the expected number of values, SAS sets ERROR = 1, stops building the data set as if a STOP statement has executed, and prints the incomplete data line. However, SAS does not open the file to know the LRECL= until before the execution phase. FILEVAR=variable specifies a variable whose change in value causes the INFILE statement to close the current input file and open a new one. Reading Multiple Input Files You can read from multiple input files in a single iteration of the DATA step in two ways: to keep multiple files open and change which file is read, use multiple INFILE statements. The MISSOVER option causes the INPUT statement to set a value to missing if the statement is unable to read an entire file because the value is shorter than the field length that is specified in the INPUT statement. The DELIMITER= or DLMSTR= option specifies that the INPUT statement use a character other than a blank as a delimiter for data values that are read with list input. Default: 1 Tip: Use FIRSTOBS= with OBS= to read a range of records from the middle of a file. Tip: Modification of this variable directly modifies the INFILE statement's current input buffer. Variables without any values assigned are set to missing. However, you can attach a format to this variable with the ATTRIB or FORMAT statement. informat, to read a file that contains variable-length records: data; infile file-specification length=linelen irecl=510 pad; input firstvar 1-10 @; /\* assign LINELN= \*/ varlen=linelen-10; /\* Calculate VARLEN \*/ input @11 secondvar varying500; The temporary file can be accessed only through the logical name and is available only while the logical name exists. If you omit DSD, the characters a, b, aa, ba, or bb function as the delimiter and no variables are assigned missing values. J.R. Hauptman phone: (491)2 34-56 78-90 J.R. is my number. Example 9: Updating an External File This example shows how to use the INFILE statement with the SHAREBUFFERS option and the INPUT, FILE, and PUT statements to update an external file in place: data null ; /\* The INFILE and FILE statements \*/ /\* must specify the same file. See: FILENAME Statement file-specification-1 specifies a fileref of an aggregate storage location and the name of a file or member, enclosed in parentheses, that resides in that location. Main Discussion: Accessing the Contents of the Input Buffer Featured in: Working with Data in the Input Buffer and Accessing the Input Buffers of Multiple Files Operating Environment Options Operating Environment Information: For descriptions of operating environment-specific options in the INFILE statement, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. Default: Dependent on the file characteristics of your operating environment Restriction: LRECL is not valid when you use the DATALINES file specification. DEVICE=device-type can appear anywhere in the statement. Operating Environment Information: Values for logical-record-length are dependent on the operating environment. See Also: Updating External Files in Place Featured in: Reading from Multiple Input Files FIRSTOBS=record-number specifies a record number that SAS uses to begin reading input data records in the input file. Restriction: The FILEVAR= variable must contain a character string that is a physical filename. infile 'external-file' truncover; The DATA step now reads the same input records and creates five observations. A DATALINES statement indicates that data follows in the job stream. For example, these statements truncate the last 20 columns from each input data record before the input data record is written to the output file: data null ; infile file-specification-1 length=a; input; a=a=20; file-specification-2; put \_infile\_ ; run; The START= option is also useful when you want to truncate what the PUT \_INFILE\_ statement copies. Usually, you use an INFILE statement to read data from an external file. This example illustrates the use of the \_INFILE\_ variable to read an entire record that you want to parse without using the INPUT statement. Note: The NOCARDIMAGE system option (see CARDIMAGE System Option) specifies that data lines not be treated as if they were 80-byte card images. See Reading from Multiple Input Files. If you use the CARDIMAGE system option, or if this option is the default for your system, then SAS processes the data lines exactly like 80-byte punched card images that are padded with blanks. See the Value of TESTNUM Using Different INFILE Statement Options to compare the SAS data sets. Example 10: Accessing the Input Buffers of Multiple Files This example uses both the following PUT statement writes the contents of the input buffer by using a hexadecimal format. Example 1: Changing How Delimiters Are Treated By default, the INPUT statement uses a blank as the delimiter. Tip: Use FILEVAR= to dynamically change the currently opened input file to a new physical file. The automatic \_INFILE\_ variable is used in the PUT statement to write the record to the log. FILENAME=variable specifies a variable that SAS sets to the physical name of the currently opened input file. Default: NOPAD See Also: LRECL= | NOPRINT specifies whether the input file contains carriage-control characters. The default FLOWOVER option in the INFILE statement causes the INPUT statement to read the next record if it does not find values in the current record for all of the variables in the statement. The end of a data line is always treated as the end of the last token, except for strings that are enclosed in quotation marks. Reading Past the End of a Line By default, if the INPUT statement tries to read past the end of the current input data record, then it moves the input pointer to column 1 of the next record to read the remaining values. The FLOWOVER option restores the default behavior. If the automatic \_INFILE\_ variable is present and you omit \_INFILE\_ = in a particular INFILE statement, then SAS creates an internal \_INFILE\_ = variable for that INFILE statement. \_INFILE\_ variable specifies a character variable that references the contents of the current input buffer for this INFILE statement. However, because \_INFILE\_ merely references other variables whose lengths are not known until before the execution phase, the designated length is 32,767 during the compilation phase. Several options are available to change the INPUT statement behavior when an end of line is reached. Specify the same fileref or physical filename in each statement. Alias: COL= See Also: LINE= Featured in: Listing the Pointer Location DELIMITER= delimiter(s) specifies an alternate delimiter (other than a blank) to be used for LIST input, where delimiters is "list-of-delimiting-characters" specifies one or more characters to read as delimiters. DSD (delimiter-sensitive data) specifies that when data values are enclosed in quotation marks, delimiters within the value are treated as character data. For example, if you assign \_INFILE\_ to a new variable whose length is undefined, then the default length of the new variable is 32,767. Use the MISSOVER option so that these values are set to missing. Like automatic variables, the FILENAME= variable is not written to the data set. The INFILE statement specifies the input file for any INPUT statements in the DATA step. Because a comma precedes the first value in the first data line, a missing value is assigned to variable X in the first observation, and the value 2 is assigned to variable Y. 92 3. For example, an external file with variable-length records contains these records: -----1-----2 1 22 333 444 55555 The following DATA step reads this data to create a SAS data set. infile datalines dds; Now the INPUT statement detects the two consecutive delimiters and therefore assigns a missing value to variable TEST2 in the second observation. device-type specifies the type of device or the access method that is used if the filer points to an input or output device or location that is not a physical file: DISK specifies that the device is a disk drive. Her dog's name is Juniper. (Any such options that are used in the FILE statement are ignored.) See Updating an External File. Alias: DEVICE= Requirement: device-type must appear immediately after the physical path. Featured in: Updating an External File START=variable specifies a variable whose value SAS uses as the first column number of the record that the PUT \_INFILE\_ statement writes. The physical name is the name that the operating environment uses to access the file. In this example, the string PRD is used as the delimiter. The single trailing @ holds the record in the input buffer for the next INPUT statement. The delimiter-sensitive data (DSD) option, the DELIMITER= option, and the DLMISOPT= option affect the way that data is read from the file. The LRECL= value of the file interaction. If the number of bytes to read is set to -1, then the FTP and SOCKET access methods return the number of bytes that are currently available in the input buffer. The PUT statement prints the physical name of the currently open input file to the SAS log. put \_infile \$hex100.; Any modification of the \_INFILE\_ directly modifies the current input buffer for the current INFILE statement. Alias: DATALINES DATALINES4 DATALINES | DATALINES4 specifies that the input data immediately follows the DATALINES or DATALINES4 statement in the DATA step. The LENGTH statement ensures that the FILENAME= variable and FILEVAR= variable have a length that is long enough to contain the value of the filename. Ansen 4032; These statements produce the following line for each execution of the DATA step when the input pointer is on the second line in the input buffer when the PUT statement executes: Linept=2 Columnpt=9 Linept=2 Columnpt=8 Example 9: Working with Data in the Input Buffer The \_INFILE\_ variable always contains the most recent record that is read from an INPUT statement. See: Reading Delimited Data See Also: DELIMITER=, DLMISOPT=, and DSD Featured in: Changing How Delimiters Are Treated DLMISOPT='options') specifies parsing options for the DLMSTR= option where option(s) can be the following: I specifies that case-insensitive comparisons will be done. Example: This statement processes only the first 100 records in the file: infile file-specification obs=100; PAD | NOPAD controls whether SAS pads the records that are read from an external file with blanks to the length that is specified in the LRECL= option. When the next INPUT statement executes, it reads from the new file that the FILEVAR= variable specifies. The STOPOVER option treats this condition as an error and stops building the data set. When you specify the \_INFILE\_ = option in an INFILE statement, then this variable is also indirectly referenced by the automatic \_INFILE\_ variable. character-variable specifies a character variable whose value becomes the delimiter. You cannot use the LENGTH statement and the ATTRIB statement to set or override the length of \_INFILE\_ , minutes charge 8; infile phoenix firstobs=2; input @; \_infile\_ = compress(\_infile\_, ' '); input city number minutes charge; put city= number= minutes= charge=; run; The program writes the following lines to the SAS log: city=Jackson number=415-555-2384 minutes=25 charge=2.45 city=Jefferson number=813-555-2356 minutes=15 charge=1.62 city=Joliet number=913-555-3223 minutes=65 charge=10.32 Example 10: Accessing the Input Buffers of Multiple Files This example uses both delimiters is read as a missing value. The length of the record can change by modifying \_INFILE\_ , TAPE specifies a tape drive. OBS TEST1 TEST2 TEST3 1 91 87 95 2 97. Operating Environment Information: Values for line-size are dependent on the operating environment record size. Score Team : \$25. LINE=variable specifies a variable that SAS

sends to the line location of the input pointer in the input buffer. When you tell SAS that the external file is in UTF-8, SAS then transcodes the external file from UTF-8 to the current session encoding when writing to the new SAS data set. See Reading Log Instream Data for more information. Because the phone numbers include international numbers, the maximum length is 32 characters. Requirement: A file that is located in an aggregate storage location and has a name that is not a valid SAS name must have its name enclosed in quotation marks. This message appears in the SAS log: NOTE: SAS went to a new line when INPUT statement reached past the end of a line. For example, when you read an EBCDIC text file on an ASCII platform, it is recommended that you specify the ENCODING= option in the INFILE statement. Use TRUNCOVER in combination with SCANOVER to skip the lines that do not contain 'phone.' and write only the phone numbers to the log. DLMSTR= delimiter specifies a character string as an alternate delimiter (other than a blank) to be used for LIST input, where delimiter is 'delimiting-string' specifies a character string to read as a delimiter. MISCOVER prevents an INPUT statement from reading a new input data record if it does not find values in the current input line for all the variables in the statement. Like automatic variables, the COLUMN= variable is not written to the data set. When you specify DSD, SAS treats two consecutive delimiters as a missing value and removes quotation marks from character values. Follow these steps: Specify the INFILE statement before the FILE statement. SHAREBUFFERS specifies that the FILE statement and the INFILE statement share the same buffer. The SCANOVER option, used with @character-string' scans the input record until it finds the specified character-string. This character variable is automatically retained and initialized to blanks. When the DSD option is in effect, the INPUT statement uses a comma as the default delimiter. When the first INPUT statement executes, SAS determines the line length of the record and assigns that value to the variable LINELEN. To change the delimiter from a comma to another value, use the DELIMITER= or DLMSTR= option. However, to take advantage of certain data-reading options that are available only in the INFILE statement, you can use an INFILE statement with the file-specification DATALINES and a DATALINES statement in the same DATA step. Tip: The EOF= option is useful when you read from multiple input files sequentially. 2.4.5. Requirement: You must have previously associated the fileref with an external file in a FILENAME statement, a FILENAME function, or an appropriate operating environment command. UPRINTER specifies a Universal Printing printer definition name. Brooks 40974 T. Tip: When you assign a fileref to a file on disk, you are not required to specify DISK. LENGTH=variable specifies a variable that SAS sets to the length of the current input line. Only one of the input records is as long as the informed length of the variable TESTNUM. TRUNCOVER enables you to read variable-length records when some records are shorter than the INPUT statement expects. The TRUNCOVER and MISCOVER options are similar. The numeric data, minutes, and charge are enclosed in angle brackets (< >). You can use the variable in the same way as any other variable, even as the target of an assignment. GTERM indicates that the output device type is a graphics device that will receive graphics data. FLOWOVER is the default behavior of the INPUT statement. Tip: Specifying DUMMY can be useful for testing. Accessing the Contents of the Input Buffer In addition to the \_INFILE\_ = variable, you can use the automatic \_INFILE\_ variable to reference the contents of the current input buffer for the most recent execution of the INFILE statement. Restriction: Do not specify a physical pathname. Like automatic variables, the LINE= variable is not written to the data set. You can use the INFILE statement in conditional processing, such as an IF-THEN statement, because it is executable. filename phonbill host-specific-filename; data \_null\_ ; file phonbill; input line \$80. ; put line; datalines; City Number Minutes Charge Jackson 415-555-2384 Jefferson 813-555-2356 Joliet 913-555-3223 ; run; The following code reads each record and parses the record to extract the minute and charge values. Specifies an external file to read with an INPUT statement. The DSD option changes how SAS treats delimiters when you use LIST input and sets the default delimiter to a comma. Like other SAS variables, you can update the \_INFILE\_ variable in an assignment statement. varlen; run; The following occurs in this DATA step: The INFILE statement creates the variable LINELEN but does not assign it a value. Tip: Use LINESIZE= to limit the record length when you do not want to read the entire record. The phone number is always preceded by the word "phone:". The delimiter (comma) is stored as part of the value of TEAM while the quotation marks are not. The assignment statement uses the two known lengths (the length of FIRSTVAR and the length of the entire record) to determine the length of VARLEN. For example, this DATA step program uses list input to read data that is separated with commas. Restriction: variable cannot be a previously defined variable. When you use DSD, the INPUT statement treats consecutive delimiters separately. If you omit a # pointer control, then the default value is 1. The NUM Data Set The SAS System 1 OBS X Y Z 1 1 . All rights reserved. TEMP creates a temporary file that exists only as long as the filename is assigned. Like automatic variables, the \_INFILE\_ = variable is not written to the data set. As SAS switches from one file to the next, each file remains open. The second data line contains a missing value. Updating an external file in place saves CPU time because the PUT statement output is written straight from the input buffer instead of the output buffer. Tip: LRECL= specifies the physical line length of the file. Default: NOEXPANDTABS Tip: EXPANDTABS is useful when you read data that contains the tab character that is native to your operating environment. Tip: When you read instream data with a DATALINES statement, UNBUFFERED is in effect. data numbers; infile 'external-file'; input testnum 5. ; run; This DATA step creates the three observations from the five input records because by default the FLOWOVER option is used to read the input records. data \_null\_ ; infile phonebk truncover scanover; input @'phone:' phone \$32. ; put phone=; run; The program writes the following lines to the SAS log: phone=619-555-9340 phone=(213) 555-4820 phone=(49)12 34-56 78-90 Example 4: Reading Files That Contain Variable-Length Records This example shows how to use LENGTH=, in combination with the \$VARYING. To read a value as missing between two consecutive delimiters, use the DSD option. Like automatic variables, the START variable is not written to the data set. When data is read from the job stream, you must use a DATALINES statement. You must license SAS/ACCESS software to be able to read from DBMS files. Tip: You can specify either I, T, or both. The INFILE statement enables you to control the source of the input data records. Tip: If you do not specify the printer name in the FILENAME statement, the PRINTERPATH options control which Universal Printer is used and the destination of the output. \_INFILE\_ only accesses the contents of the current input buffer for an INFILE statement, even when you use the N= option to specify multiple buffers. Use the TRUNCOVER option in the INFILE statement if you prefer to see what values were present in records that were too short to satisfy the current INPUT statement. Interaction: When you use the FILEVAR= option, the file-specification is just a placeholder, not an actual filename or a fileref that has been previously assigned to a file. It must conform to the same rules as a fileref. Interaction: The maximum length of this character variable is the logical record length (LRECL=) for the specified INFILE statement. See: The RECFM= option in the FILENAME statement, SOCKET access method, and the RECFM= option in the FILENAME statement, FTP access method OBS=record-number | MAX record-number specifies the record number of the last record to read in an input file that is read sequentially. When you assign a value to the \_INFILE\_ variable, the length of the variable changes to the length of the value that is assigned. #5; The INPUT statement includes a #5 pointer control, even though no data is read from that record. Tip: The \_INFILE\_ variable does not have a fixed width. For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. SCANOVER causes the INPUT statement to scan the input data records until the character string that is specified in the @'character-string' expression is found. Ensure that the \_INFILE\_ = specification is the first occurrence of this variable in the DATA step. The \_INFILE\_ = variable accesses only the current input buffer of the specified INFILE statement even if you use the N= option to specify multiple buffers. Therefore, the designated size for this variable during the compilation phase is 32,767. To dynamically change the current input file within a single DATA step, use the FILEVAR= option in an INFILE statement. Like automatic variables, this variable is not written to the data set. The following code creates four files: three data files and one file that contains the names of all the data files. To prevent unexpected results, include a # pointer control that equals the value of the N= option. Valid: in a DATA Step Category: File-handling Type: Executable See: INFILE Statement under Windows UNIX OpenVMS z/OS INFILE file-specification ; INFILE DBMS-specifications; file-specification identifies the source of the input data records, which is an external file or instream data. To tell SAS what encoding to use when reading the external file, specify the ENCODING= option. When you read data from an external file, SAS transcodes the data from the specified encoding to the session encoding. The second INPUT statement uses the VARLEN value with the informat \$VARYING500. END=variable specifies a variable that SAS sets to 1 when the current input data record is the last in the input file. See Also: \_INFILE\_ option in the PUT statement STOPOVER causes the DATA step to stop processing if an INPUT statement reaches the end of the current record without finding values for all variables in the statement. The use of encoding-specific informats should be reserved for use with true binary files. The execution of any PUT \_INFILE\_ statement that follows this buffer modification will reflect the contents of the modified buffer. Tip: When you use # pointer controls in an INPUT statement that are less than the value of N=, you might get unexpected results. If the data uses multiple delimiters or a single delimiter other than a comma, then simply specify the delimiter values with the DELIMITER= option. An INPUT statement reads the data records that follow the DATALINES statement. Because the PUT statement needs \_INFILE\_ for the filenames file and the data file, one of the \_INFILE\_ variables is referenced with fname. data \_null\_ ; do i = 1 to 3; fname= 'external-data-file' || put(i,1.) || '.dat'; file datfiles filevar=fname; do j = 1 to 5; put i j; end; file 'external-filenames-file'; put fname; end; run; data \_null\_ ; infile 'external-filenames-file' infile =fname; input; infile datfiles filevar=fname end=eof; do while(^eof); input; put fname \_infile\_ ; end; run; The program writes the following lines to the SAS log: NOTE: The infile 'external-filenames-file' is: File Name=external-filenames-file, RECFM=V, LRECL=256 NOTE: The infile DATFILES is: File Name=external-data-file1.dat, RECFM=V, LRECL=256 external-data-file1.dat 1 1 external-data-file1.dat 1 2 external-data-file1.dat 1 3 external-data-file1.dat 1 4 external-data-file1.dat 1 5 NOTE: The infile DATFILES is File Name=external-data-file2.dat, RECFM=V, LRECL=256 external-data-file2.dat 2 1 external-data-file2.dat 2 2 external-data-file2.dat 2 3 external-data-file2.dat 2 4 external-data-file2.dat 2 5 NOTE: The infile DATFILES is File Name=external-data-file3.dat, RECFM=V, LRECL=256 external-data-file3.dat 3 1 external-data-file3.dat 3 2 external-data-file3.dat 3 3 external-data-file3.dat 3 4 external-data-file3.dat 3 5 Example 11: Specifying an Encoding When Reading an External File This example creates a SAS data set from an external file. Example 5: Reading from Multiple Input Files The following DATA step reads from two input files during each iteration of the DATA step. Tip: Use the option EOF= when END= is invalid. CAUTION:When using SHAREBUFFERS, RECFM=V, and \_INFILE\_ , use caution if you read a record with one length and update the file with a record of a different length. Some data lines in this example contain fewer than five temperature values. This DATA step uses a comma as the delimiter: data num; infile datalines dsd; input x y z; datalines; 2.3 4.5,6 7.8,9 ; The argument DATALINES in the INFILE statement allows you to use an INFILE statement option to read instream data lines. Example: If your data lines contain a sequence number in columns 73 through 80, then use this INFILE statement to restrict the INPUT statement to the first 72 columns: infile file-specification linesize=72; LRECL=logical-record-length specifies the logical record length. Featured in: Reading from Multiple Input Files EOF=label specifies a statement label that is the object of an implicit GO TO when the INFILE statement reaches end of file. A message is written to the SAS log: NOTE: SAS went to a new line when INPUT statement reached past the end of a line. character-variable specifies a character variable whose value becomes the delimiter. Operating Environment Information: Values for record-format are dependent on the operating environment. Default: Dependent on the operating environment Operating Environment Information: For details, see the SAS documentation for your operating environment. COLUMN=variable names a variable that SAS uses to assign the current column location of the input pointer. Restriction: You cannot use the END= option with the UNBUFFERED option the DATALINES or DATALINES4 statement an INPUT statement that reads multiple input data records. During execution and at the point of reference, the maximum length of this character variable is the maximum length of the current \_INFILE\_ = variable. To read the carriage-control characters as data values, specify NOPRINT. If you use the MISCOVER option in the INFILE statement, then the DATA step creates five observations. Default: The highest value following a # pointer control in any INPUT statement in the DATA step.

第二章 数据读取 2.1 SAS读取的对象（DBMS、PC File、Flat File、Instream Data） 2.2 SAS与数据交互方式（libname、sql、import/export We're on a journey to advance and democratize artificial intelligence through open source and open science. We're on a journey to advance and democratize artificial intelligence through open source and open science.

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