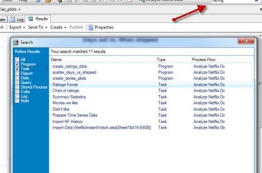


I'm not robot!



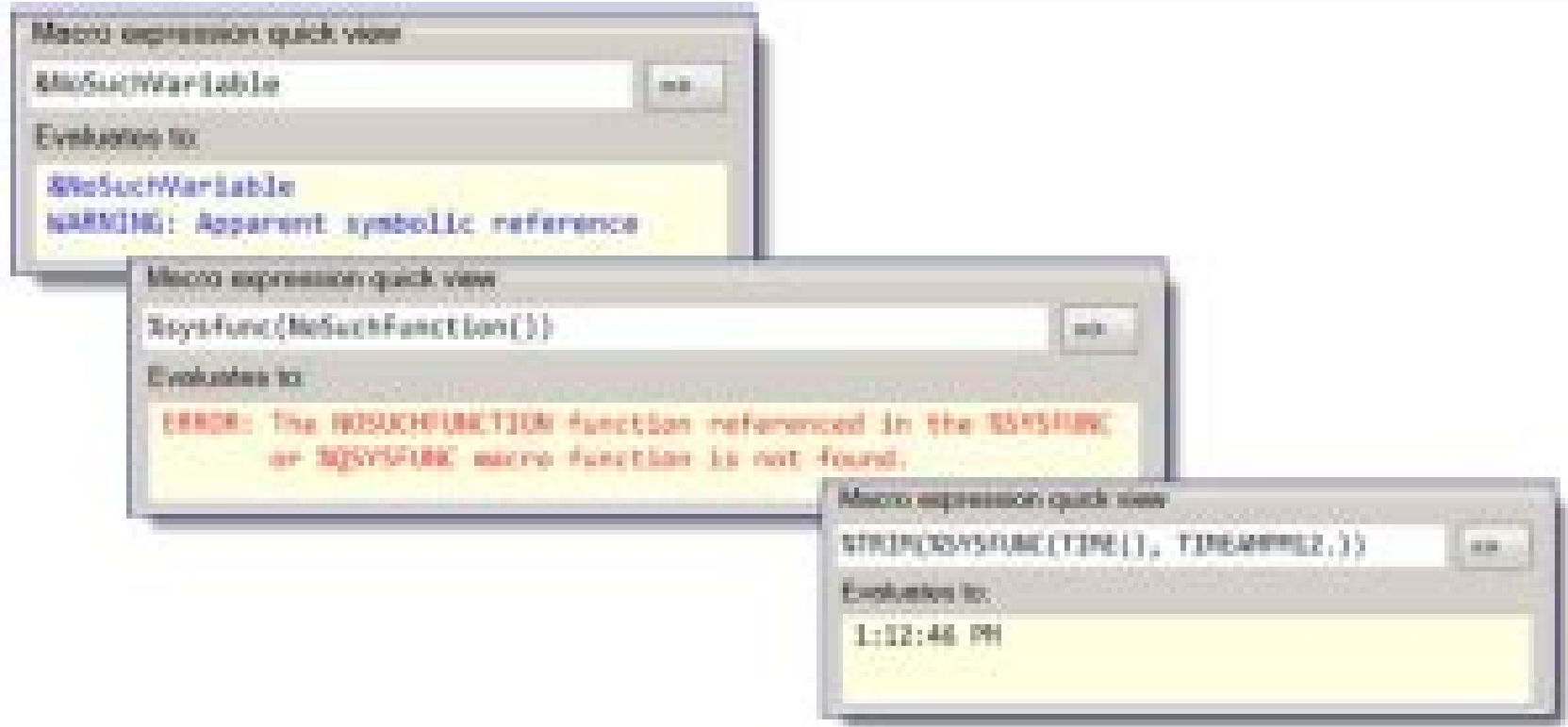
TASK_ID	FUNCTIONALIT	PARAMETER	VALUE
TASK1045	Email	mnthly	<directory location>
TASK1045	Email	emailsubject	Monthly LOG JAMS report
TASK1045	Email	emailrecipient	name@email.com
TASK1045	Email	emailcc	name@email.com
TASK1045	Email	attach	&mnthly._l3yrs_cc.doc
TASK1045	Email	emailgreeting	Hi All,
TASK1045	Email	emailbody	Please find attached the Monthly LOG JAMS Report.
TASK1045	Email	emailending	Regards,
TASK1045	Email	emailsignature	Team member
TASK1045	Email	ext_dt	07/31/2019
TASK1045	Email	finyrs	3
TASK1045	Email	contenttype	worddoc

```
2679  %age_gender(2015,210);
SYMBOLGEN: Macro variable YEAR resolves to 2015.
SYMBOLGEN: Macro variable PATH resolves to 8:\Choose Well Evaluation\Data Management\Project
1\Data Files\DREC_Data - Copy
SYMBOLGEN: Macro variable YEAR resolves to 2015.
SYMBOLGEN: Macro variable N resolves to 210.
SYMBOLGEN: Macro variable YEAR resolves to 2015.
NOTE: Line generated by the invoked macro "AGE_GENDER".
2  year=&year;  array varname {*} age; total;  do i=1 to dim(varname);  if
2  1 propcase(gender)='Female' then Fem&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if
---
180
2  1 propcase(gender)='Male' then Male&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if propcase
ERROR 180-322: Statement is not valid or it is used out of proper order.

WARNING: Apparent symbolic reference WNNNAME not resolved.
NOTE: Line generated by the invoked macro "AGE_GENDER".
2  year=&year;  array varname {*} age; total;  do i=1 to dim(varname);  if
2  1 propcase(gender)='Female' then Fem&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if
2  1 propcase(gender)='Male' then Male&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if propcase
---
180
ERROR 180-322: Statement is not valid or it is used out of proper order.

WARNING: Apparent symbolic reference WNNNAME not resolved.
NOTE: Line generated by the invoked macro "AGE_GENDER".
3  (gender)='Unknown' then Unk&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if
---
180
3  1 propcase(gender)='Total' then Tot&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if gender='---
3  1 Null' then Null&varname(i) = varname(i);  end;  drop AgeInd_15 Age15_17 Age18_19
WARNING: Apparent symbolic reference WNNNAME not resolved.
NOTE: Line generated by the invoked macro "AGE_GENDER".
3  (gender)='Unknown' then Unk&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if
3  1 propcase(gender)='Total' then Tot&varname(i) = varname(i);  else if gender='---
---
180
3  1 Null' then Null&varname(i) = varname(i);  end;  drop AgeInd_15 Age15_17 Age18_19
ERROR 180-322: Statement is not valid or it is used out of proper order.

WARNING: Apparent symbolic reference WNNNAME not resolved.
NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.
WARNING: The data set WORK.AGE_GENDER2015 may be incomplete. When this step was stopped there were
0 observations and 4 variables.
WARNING: Data set WORK.AGE_GENDER2015 was not replaced because this step was stopped.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
real time 0.88 seconds
cpu time 0.86 seconds
```



Date literal as macro variable

```
%let datemac = "19JAN1990"D;

proc sql;
select * from sashelp.citiday
where date > &datemac;
```

DATE	SNYDJCM	SNYSECM	DSUJWVL	DFXWGAN	DFXWUKH	DSUKAS	DSUPNO	DCP97	DCD1M	DTBQ3M
22.JAN1990	979.68	183.2	3212.18	1.1805	161.06	1153.98	37257.01	8.19	8.18	7.73
23.JAN1990	983.28	183.6	3215.56	1.1775	162.5	1150.91	37378.02	8.25	8.18	7.67
24.JAN1990	985.16	182.84	3190.2	1.1885	162.5	1143.55	36778.98	8.2	8.18	7.67
25.JAN1990	956.6	180.61	3163.07	1.1875	163.06	1148.05	36969.11	8.22	8.18	7.69
26.JAN1990	963.34	180.21	3152.35	1.1947	163.74	1158.48	36874.07	8.24	8.18	7.68
29.JAN1990	955.55	178.73	3140.17	1.1887	165.5	1164.32	37173.7	8.23	8.17	7.74
30.JAN1990	942.68	178.43	3112.99	1.1885	165	1161.34	37215.67	8.25	8.17	7.74
31.JAN1990	959.54	181.5	3163.3	1.1865	165.3	1167.15	37188.95	8.25	8.19	7.74
01FEB1990	962.11	181.52	3166.4	1.1885	165.85	1170.77	37206.42	8.26	8.18	7.78
02FEB1990	966.96	182.75	3189.76	1.1885	165.63	1174.99	37655.15	8.25	8.18	7.81

Types of macro variables in sas. Sas enterprise guide view macro variables. Sas macros examples.

The SAS macro variable viewer is a tool that's part of SAS Enterprise Guide. You can use it to view the current values for all SAS macro variables that are defined within your SAS session. You can also evaluate "immediate" macro expressions in a convenient quick view window. If you develop or run SAS macro programs, this task can be a valuable debugging and learning tool. If you want to learn how to use the tool and see it in action, watch my SAS Tip tutorial on YouTube. SAS Macro Variable viewer: features and function This tool offers the following main features: Always-visible window: Once you open the task from the Tools menu, you can leave it open for your entire SAS Enterprise Guide session. The window uses a "modeless" display, so you can still interact with other SAS Enterprise Guide features while the window is visible. This makes it easy to switch between SAS programs and other SAS Enterprise Guide windows and the macro variable viewer to see results. Select active SAS server: If your SAS environment contains multiple SAS workspace connections, you can switch among the different servers to see macro values on multiple systems. One-click refresh: Refresh the list of macro variables by clicking on the Refresh button in the toolbar. View by scope or as a straight list: View the macro variables in their scope categories (for example, Global and Automatic) or as a straight list, sorted by variable name or current value. Click on the column headers to sort the list. Filter results: Type a string of characters in the "Filter results" field, and the list of macro variable results will be instantly filtered to those that contain the sequence that you type. The filtered results will match on variable names as well as values, and the search is case-insensitive. This is a convenient way to narrow the list to just a few variables that you're interested in. To clear the filter, click on the X button next to the "Filter results" field, or "blank out" the text field. Set window transparency: You can make the window appear "see-through" so that it doesn't completely obscure your other windows as you work with it. Copy macro variables as %LET statements: Select one or more macro variables within the window, right-click and select Copy assignments. This generates a series of %LET statements -- one for each macro variable/value pair -- which you can then paste into a SAS program. Macro expression "quick view": Have you ever wanted to test out a macro expression before using it in a longer program? This window allows you to get immediate feedback on a macro expression, whether a simple macro reference or a more complex expression with nested functions. If the expression generates a SAS warning or error, the feedback window shows that as well. Note: the expression can be any macro expression that is valid for the right-side of a macro variable assignment (%let statement). Source code available on GitHub I created this tool years ago as a custom task, but it's been included with SAS Enterprise Guide as an "official" tool for several releases. I built the task using the custom task APIs and Microsoft .NET. If you're interested, I've shared a version of the source code behind this task on GitHub. SAS has a powerful programming feature called Macros which allows us to avoid repetitive sections of code and to use them again and again when needed. It also helps create dynamic variables within the code that can take different values for different run instances of the same code. Macros can also be declared for blocks of code which will be reused multiple times in a similar manner to macro variables. We will see both of these in the below examples. Macro Programs Macro is a group of SAS statements that is referred by a name and to use it in program anywhere, using that name. It starts with a %MACRO statement and ends with %MEND statement. The below program gets us all the observation of the make 'Audi' and type 'Sports'. In case we want the result of different make, we need to change the value of the variable make_name without changing any other part of the program. In case of bring programs this variable can be referred again and again in any SAS statements. %LET make_name = 'Audi'; %LET type_name = 'Sports'; proc print data = sashelp.cars; where make = &make_name and type = &type_name ; TITLE "Sales as of &SYSDAY &SYSDATE"; run; When the above code is run we get the same output as the previous program. But let's change the type name to 'Wagon' and run the same program. We will get the below result. Macro Programs Macro is a group of SAS statements that is referred by a name and to use it in program anywhere, using that name. It starts with a %MACRO statement and ends with %MEND statement. Syntax The local variables are declared with below syntax. # Creating a Macro program. %MACRO (Param1, Param2,...Paramn); Macro Statements; %MEND; # Calling a Macro program. %MacroName (Value1, Value2,...,Valuen); Example The below program declares a group of SAT staemnets under a macro named 'show_result'; This Macro is being called by other SAS statements. %MACRO show_result(make , type); proc print data = sashelp.cars; where make = &make and type = &type ; TITLE "Sales as of &SYSDAY &SYSDATE"; run; %MEND; %show_result(BMW,SUV); When the above code is run we get the following output. Commonly Used Macros SAS has many MACRO statements which are in-built in the SAS programming language. They are used by other SAS programs without explicitly declaring them.Common examples are - terminating a program when some condition is met or capturing the runtime value of a variable in the program log. Below are some examples. Macro %PUT This macro statement writes text or macro variable information to the SAS log. In the below example the value of the variable 'today' is written to the program log. data _null_ ; CALL SYMPUT ('today', TRIM(PUT(&sysdate'd,worddate22.))); run; %put &today; When the above code is run we get the following output. Macro %RETURN Execution of this macro causes normal termination of the currently executing macro when certain condition evaluates to be true. In the below example the value of the variable 'val' becomes 10, the macro terminates else it continues. %macro check_condition(val); %if &val = 10 %then %return; data p; x = 34.2; run; %mend check_condition; %check_condition(11) ; When the above code is run we get the following output. Macro %END This macro definition contains a %DO %WHILE loop that ends, as required, with a %END statement. In the below example the macro named test takes a user input and runs the DO loop using this input value. The end of DO loop is achieved through the %end statement while the end of macro is achieved through %mend statement. %macro test(finish); %let i = 1; %do %while (&i

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