
SAS Programming – 4

1. Run the program here to create a temporary SAS data set called Voter:

```
data voter;
    input Age Party : $1. (Ques1-Ques4) ($1. + 1);
datalines;
23 D 1 1 2 2
45 R 5 5 4 1
67 D 2 4 3 3
39 R 4 4 4 4
19 D 2 1 2 1
75 D 3 3 2 3
57 R 4 3 4 4
;
```

Add formats for Age (0–30, 31–50, 51–70, 71+), Party (D = Democrat, R = Republican), and Ques1–Ques4 (1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=No Opinion, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree). In addition, label Ques1–Ques4 as follows:

Ques1	The president is doing a good job
Ques2	Congress is doing a good job
Ques3	Taxes are too high
Ques4	Government should cut spending

Note: Use PROC PRINT to list the observations in this data set and PROC FREQ to list frequencies for the four questions. (The default action of PROC PRINT is to head each column with a variable name, not the label. To use labels as column headings, use the LABEL option with PROC PRINT.)

2. You want to see frequencies for Questions 1 to 4 from the previous question. However, you want only three categories: **Generally Disagree** (combine **Strongly Disagree** and **Disagree**), **No Opinion**, and **Generally Agree** (combine **Agree** and **Strongly Agree**). Accomplish this using a new format for Ques1–Ques4.
3. Make a permanent SAS data set from data set Voter in Problem 1. Place this data set in a folder of your choice. Make the labels and formats permanent attributes in this data set and make your formats permanent as well (place them in the same library as the data set). Use the FMTLIB option with PROC FORMAT when you run this procedure.

4. Write the necessary statements to make three permanent formats in a library of your choice. Use the FMTLIB option to list each of these formats. The formats are defined as follows:

```
YESNO      1 = Yes, 0 = No
$YESNO     Y = Yes, N = No
$Gender     M = Male, F = Female
age20yr     low-20 = 1, 21-40 = 2, 41-60 = 3, 61-80 = 4,
            81-high = 5
```