

1. Infile Statement

The INFILE statement can be used to read an external text datafile (ASCII or text datafile).

Suppose that a text file named bodyfat.txt is stored on a pc directory. There are two numeric variables named age and bodyft in the dataset.

This file can be read into a SAS program using the INFILE statement in a DATA step.

```
DATA bodyfat;
  INFILE 'C:\Documents and Settings\bodyfat.txt';
  INPUT age bodyft;
  RUN;
```

An alternative way of reading the file is by naming the file using a FILE-NAME statement.

```
DATA bodyfat;
  FILENAME GEORGE 'C:\Documents and Settings\bodyfat.txt';
  INFILE GEORGE;
  INPUT age bodyft;
  RUN;
  INPUT
```

2. Using IF statements to assign the right values to the classification variables

The source data file is a text file (TAB delimited with no headers). You can import the data using the FILE > IMPORT DATA option in SAS. You need to specify that the file is tab delimited, and choose the option that there is no header row.

Suppose now that there is a SAS dataset named blood stored in the sasuser library. The default variable names given by SAS are VAR1 through VAR12.

```
DATA hyper;
  SET sasuser.blood;
  IF _N_ < 4 THEN biofeed = "P";
  ELSE biofeed = "A";
  IF _N_ in(1,4) THEN drug = "X";
  IF _N_ in(2,5) THEN drug = "Y";
  IF _N_ in(3,6) THEN drug = "Z";

  ARRAY nall{12} VAR1-VAR12;
  DO i = 1 to 12;
    IF i > 6 THEN diet = "Y";
```

```
ELSE diet = "N";  
bp=nall{i};  
cell=drug||biofeed||diet;  
OUTPUT;  
END;
```