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Chapter 1 : Introduction to the SAS Enterprise Guide

2 Statistics Using SAS Enterprise Guide o The file may be some form of text file, such as an HTML file or a Microsoft Word file. The file may be a SAS data set. o Options related to these files are generally under a Results heading.

Concatenating and Merging Data Sets: Appends and Joins 1. Statistical Analysis Tasks 1. Running Parts of the Process Flow Chapter 2. Data Description and Simple Inference 2. Guessing the Width of a Room: Analysis of Room Width Guesses 2. Wave Power and Mooring Methods 2. Wave Power and Mooring Methods: Checking the Assumptions of the Paired t-Tests 2. Dealing with Categorical Data 3. Horse Race Winners 3. Bar Charts and Pie Charts 3. The Chi-Square Test 3. Suicides and Baiting Behavior 3. Where Should They Be Tried? Dealing with Bivariate Data 4. Heights and Resting Pulse Rates 4. Plotting Heights and Resting Pulse Rates: The Correlation Coefficient 4. Heights and Resting Pulse Rates: Simple Linear Regression 4. An Experiment in Kinesiology 4. Oxygen Uptake and Expired Ventilation: Expired Ventilation and Oxygen Uptake: Is Simple Linear Regression Appropriate? Birthrates in the s 4. Plotting the Birthrate Data: The Aspect Ratio of a Scatterplot 4. Analysis of Variance 5. Weight Gain in Rats 5. Weight Gain in Rats: Summarizing the Post-Natal Depression Data 5. Multiple Linear Regression 6. Consuming Ice Cream 6. An Initial Analysis Using Scatterplots 6. How to Tell Using Multiple Regression 6. The Use of Residuals 6. Making It Rain by Cloud Seeding 6. Answering the Question Using Logistic Regression 7.

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Chapter 2 : An Introduction to SAS Enterprise Guide on Vimeo

What Is SAS Enterprise Guide? SAS Enterprise Guide is a thin-client Windows application that provides a point-and-click desktop interface to SAS (or later) and can be used to connect to various server platforms, including UNIX, z/OS, and Windows.

Emphasis in this workshop will be on the statistical capabilities of EG. A set of data, put together using features of the query builder task, serves as a case study for a statistical analysis. It has extensive data manipulation capabilities to prepare for analytic and modeling work. It has reporting tools for presenting results. However, for a new user, learning how to write code and run the appropriate procedures can be daunting. Enterprise Guide enables you to get answers without having to write programs, through a point-and-click interface making selections from a series of menus. In this workshop, a set of data will serve as a case study for a statistics exercise. Along the way, we will review the code generated automatically by EG, and demonstrate how it can be customized, stored, and rerun. Click on New Project under New. Any of these windows can be closed to give you more space. Enterprise Guide will append the extension. Navigate to the c: Besides organizing your work handily, Enterprise Guide also provides opportunity for customizing your work environment. Click on File, Open, Data. Select Local Computer as the location to open the data from. You can scroll down to see more observations, or with a larger data set, right and left to view additional variables. Note the entry for macro in the Project Explorer window. An icon indicates that this object is a data table. We can close the data viewer by clicking on the X on the right. Then give it a name by typing Date in the Name: Closing the views of the original and new tables, we can see in the Process Flow window the steps of the project so far. Some of the information we need for this analysis specific sales data is stored in a spreadsheet file. You are prompted to choose how you would like to add the file to your project. For this example, choose the second option to create a SAS data set, which will give us more control over making modifications or additions to it. Click on Column options on the left. Select the Month variable and click in the field for the Read-in format to get further options click on the box with â€¦. Click OK and then Run. The spreadsheet is added to the project with a different icon indicating that it is an Excel file , and the data are brought up in a viewer again as the SAS data set was. Click on the icon for the Modified Time Series version of the macro data set to make it the active data source. From the pull-down menu, select Data, Filter and Query. Click on the Add Tablesâ€¦ button. Click on OK in the message box. Click on Date in the data source created from the macro data set, hold down the left mouse button and drag the cursor to point at Month in the IMPW data source created from the sales spreadsheet. Release the mouse button. A symbol indicates how the two sets of data will be joined. In the box for Query name: Click on the Changeâ€¦ button to give the resulting data table a better output name. Replace the default name shown with SalesData. Click on Save, then Run to run the query and generate the combined data table. An icon for the SalesData data table appears in the Process Flow window. To generate a listing of this new data table, click on List Data in the Task List window under Describe. Click and drag date to Identifying label as a task role. Holding down the Ctrl key, click on the five numeric variables to select them. Click and drag them over to the List variables role. Click on the Run button. The generated results are displayed in the work area in the middle of the screen. In the Project Explorer, there are entries for the Log and Last submitted code for the task. You can double-click on these to view them, and the code could be edited and re-run. Enterprise Guide will save all of the links listed in your project, so that the next time you access it, everything is ready for you to pick up from there. Clicking on the icon for the dataset SalesData to make it the active dataset, click on the pulldown menu for Graph and select the Line Plot â€¦ option. The resulting graph reveals a couple of outliers. The values for these outlying points can be found by moving the mouse pointer over each point. The two extreme values occur in September of and To add two dummy variables to our dataset, we can open a Code window and write a short Data step. We can learn the full two-part name of the SAS dataset SalesData by moving the cursor over the icon for the dataset. To avoid typing mistakes, the above code has been saved in a file called DummyVars. Click on File, Open, Codeâ€¦ and navigate to the above file in the folder c: We can verify that everything worked by

double-clicking on the icon for the new dataset. To plot both variables against time on the same graph, assign one variable to the Vertical axis and the other to the Vertical Right axis. Repeat the above steps to plot AutoSales and UnempRate on the same graph by double-clicking on the icon for the above Line Plot and replying Yes to replace the results of the previous run. A linear regression model is specified by clicking on Analyze, Regression, Linearâ€¦ and assigning AutoSales as the dependent variable and UnempRate as the explanatory variable. Click on Run when done. The output below shows that UnempRate is significant and has a negative sign. The R-Square of 0. We can add the two dummy variables as additional explanatory variables by doubleclicking on the icon labeled Linear. We see that UnempRate remains significantly negative; the two dummy variables are significantly positive, and the R-Square increases to 0. The Durbin-Watson statistic can be used to test for 1st order autocorrelation in the residuals. Finally, click on the fourth topic down labeled Autocorrelation in Time Series Data. We see that this Help information is linked to the REG procedure. Check the box labeled Durbin-Watson statistic and then click Run. Since we have monthly data, we should account for possible autocorrelation up to 12 periods. Click on the Options selection in the left window and enter 12 in the box for Order of autoregressive process. Also click the box labeled Remove nonsignificant autoregressive parameters. Next click on the Statistics option in the left window, note that the Durbin-Watson statistic is already selected as the default, and enter 12 in the box labeled Include up to order. Also click on the next box labeled Marginal probability of DurbinWatson test to obtain p-values for the various DW statistics. The final parameter estimates show the UnempRate is still significantly negative and the two dummy variables are both significantly positive. This concludes the modeling part of this workshop. Type Sales Data Modeling for a document name, and click on Add. Click on the OK button. We can also rearrange the presentation of the output. Highlight the Gplot Procedure results and click on the Down button to present these after the regression result. Click on the Preview button to see what the document looks like so far, scroll through the display and then close the browser. You can reformat the document at other times; double-click on its icon in the Project Window and make further selections to change the definition of the document. For example, the two plots followed by the autoregression results: You can use the boxed arrow icons to further move items around. Click on the Insert Textâ€¦ button and type in information about the linear regression results being omitted due to serial correlation note that you can change font type, size, use bolding, italics, and underlining, and specify text color and justification. There is now an icon for the report in the project. Double-click on it, and you will have further opportunities to refine it. The menus and selection dialogs make it easier to find the correct options available in the analytic procedures. The organization into projects helps group related tasks and the data being examined. An analyst does not need to be a SAS programmer to accomplish these goals. This workshop has only touched on a few of the capabilities of this software tool. Users are encouraged to explore other options available in the menu system and dialog boxes. Contact the authors at: Other brand and product names are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies.

Chapter 3 : Introduction to SASÂ® Enterprise GuideÂ® for Statistical Analysis | racedaydvl.com

Introduction to Enterprise Guide - What is Enterprise Guide (Module 01) Introduction to Enterprise Guide - Importing Data SAS Enterprise Guide.

Chapter 4 : Introduction to SAS systemÂ® (Enterprise Guide - SAS System) | Servei d'EstadÃ-stica Aplica

Introduction to SAS Enterprise Guide The default layout which windows consists of the Project Tree, the Server List and the workspace area. The workspace area is the main area of the SAS EG applicationand is used to.

Chapter 5 : Introduction to SAS Enterprise Guide Administration: What Is SAS Enterprise Guide?

To perform SAS Enterprise Guide administration tasks, you need to use both SAS Enterprise Guide Explorer and SAS Management Console. SAS Management Console is the main administration tool for the SAS Intelligence Platform, and

enables you to create definitions for servers, libraries, users, groups, and security settings.

Chapter 6 : SAS Enterprise Guide Â» Amadeus

The topics in this tutorial introduce you to SAS Enterprise Guide. You should complete these topics in racedaydvl.com order.

Chapter 7 : Basic statistics using SAS Enterprise Guide : a primer - JH Libraries

2 The tutorial that is provided with Enterprise Guide is a good introduction to working with the various windows and menus. You'll see a Project entry in the "Process Flow" at the upper left of the EG workspace.