SAS/ACCESS® Interface to PC Files for SAS® Viya™ 3.1: Reference
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Part 1

Introduction to SAS Viya: SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files

Chapter 1

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Chapter 1
Working with SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files

Methods for Accessing PC Files Data

You can use SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files to read data from PC files for use in SAS reports or applications. You can also create PC files in various formats. SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files includes accessing data in Microsoft XLS and XLSX files as well as in other PC file formats.

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures are part of SAS software. You can use these procedures without a license for SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC files. For SAS, access is available only to JMP 7 or later files or to CSV, TXT, and other delimited files. You can also use other SAS methods to import delimited data, such as the SAS INFILE statement.

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures facilitate data transfer between SAS data sets and several PC file formats. You can access data from the following formats:

- Delimited files
- Microsoft XLS and XLSX
- DBF
- DBF MEMO
- JMP
- SPSS
- Stata
- Paradox

Not every PC file format is available under the Linux environment.

You can use the DBF procedure to convert formatted data between dBase (DBF) files and SAS data sets. For more information, see Appendix 1, “DBF Procedure,” on page 69.
Using This Document

This document is intended for applications programmers and users with these skills.

- Know how to use their operating environment.
- Are familiar with their PC files.
- Know how to use basic SAS commands and statements.

This document provides a general reference, as well as specific details, and SAS code examples that show how to access and use data in PC files directly from within SAS.
Part 2

Import and Export Procedures

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Chapter 2
Supported Data Sources and Environments

Reading and Writing Data between SAS Data Sets and PC Files

Reading and Writing Data between CAS Tables and PC Files

Supported Data Sources and Environments

Reading and Writing Data between SAS Data Sets and PC Files

To read and write data between SAS data sets and external PC files see Chapter 3, “IMPORT Procedure,” on page 9, Chapter 4, “EXPORT Procedure,” on page 15 and Chapter 5, “File Format-Specific Reference for the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures,” on page 21 for information and examples for your specific PC file format.

Reading and Writing Data between CAS Tables and PC Files

To read and write data between CAS tables and external PC files, you must establish a connection to the CAS server using the CAS engine and specifying an appropriate server port and a server session reference. For information on connecting to the CAS server, see SAS Cloud Analytic Services: Language Reference. For examples of importing to a CAS table or exporting from a CAS table to a supported PC file format on Linux, see Chapter 5, “File Format-Specific Reference for the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures,” on page 21.

Supported Data Sources and Environments

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures work within the limited range of available PC file formats if they reside locally on Linux.

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures are part of SAS software. If SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC files is not licensed, access is available only to JMP, CSV, TXT, and
delimited files. For more information, see Chapter 3, “IMPORT Procedure,” on page 9 and Chapter 4, “EXPORT Procedure,” on page 15.

Table 2.1  Data Source Summary for Linux Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Identifier</th>
<th>PROC IMPORT</th>
<th>PROC EXPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excel using XLSX file formats</td>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excel using XLS file formats</td>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBase using DBF file formats</td>
<td>DBF</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBase file format with MEMO support</td>
<td>DBFMEMO</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMP using Version 7 or later JMP file formats</td>
<td>JMP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradox using DB file formats</td>
<td>DB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPSS using SAV file formats</td>
<td>SAV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stata using DTA file formats</td>
<td>DTA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comma-separated file</td>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tab-separated file</td>
<td>TAB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delimiter-separated file</td>
<td>DLM</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview: PROC IMPORT

The IMPORT procedure reads data from an external data source and writes it to a SAS data set. External data sources can include:

- Microsoft Excel workbooks
- Paradox files
- SPSS files
- Stata files
- dBase (DBF and DBF MEMO files)
- JMP files
- delimited files

In addition, JMP, XLSX, XLS, SPSS, and Stata files are supported by the CAS engine for importing to a CAS table in memory on the CAS server and exporting data back to the PC file format. A connection to the CAS server must be made in order to use the CAS engine to import or export PC file data.

When importing into CAS tables, all CHAR data types or strings in the PC file formats are converted to the VARCHAR data type in a CAS table. For more information about the CAS statement and the LIBNAME statement, see *SAS Cloud Analytic Services: Language Reference*. For general information about CAS and CAS sessions, see *SAS Cloud Analytic Services: Fundamentals*.

Delimited files contain columns of data values that are separated by a delimiter, such as a blank, a comma, or a tab. By default, PROC IMPORT reads delimited files as varying record-length files.

The SAS column (or variable) definitions are based on the input rows (or records). The IMPORT procedure imports the data using one of the following methods:

- generated DATA step code
- generated SAS/ACCESS code
You can customize the results with statements and options that are specific to the input data source. The IMPORT procedure generates a SAS data set or CAS table and writes information about the import to the log. The DATA step or the SAS/ACCESS code that the IMPORT procedure generates is written to the log. If a translation engine is used, no code is submitted.

When you create delimited files on one host operating environment and then transfer them to another host, the end-of-line delimiters in the files might not match. To remedy the situation, see “Sharing Delimited Files across Hosts” on page 23.

Syntax: IMPORT Procedure

```sas
PROC IMPORT
  DATAFILE="filename" | DATATABLE="tablename"
  <option(s)>;
```

PROC IMPORT Statement

The IMPORT procedure reads external data and writes the data to a SAS data set or to a CAS table if the CAS LIBNAME engine is used and a connection to the CAS server is active.

Restriction: A pathname for a file can have a maximum length of 201 characters

Note: SAS Viya supports only the UTF-8 encoding.


Syntax

```sas
PROC IMPORT
  DATAFILE="filename" | DATATABLE="tablename" (Not used for Microsoft Excel files)
  <DBMS=data-source-identifier>;
```

Required Arguments

`DATAFILE="filename" | "fileref"`

specifies the complete path and filename or fileref for the input file. A fileref is a SAS name that is associated with the physical location of the output file. To assign a fileref, use the FILENAME= statement.

You can omit the quotation marks if the `filename` does not include certain special characters, such as a backslash or spaces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FILE</td>
<td>CHAR for a SAS data set and VARCHAR for a CAS table</td>
<td>The IMPORT procedure does not support device types or access methods for the FILENAME statement except for DISK. For example, the IMPORT procedure does not support the TEMP device type, which creates a temporary external file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The IMPORT procedure can import data if the data type is supported by SAS. The V9 engine and SPD Engine support character and numeric data. The CAS engine supports numeric, character, and varying-length character (VARCHAR) data. When a CHAR or string value in a PC file is imported to a CAS table, the CAS engine creates the CHAR as a VARCHAR in the CAS table. If the data that you want to import is a type that SAS does not support, the IMPORT procedure might not import it correctly. In many cases, the procedure attempts to convert the data to the best of its ability. However, at times this is not possible.

Interactions

By default, the IMPORT procedure reads delimited files as varying record-length files. If your external file has a fixed-length format, use a SAS DATA step with an INFILE statement that includes the RECFM=F and LRECL= options. For more information, see the INFILE statement.

For some input data sources, such as a Microsoft Excel workbook (DBMS=EXCEL), the first eight rows of data are scanned. The most prevalent data type (numeric or character) is used for a column. This is the default. If most of the data in the first eight rows is missing, SAS defaults to the CHAR data type and any subsequent numeric data for that column is set to missing. CAS defaults to VARCHAR data type for a CAS table in memory. Other file formats might have other default values.

Notes

For information about how SAS converts data types, see the specific information for the data source file format that you are importing.

To import DBF files created with Microsoft Visual FoxPro, you must export to an appropriate dBASE format using Visual FoxPro. Import the dBASE file to SAS.

See

The FILENAME statement in SAS Viya Statements: Reference

**DATATABLE=**"table-name"

specifies the table name of the input DBMS table. If the name does not include special characters, such as question marks, lowercase characters, or spaces, you can omit the quotation marks. The DBMS table name might be case sensitive.

Alias TABLE

Requirement When you import a DBMS table, you must specify the DBMS= option.

Optional Arguments

**SAS data-set-option(s)**

Specify SAS data set options. For example, to assign a password to the resulting SAS data set, you can use the ALTER=, PW=, READ=, or WRITE= data set options. To import only data that meets a specified condition, you can use the WHERE data set option. For information about all SAS data set options, see SAS Viya Data Set Options: Reference.
**DBMS=**`data-source-identifier`

specifies the type of data to import. To import a DBMS table, specify `DBMS=` using a supported database identifier listed in Table 3.1 on page 12. `DBMS=` specifications refer to local access, except where noted in this table.

*Note:* Transcoding is not supported for `DBMS=XLS`. The output yields unpredictable results. Use `DBMS=XLSX` for transcoding.

### Table 3.1 DBMS Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Identifier</th>
<th>Output Data Source</th>
<th>File Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>Delimited file with comma-separated values</td>
<td>.csv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBF</td>
<td>dBASE 5.0, IV, III+, and III files</td>
<td>.dbf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBFMEMO</td>
<td>dBASE 5.0, IV, III+, and III files with memos FoxPro and Visual FoxPro files with memos</td>
<td>.dbf .fpt .dbt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLM</td>
<td>Delimited file (default delimiter is a blank)</td>
<td>.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTA</td>
<td>Stata file</td>
<td>.dta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMP</td>
<td>JMP files in Version 7 and later format.</td>
<td>.jmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARADOX</td>
<td>Paradox DB files</td>
<td>.db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAV</td>
<td>SPSS file</td>
<td>.sav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAB</td>
<td>Delimited file (tab-delimited values)</td>
<td>.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>Microsoft Excel 5.0, 95, 97, 2000, 2002, or 2003 workbook using file formats</td>
<td>.xls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Transcoding is not supported for <code>DBMS=XLS</code>.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>Microsoft Excel 2007 and later workbook using file formats</td>
<td>.xlsx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* All `DBMS=` specifications refer to local access.

**Microsoft Excel**

When you specify `DBMS=XLS` or `DBMS=XLSX` for an Excel file, you can read and write to Excel workbooks under Linux directly. The following example demonstrates the use of `DBMS=XLSX` specifying a range of cells.

```plaintext
proc import datafile="fieldtypes.xlsx"
    out=small dbms=xlsx;
    range=colsb_d;
run;
```
Table 3.2  Microsoft Excel Workbook Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table lists the DBMS, the software that it uses, any required software, and the operating platform that can use the DBMS.

Table 3.3  DBMS Specifications for Excel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBMS</th>
<th>Uses</th>
<th>Requires</th>
<th>Operating Platform</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>File formats technology</td>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Windows, Linux, UNIX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>File formats technology</td>
<td></td>
<td>Microsoft Windows, Linux, UNIX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.4  DBMS Data Source Identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBMS=</th>
<th>Linux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  Transcoding is not supported for DBMS=XLS. The output yields unpredictable results. Use DBMS=XLSX for transcoding.

**Tip**  DBMS=XLS does not support multi-byte characters. Save the spreadsheets as XLSX if you have multi-byte characters.
Chapter 4
EXPORT Procedure

Overview: PROC EXPORT

The EXPORT procedure reads data from a SAS data set or a CAS table that is in memory on the CAS server. VARCHAR support is limited to JMP, XLS, XLSX, SPSS, and Stata data sources.

- Microsoft Excel workbook files (XLSX and XLS)
- Paradox files
- SPSS files
- Stata files
- dBase files (DBF and DBF MEMO)
- JMP files
- Delimited files

Delimited files contain columns of data values that are separated by a delimiter such as a blank or a comma.

The EXPORT procedure reads the input file and writes the data to an external data source. The EXPORT procedure exports the data using one of these methods:

- generated DATA step code
- generated SAS/ACCESS code
- translation engines

Customize the results with statements and options that are specific to the output data source. The EXPORT procedure generates the specified output file and writes information about the export to the log. The DATA step or the SAS/ACCESS code that the EXPORT procedure generates is written to the log. If a translation engine is used, no code is submitted.
Syntax: EXPORT Procedure

**PROC EXPORT**

DATA=libref.SAS data set | caslib.table name
OUTFILE="filename"
<option(s)>;

**PROC EXPORT Statement**

The EXPORT procedure reads a SAS data set or a CAS table referenced with a caslib and writes the data to an external data file. The CAS engine is used to read CAS tables and the SAS V9 engine is used to read SAS data sets.

**Restriction:** A pathname for a file can have a maximum length of 201 characters.

**See:** “EXPORT” in *SAS Viya Data Management and Utility Procedures Guide*

---

**Syntax**

**PROC EXPORT**

DATA=<libref.:SAS data set | caslib.table name><(SAS data set options)>
OUTFILE="filename"
<DBMS=data-source-identifier>
<LABEL>
<REPLACE>
<file-format-specific-statements>;

**Required Arguments**

**DATA= <libref.: SAS data set | caslib.table name**

*libref.SAS data set* specifies the input SAS data set with either a one- or two-level SAS name (library and member name). If you specify a one-level name, by default, the EXPORT procedure uses the WORK library (if SAS system option USER is not assigned).

*caslib.table name* specifies the input CAS table. You must use the DATA= two-level name (caslib and table) because you cannot specify just a one-level name for a CAS table.

**Default** If you do not specify a SAS data set or CAS table, the EXPORT procedure uses the most recently created SAS data set or CAS table. SAS keeps track of data set order with the system variable _LAST_. When working with SAS data sets, the best practice is to always identify the data set with a two-level name to ensure the EXPORT procedure uses the correct data set.

**Restriction** The EXPORT procedure can export data if the data format is supported and the amount of data is within the limitations of the data source. Some data sources have a maximum number of rows or columns. If the data that you want to export exceeds the limits of the data source, the EXPORT procedure might not be able to export it correctly. When SAS encounters incompatible formats, the procedure formats the data to the
best of its ability. For more information, see “Overview of SAS Formats” in SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference.

OUTFILE="filename" | "fileref"

specifies the complete path and filename, or a fileref for the output PC file, spreadsheet, or delimited external file. If the name does not include special characters (such as question marks), lowercase characters, or spaces, omit the quotation marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alias</th>
<th>FILE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Restriction</td>
<td>The EXPORT procedure does not support device types or access methods for the FILENAME statement except for DISK. For example, the EXPORT procedure does not support the TEMP device type, which creates a temporary external file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Optional Arguments

<\SAS \text{\text{data-set-option(s)}}> specifies SAS data set options. For example, if the data set that you are exporting has an assigned password, you can use the ALTER= option, the PW= option, the READ= option, or the WRITE= option. To export only data that meets a specified condition, you can use the WHERE= data set option. You can add the ENCRYPTKEY= data set option to specify the key value that is required for exporting an AES-encrypted SAS data set. For information, see SAS Viya Data Set Options: Reference.

DBMS=\text{\text{data-source-identifier}}

DBMS= specifies the type of external data source the EXPORT procedure creates. To export to a DBMS table, specify DBMS= using a supported database identifier.

Note: Transcoding is not supported for DBMS=XLS. The output yields unpredictable results. Use DBMS=XLSX for transcoding.

Table 4.1  Data Source Identifier Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Identifier</th>
<th>Output Data Source</th>
<th>File Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSV</td>
<td>delimited file (comma-separated values)</td>
<td>.csv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBF</td>
<td>dBASE 5.0, IV, III+, and III files</td>
<td>.dbf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBFMEMO</td>
<td>dBASE 5.0, IV, III+, and III files with memos FoxPro and VisualPro with memos</td>
<td>.dbf .fpt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLM</td>
<td>delimited file (default delimiter is a blank)</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTA</td>
<td>Stata file</td>
<td>.dta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMP</td>
<td>JMP files, Version 7, and later format</td>
<td>.jmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARADOX</td>
<td>Paradox DB files</td>
<td>.db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAV</td>
<td>SPSS files, compressed and uncompressed binary files</td>
<td>.sav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Data Source Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source Identifier</th>
<th>Output Data Source</th>
<th>File Extension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAB</td>
<td>delimited file (tab-delimited values)</td>
<td>.txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>Excel 97, 2000, 2002, or 2003 spreadsheet (using file formats)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Transcoding is not supported for DBMS=XLS. The output yields unpredictable results. Use DBMS=XLSX as an alternative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>Excel 2007, 2010, and later spreadsheet (using file formats)</td>
<td>.xlsx</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When you specify a value for DBMS=, consider the following for specific data sources:

- To export a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, the EXPORT procedure creates an XLS or XLSX file for the specified version. When exporting to an existing Excel workbook, XLS file, or XLSX file, a BAK file is created.

The files created by SAS can be opened and read by various versions of Microsoft Excel, as indicated in the following table.

### Table 4.2 Exported Data: Microsoft Excel Workbook Readability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.xlsx</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.xls</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- If you use the EXPORT procedure with DBMS=XLSX and the page has formulas that reference other pages, an error message is written to the log. The error states that the page cannot be replaced because it has formulas that reference other pages.

The following table is a quick reference for which DBMS= data source identifier to use.

### Table 4.3 DBMS Data Source Identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DBMS=</th>
<th>Linux</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Restriction**

Only Excel 2007 and later can use the .xlsx format.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Transcoding is not supported for DBMS=XLS. The output yields unpredictable results. Use DBMS=XLSX for transcoding.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tip</td>
<td>DBMS=XLS does not support multi-byte characters. Save the spreadsheets as XLSX if you have multi-byte characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Chapter 5, “File Format-Specific Reference for the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures,” on page 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LABEL**

writes SAS label names as column names to the exported table. If SAS label names do not exist, then the variable names are used as column names in the exported table.

**Alias** DLBLABEL

**REPLACE**

overwrites an existing file. For an Excel workbook, REPLACE overwrites the target table or spreadsheet. If you do not specify REPLACE, the EXPORT procedure does not overwrite an existing file.

You can either replace an XLS or XLSX worksheet in an existing workbook, or you can add a new XLSX worksheet in an existing workbook. Adding a worksheet applies to an XLSX file format but not to the XLS format. For more information and examples, see “Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to an Excel 2010 Workbook and Replace Sheets” on page 37.

**<file-format-specific-statements>**

See Chapter 5, “File Format-Specific Reference for the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures,” on page 21 for the supported syntax for your DBMS.
Chapter 5
File Format-Specific Reference for the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures

| Delimited Files | Overview | CSV Files | Tab-Delimited Files | Other Delimiters | Sharing Delimited Files across Hosts | Processing Delimited Files in SAS | IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements for Delimited Files | Example 1: Import a Tab-Delimited File into SAS | Example 2: Import a Space-Delimited File into SAS | Example 3: Import a CSV File That Has a Single Quotation Mark in a Name | Example 4: Export a SAS Data Set to a CSV File | Example 5: Import a Subset of a CSV File into SAS | Example 6: Export a SAS Data Set That Has a Single Quotation-Mark Name |
|----------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                | 22       | 22        | 23                 | 23              | 23                                   | 23                              | 24                                                       | 27                                             | 27                                             | 27                                               | 27                                               | 28                                               | 28                                               |

| Microsoft Excel Workbook Files | Microsoft Excel Files Essentials | Excel Data Types | Excel Numeric Data and Time Values | Excel File Formats | SAS Import and Export Utilities Support for Excel Files | Import and Export Microsoft Excel XLS and XLSX Files | Using the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures | Example 1: Import an XLSX File to a CAS Table | Example 2: Export a CAS Table to an XLSX File | Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to an Excel 2010 Workbook and Replace Sheets | Example 4: Export SAS Data Sets to an Excel 2010 Workbook and Add a New Sheet | Example 5: Import Data Using a Range Name | Example 6: Import Data Using an Absolute Range Address |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
|                                | 28                               | 30              | 30                            | 30                 | 31                                                       | 31                              | 31                                                       | 35                                             | 36                                             | 37                                               | 38                                               | 38                                               |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dBase DBF Files</th>
<th>dBase DBF Files Essentials</th>
<th>DBF Data Types</th>
<th>Setting Environment Variables and System Options</th>
<th>Supported SAS IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements</th>
<th>Example 1: Export Data to a DBF File from a SAS Data Set</th>
<th>Example 2: Import Data from a DBF File into a SAS Data Set</th>
<th>Example 3: Export Data to a DBF File from a SAS Data Set Using Encoding</th>
<th>Example 4: Import and Translate Data from a DBF File</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Delimited Files

Overview

A delimited text file is a file in which the individual data values contain embedded delimiters, such as quotation marks, commas, and tabs. A delimiter is a character that separates words or phrases in a text string that defines the beginning or end of a contiguous string of character data.

A delimited text file is also called a delimiter-separated values file (DSM).

- The delimiter is not considered part of the character data string.
- The first row of data is usually read as column headings.
- The column headings are then converted to SAS variable names.
• A newline character indicates a new row.

Note: Support of delimited files is included in SAS. A license for SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files is not required to use this list of features.

By default, the IMPORT procedure reads delimited files as varying record-length files. If your external file has a fixed-length format, use a SAS DATA step with an INFILE statement that includes the RECFM=F and LRECL= options. For more information, see the INFILE statement, RECFM= option.

CSV Files

A comma-separated values file is a form of a delimited file. The data values are separated by commas. In a CSV-type file, each line can represent one of these items:

• an entry
• a record
• a row
• an observation in a database management system
• other applications

Tab-Delimited Files

A tab-delimited file is a form of delimited file. The data values are separated by control characters that represent the Tab key. The data values form columns of a database table. The columns can be exported to a database table.

Other Delimiters

Files that have other delimiters, such as spaces or semicolons, are also known as delimited text files or delimited files.

Sharing Delimited Files across Hosts

When a delimited file is read into SAS using the IMPORT procedure, each row must end with an end-of-line character or a host-specific delimiter; each host operating environment has a default end-of-line delimiter. If you share delimited files that were created on one host with another host, the default end-of-line delimiters might not match. When this occurs, you must specify the new host’s end-of-line delimiter for your files. The default end-of-row delimiter for Linux is the hexadecimal character for Linefeed. To read a file that is native to Windows, use a FILENAME statement with the TERMSTR=CRLF option.

Processing Delimited Files in SAS

When you use PROC IMPORT to read a CSV, tab, or other character-delimited file, the procedure does the following actions by default:

• scans the first 20 rows
• collects the column names from the first row
• scans the remaining 19 rows and determines the column type
• assigns an informat and a format to each column
• creates a DATA step with an INPUT statement
• submits all of the code to the DATA step compiler, which, in turn, executes the code.

You can change the default actions using PROC IMPORT statements.

The following example shows an IMPORT procedure reading a file that has a tilde (~) as the character delimiter:

```sas
proc import datafile="/SASHOME/mydata/test.fil"
    dbms=dlm out=work.test replace;
    delimiter="~";
run;
```

If you need to revise your code after the procedure runs, issue the RECALL command (or press F4) to the generated DATA step. At this point, you can add or remove options from the INFILE statement and customize the INFORMAT, FORMAT, and INPUT statements to your data.

If you use this method and you modify an informat, also modify the format for that same column. The informat and format for a given column also must be of the same type (either character or numeric). In addition, if the type is character, the assigned format should be as long as the column to avoid truncation when the data is displayed. For example, if a character column is 400 bytes long but has a format of $char50, only the first 50 bytes are shown when the data is displayed.

To recall your PROC IMPORT code, issue a second RECALL command (or press F4 again).

By default, PROC IMPORT expects the column names to appear in the first row. The procedure scans the first 20 rows to count the columns, and it attempts to determine the correct informat and format for each column. (You can modify this default number of rows.) You can use these procedure statements on page 24 to do the following:

• indicate how many rows SAS scans for columns to determine the type and length (GUESSINGROWS=)
• indicate at which row SAS begins to read the data (DATAROW=)
• modify whether SAS extracts the column names (GETNAMES=).

**IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements for Delimited Files**

The supported file types are CSV (comma-separated values), Tab (tab-separated values), and DLM (delimiter-separated values).

See: “Example 1: Import a Tab-Delimited File into SAS” on page 27 and “Example 4: Export a SAS Data Set to a CSV File” on page 27.
Table 5.1  IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delimited File Type</th>
<th>Statement Options</th>
<th>PROC IMPORT</th>
<th>PROC EXPORT</th>
<th>Valid Value</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSV and TAB</td>
<td>DATAROW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 to 2147483647</td>
<td>Depends on GETNAMES= option value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GETNAMES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUESSINGROWS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 to 2147483647</td>
<td>MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUTNAMES</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLM</td>
<td>DATAROW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 to 2147483647</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DELIMITER</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>'char'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GETNAMES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GUESSINGROWS</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1 to 2147483647</td>
<td>MAX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUTNAMES</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATAROW=n**
specifies the row number where the IMPORT procedure starts reading data.

- **Default**
  - When GETNAMES=NO: 1; when GETNAMES=YES: 2

- **Range**
  - 1 to 2147483647

- **Restrictions**
  - If GETNAMES=YES, then DATAROW must be greater than or equal to 2.
  - If GETNAMES=NO, then DATAROW must be greater than or equal to 1.

**DELIMITER='char' | 'nn'x**
specifies the delimiter (either a single character or hexadecimal value) that separates the columns of data for the IMPORT and EXPORT procedures. Delimiters are case-sensitive and enclosed in quotation marks, such as ' & '.

- **Default**
  - A blank character

- **Restriction**
  - If you specify DBMS=DLM, you must also specify the DELIMITER= statement.

- **Example**
  - “Exporting to a Delimited External Data Source” in SAS Viya Data Management and Utility Procedures Guide

**GETNAMES=YES | NO**
specifies whether the IMPORT procedure is to generate SAS variable names from the data values in the first row of the import file.
If a data value in the first row contains special characters that are not valid in a SAS name, SAS converts the character to an underscore (_). For example, the variable `EMP ID` becomes `EMP_ID`.

Starting in SAS 9.4, GETNAMES=YES prefixes an underscore to the data value rather than replacing the value’s first special character. For example, `2013.Changes` becomes `_2013_Changes`.

YES specifies that the IMPORT procedure generate SAS variable names from the data values in the first row of the imported delimited file.

NO specifies that the IMPORT procedure generate SAS variable names as VAR1, VAR2, and so on.

Default Yes
Restrictions Valid only for the IMPORT procedure.

If VALIDVARNAME=ANY is used, GETNAMES= might not prefix an underscore to the data value.

**GUESSINGROWS=**\(n\) | MAX

specifies the number of rows that the IMPORT procedure is to scan to determine the appropriate data type for the columns. The scan process scans from row 1 to the row number that is specified by GUESSINGROWS= option. MAX can be specified instead of the maximum number, 2147483647. (Specifying the maximal value could adversely affect performance.)

The default row number can be changed in the SAS registry using the REGISTRY procedure.

Default 20
Range 1 to 2147483647, where MAX= 2147483647

**PUTNAMES=**YES | NO

determines whether to write SAS variable names as column headings to the first row of the exported data file.

YES specifies that PROC EXPORT is to write SAS variable names as column names (or headings) to the first row of the exported file. It writes the first row of SAS data to the second row of the exported data file.

NO specifies that PROC EXPORT is to write the first row of SAS data to the first row of exported data file.

Default Yes
Restriction Valid only for the EXPORT procedure.

Note If you specify the LABEL= option, the SAS variable labels (not the variable names) are written as column headings.

Example “Exporting to a Tab Delimited File with the PUTNAMES= Statement” in *SAS Viya Data Management and Utility Procedures Guide*
Example 1: Import a Tab-Delimited File into SAS

This code illustrates how the IMPORT procedure uses the first row of the tab delimited file to generate SAS variable names. SAS starts to read data from row 2, and scans 10 rows of data to determine data types for each column. The Invoice.txt file saves data with the tab character (‘09’x) as the delimiter.

```
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.TEST
   FILE="&dlmdir./invoice.txt"
   DBMS=TAB REPLACE;
   GETNAMES=YES;
   DATAROW=2;
   GUESSINGROWS=10;
RUN;
```

Example 2: Import a Space-Delimited File into SAS

The IMPORT procedure generates generic variable names such as VAR1 and VAR2. It starts to read data from row 2, and scans the default number of rows (20) to determine the data types for each column. ‘20’x is the hexadecimal value for a space in ASCII code.

```
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.TEST
   DATAFILE="&dlmdir./invoice.txt"         DBMS=DLM REPLACE;
   DELIMITER='20'x;
   GETNAMES=NO;
   DATAROW=2;
RUN;
```

Example 3: Import a CSV File That Has a Single Quotation Mark in a Name

You can import a CSV file into SAS, even if the name contains a single quotation mark and special characters. Using VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND expands the rules for the names of certain SAS members, as indicated by the use of the n-literal after the SAS data set name.

```
OPTIONS VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND;
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK."It's the Night Before Christmas Game"
   DATAFILE="/SASHOME/temp/game_invoice.csv"   DBMS=CSV REPLACE;
   GETNAMES=YES;
   DATAROW=2;
RUN;
```

Example 4: Export a SAS Data Set to a CSV File

The EXPORT procedure exports the SAS data set, SDF.INVOICE, to a CSV file, invoice.csv. The SAS variable name is not used. Because PUTNAMES=NO, the first row of the SAS data set is written to the first row of the CSV file. This means that the columns of data are unnamed.

```
LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.INVOICE
   OUTFILE='c:/SASHOME/temp/invoice.csv'         DBMS=DLM REPLACE;
   DELIMITER=',';
```
Example 5: Import a Subset of a CSV File into SAS

The IMPORT procedure starts to read data in row 6. It reads ten observations from the selected columns in the customer CSV file. The global OBS= option limits the number of data rows to import. The OBS=MAX option resets the OBS= option to the default value.

```sas
OPTIONS OBS=10;
PROC IMPORT OUT= WORK.Test (KEEP=Customer_ID Name Address First-Ordered_Date)
   DATAFILE= "&dlmdir./customer.csv"   DBMS=CSV REPLACE;
   GETNAMES=YES;
   DATAROW=6;
RUN;
OPTIONS OBS=MAX;
```

Example 6: Export a SAS Data Set That Has a Single Quotation-Mark Name

In this example, a temporary SAS data set is created and contains single quotation marks in its name. Then it shows two ways that you could use to export the data set to a CSV file. Notice the different values for the VALIDMEMNAME= option; each value has different rules for using special characters in SAS data set names.

```sas
OPTIONS VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND;
DATA WORK.'Region Four''s YTD Results'n;
   SET SASHELP.CLASS;
RUN;

OPTIONS VALIDMEMNAME=COMPAT;
PROC EXPORT DATA=WORK."Region Four's YTD Results'n
   OUTFILE="SASHOME/temp/Region_Four_Results.csv"   DBMS=CSV REPLACE;
RUN;

OPTIONS VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND;
PROC EXPORT DATA=WORK.'Region Four''s YTD Results'n
   OUTFILE="/SASHOME/temp/Region_Four_Results.csv"   DBMS=CSV REPLACE;
RUN;
```

Microsoft Excel Workbook Files

Microsoft Excel Files Essentials

SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files works with Microsoft Excel workbook 5, 95, 97, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2010, and later. These files are referred to collectively in this document as XLS or XLSX files.

An Excel file represents an Excel workbook. An Excel workbook is a collection of worksheets (also called spreadsheets).
A cell is the intersection of a column and a row. It is referenced by a column number and a row number (for example, B5). A cell is the basic unit that saves data in the worksheet. A cell can contain a numeric value or a text value of up to 32,767 bytes.

A worksheet in a .xls file can save up to 256 columns and 65,536 rows. Excel 2007 and later files (.xlsx files) have been enhanced to support 16,384 columns and 1,048,576 rows in a worksheet. Files that are created with Excel 2007 and later can have an .xlsx extension.

A range is a subset of cells in a worksheet. Its address identifies it. It begins with the name of the top left cell and ends with the name of the bottom right cell, separated by . (period). For example, the range B2.E8 is the range address for a rectangular block of 28 cells, where the top left cell is B2 and the bottom right cell is E8 (shown as shaded, below). A range name identifies a range. A range specification can also define the rectangle directly by specifying range="sheetname $upper_left:lower_right", for example, range="inventory:B10:R100"; A range is equivalent to a SAS table or SAS data set.

Figure 5.1  A Range of Data in an Excel Worksheet

Remember the following points as you work with Microsoft Excel files.

- Excel 2007 and later file limits (.xlsx files) are 16,384 columns and 1,048,576 rows.
- Excel 2000, 2002, and 2003 files with an .xls file extension are treated as the same format as Excel 97 files.
- Excel 4, Excel 5, and Excel 95 limits are 256 columns and 16,384 rows.
- Excel 95 files are treated as the same format as Excel 5 files.
- Excel 4 files allow only one spreadsheet per file.
- Excel 2007 and 2010 have several file extensions, but this release supports only files with the .xlsx file extension.
Excel Data Types

Microsoft Excel software has two data types: character and numeric.

- Character data can be labels or formula strings. Character data is generally considered text and can include character type dates and numbers. A cell can save up to 32,767 bytes. When character data is imported using the SAS V9 engine, it is stored in the data set as a CHAR. When character data is imported using the CAS engine, it is stored as a VARCHAR in the CAS table.

- Numeric data can be numbers, formulas, or error values. Numeric data can include numbers (0 through 9), formulas, or error values (such as #NULL!, #N/A, #VALUE!).

When SAS scans a column of data and if all the values are numbers, it is defined as numeric data.

Use a CURRENCY data type to prevent rounding during calculations. A CURRENCY type stores 8-byte numbers with a precision up to four decimal digits. Hence, when you read an Excel file into SAS, currency values have a precision up to four decimal places.

Excel Numeric Data and Time Values

Numeric data can also include date and time values. The conversion of date and time values between SAS data sets and Microsoft Excel spreadsheets is transparent to users. However, you are encouraged to understand the differences between them.

In Microsoft Excel software, a date value is the integer portion of a number that can range from 01 January 1900 (saved as integer value: 1) to 31 December 9999 (saved as integer value: 2,958,465). A Microsoft Excel software time value is the decimal portion of a number that represents time as a proportion of a day. For example, 0.0 is midnight, 0.5 is noon, and 0.999988 is 23:59:59 (on a 24-hour clock). A number can have both a date portion and a time portion. The formats in Microsoft Excel display a number in a date, time, or date and time format.

In SAS software, SAS dates are valid back to AD 1582 and ahead to AD 9999. A date value is represented by the number of days between January 01, 1960, and that date. A time value is represented by the number of seconds between midnight and that time of day. A datetime value is represented by the number of seconds between midnight January 01, 1960, and that datetime.

When you export a SAS time value to an Excel file, the value could be displayed as “1/0/1900” in the Excel file. Format the cell with a time format to see the time value displayed correctly.

Excel File Formats

Selecting “Save As,” you can also select from the following Excel formats:

SAS Import and Export Utilities Support for Excel Files

Overview
SAS Import and Export Utilities provide the DBMS=XLSX option to access Microsoft Excel files.

DBMS=XLSX option enables Excel .xls or .xlsx file formats to read data from or write data to an Excel file. This component supports Excel versions 5/95, 97, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007, 2010, and later. SAS recommends you use the XLSX file format for its enhanced support. This method does not support Excel .xlsb or .xlsm files.

Note: This method supports double-byte character sets (DBCS) such as Chinese, Japanese, or Korean for XLSX files, but it does not support DBCS for XLS files. To get DBCS support, save your XLS file as an XLSX file.

Note: DBMS=XLS and DBMS=XLSX use this method to access data in Excel files.

Be aware that the character set (“encoding”) that you use must match the set for your DBMS, and make sure that your character set does not use any invalid characters. For example, although UTF-8 is compatible with WLATIN1 (7-bit ASCII), it is not compatible with WLATIN2 (8-bit ASCII). Therefore, you cannot store 8-bit ASCII characters in a UTF-8 DBMS like Microsoft Excel 2010. These 8-bit ASCII characters, such as an accented letter in French, must be properly enclosed using UTF-8, which generates multi-byte or double-byte characters.

The IMPORT procedure can read XLS and XLSX files into a SAS data set using the V9 engine. Use the CAS engine to import an XLSX file into a CAS table. This requires connecting to the CAS server. For more information and an example of connecting to the CAS server, see “How to Connect to SAS Cloud Analytic Services” in Batch and Line Mode Processing in SAS Viya.

Import and Export Microsoft Excel XLS and XLSX Files Using the IMPORT and EXPORT Procedures

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures use the XLS driver to read and write XLS file formats directly. The driver supports Excel versions 5/95, 97, 2000, 2002, and 2003. It is available on Linux.

The IMPORT and EXPORT procedures use the XLSX driver to read and write XLSX file formats directly. The driver supports only XLSX. XLSX is the recommended driver to use (rather than XLS). The XLSX driver is available on Linux.

Note: When you open a workbook in Excel (XLSX file), all other sheets in the workbook have their formulas automatically recalculated. This includes any formulas that reference a sheet that has been added or has been replaced by PROC EXPORT DBMS=XLSX.

This table lists the statements that are available to import data from or export data to an Excel file that uses DBMS=XLS and DBMS=XLSX.
### Table 5.2  Available Statements for Importing and Exporting Excel Files Using the Translation Driver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Valid Value</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>PROC IMPORT</th>
<th>PROC EXPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XLS</td>
<td>ENDCOL</td>
<td>Last column for data</td>
<td>Last column that contains data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ENDNAMEROW</td>
<td>Last row for variable names</td>
<td>Same as NAMEROW</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ENDROW</td>
<td>Last row for data</td>
<td>Last row that contains data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GETNAMES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NAMEROW</td>
<td>First row for variable names</td>
<td>First row that contains variable names</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUTNAMES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>Sheetname</td>
<td>Sheet$ul:lr</td>
<td>First row</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHEET</td>
<td>Sheet name</td>
<td>First sheet</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STARTCOL</td>
<td>First column for data</td>
<td>Last column that contains data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>STARTROW</td>
<td>First row for data</td>
<td>First row that contains data</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLSX</td>
<td>GETNAMES</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RANGE</td>
<td>Sheetname</td>
<td>Sheet$ul:lr</td>
<td>First row</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHEET</td>
<td>Sheet name</td>
<td>First sheet</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATAROW=**

specifies the row number where the IMPORT procedure starts reading data. For XLS and XLSX files, it is recommended that you use the RANGE= statement rather than DATAROW=. For more information, see the RANGE= statement on page 34.

- **Default**: When GETNAMES=NO: 1; when GETNAMES=YES: 2
- **Range**: 1 to 2147483647
- **Restrictions**: If GETNAMES=YES, then DATAROW= must be greater than or equal to 2. If GETNAMES=NO, then DATAROW= must be greater than or equal to 1.

**GETNAMES=YES | NO**
determines whether to generate SAS column names from the data values in the first row of the imported file. If data in the first row is read and it contains characters that are not valid in a SAS name, SAS converts the character to an underscore.
For example, the data value *Occupancy Code* becomes the SAS column name *Occupancy_Code*.

For XLSX files, GETNAMES=YES prefixes an underscore to the data value rather than replacing the value’s first special character. DBMS=XLSX turns a numeric column name into a character string, whereas DBMS=XLS does not. Column names become A, B, C, and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GETNAMES=YES</th>
<th>XLSX Result</th>
<th>XLS Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Column beginning with a special character or numeric: 2013.Changes</td>
<td>_2013_Changes</td>
<td>_2013_Changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All numeric column: 2014</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>A (if the first column in the worksheet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TIP** If a column name contains all numerics and you need that column to retain its name, you can save the XLS file as an XLSX file, and then import the XLSX file.

YES specifies that PROC IMPORT is to generate SAS column names from the data values in the first row of the imported Excel file.

NO specifies that PROC IMPORT is to generate SAS column names as A, B, C, and so on, for both XLSX and XLS files.

**Restrictions** PROC IMPORT only

If VALIDVARNAME=ANY is used, GETNAMES= might not prefix an underscore to the data value.

**NAMEROW= name-row**

specifies the first row for variable names.

**Default** The first row that contains variable names.

**Restriction** Available only for DBMS=XLS for backward compatibility.

**PUTNAMES=YES | NO**

determines whether to write SAS variable names as column headings to the first row of the exported data file. If you specify the LABEL option, SAS variable labels are written instead of variable names.

YES specifies that PROC EXPORT is to write SAS variable names as column names (or headings) to the first row of the exported file. It writes the first row of SAS data to the second row of the exported data file.

NO specifies that PROC EXPORT is to write the first row of SAS data to the first row of exported data file.

**Restrictions** Available only for DBMS=XLS for backward compatibility.

PROC EXPORT only.
RANGE='range-name' | 'absolute-range';
subsets a worksheet by identifying the rectangular set of cells to import. You can retrieve a defined range within the Excel workbook (range name) or you can specify an absolute range.

If the RANGE= option is not used and the SHEET= option is used instead, you get all the data off that sheet. If neither option is used, you get all the data off the first sheet. You might get missing data or more columns than you want. The worksheet selected might not be the one that you wanted. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that you use the RANGE= option.

The range-name is a user-defined table name that is used to retrieve a range within the workbook. For example, it represents a range of cells within the worksheet in the Excel file. You define a range name in the Excel workbook before importing.

An absolute range identifies the top left cell that begins the range and the bottom right cell that ends the range; it is not necessarily the entire worksheet but it can be. Set the end point to "0" to specify the last row and last column of the worksheet. For example, RANGE="sheet1$A3:0" specifies to start reading the data at row 3 and end with the last row and column in the worksheet. If you specify an absolute range and omit the sheet name, for example RANGE="$A3:0", then the sheet name defaults to the first sheet in the workbook.

You can use RANGE= to specify the row number where PROC IMPORT starts to read data. Set the end point to "0", and the code determines the last row and last column. Specify RANGE="Sheetname$A#.0"; where # is the first data row. Thus, RANGE="sheet1$A3.0"; starts to read the data at row 3.

If GETNAMES=YES is set, the first row of data in the range is used for the generated column names, and the data starts from the second row in the range. If GETNAMES=NO is set, the data starts from the first row and column names are generated by the IMPORT procedure.

Use RANGE= instead of STARTCOL=, STARTROW=, ENDCOL=, ENDROW=, or any combination of these.

Restriction This statement is valid only for PROC IMPORT.

SHEET='sheet-name'
identifies a particular worksheet that is defined in an Excel (.XLS or .XLSX) workbook. Specify sheet-name to name the sheet as output. If you omit the SHEET= statement, the SAS data set name defines the sheet name and range name in the exported Excel file. If the sheet already exists, it is replaced. You can also use it to add a new sheet to an existing worksheet.

A worksheet in Excel contains one or more tables. Specifying a worksheet name with $, such as "Invoice$", refers to all the tables in the worksheet. Note that when you delete the range "Invoice$" you delete all the data in that worksheet. But the worksheet, as the container, remains. Therefore, the log indicates that the data is deleted but that the worksheet name still exists.

The sheet-name can contain up to 31 bytes. The following examples show how SAS converts sheet names with invalid or special characters.

• If the sheet name in the EXPORT procedure contains a special character (such as a space), SAS converts it to an underscore (_). (See the exceptions below.) For example, Employee Information becomes Employee_Information.

• If the sheet name contains single quotation marks, enclose the name in double quotation marks to preserve the single quotation marks as part of the sheet name (for example, SHEET="'My#Test'";).
For XLSX files, certain special characters are not converted to an underscore in a sheet name, including an embedded space (Employee ID) and the following: ~, !, %, ^, &, (, ), +, {, }. Sheet names that contain these characters still need to be enclosed in quotation marks to preserve these characters.

When exporting an XLSX file, sheet names with trailing spaces are trimmed (for example, SHEET='&Invoice+ ').

When exporting an XLSX file, the SHEET= statement automatically creates a range by the same name. The range is the entire sheet. The underscore character replaces the special character for both the range and sheet names unless the sheet name is enclosed in quotation marks to preserve the special characters. For example, SHEET="Invoice (2013) " creates a new range by the name "Invoice_2013_", and the sheet name is "Invoice (2013) " because it was quoted.

For XLSX files, if a sheet name with special characters is not enclosed in quotation marks, that sheet will not be the same as the range name. SAS converts the range-name’s special characters into underscores and thereby changes its name. For example, .XLSX sheet name &Invoice is not the same as range name &Invoice because SAS converts the range name into Invoice.

If both the range name and the sheet name are omitted, the IMPORT procedure tries to select an existing worksheet and import the entire worksheet. You might get more columns or missing data than you want. The sheet selected might not be the one that you wanted. It is strongly recommended that you specify the RANGE= statement to import the table that you want.

**Example 1: Import an XLSX File to a CAS Table**

Import an XLSX file with CHAR data types to a CAS table named Caslib.Test with VARCHARs.

```plaintext
libname mycas cas;

%let sess=mysess;
%let caslib=mycaslibin;
%let table=sarat_test;
%let ext=xlsx;
%let path=path-name;

cas &sess;
libname caslib cas sessref=&sess;

proc import datafile="&path.&table..&ext"
  out=caslib.test
  dbms=xlsx
  replace;
  getnames=yes;
  sheet="test_date_col";
run;

proc contents data=caslib.test;
run;
```
Example 2: Export a CAS Table to an XLSX File

This example exports a CAS table to an XLSX file.

```sas
libname mycas cas;

data mycas.air;
   set sashelp.air;
run;

proc export data=mycas.air
dbms=xlsx
   outfile="/userid/pathname/air1"
   replace;
run;
```

The following is written to the log:
Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to an Excel 2010 Workbook and Replace Sheets

This example exports the SAS data sets, SDF.INVOICE and SDF.ORDERS, to an Excel 2010 workbook with Invoice and Orders as sheet names. The Invoice and Orders sheets already exist, and REPLACE in each PROC EXPORT statement is used to overwrite or replace the data in these sheets. When you use REPLACE at the sheet level, the range includes the entire sheet (and not a subset of cells).

LIBNAME SDF V9 "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.INVOICE
   FILE="&tmpdir.text.xlsx"
   DBMS=XLSX REPLACE;
   SHEET='Invoice';
RUN;

PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.ORDERS
   FILE="&tmpdir.text.xlsx"
   DBMS=XLSX REPLACE;
   SHEET='Orders';
RUN;
Example 4: Export SAS Data Sets to an Excel 2010 Workbook and Add a New Sheet

Starting with SAS/ACCESS 9.4, you can add a new sheet to an existing Excel workbook. Omit REPLACE and add the new sheet name; in this case, ‘Invoice_%2013’.

```
LIBNAME SDF V9 "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.INVOICE
   FILE="&tmpdir.text.xlsx"
   DBMS=XLSX;
   SHEET='Invoice_%2013';
RUN;
```

Example 5: Import Data Using a Range Name

This example imports SAS data from a demo XLS file using a range name.

```
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.INVOICE
   FILE="&demodir.demo.xls"
   DBMS=XLS REPLACE;
   RANGE='INVOICE';
   GETNAMES=YES;
RUN;
```

Example 6: Import Data Using an Absolute Range Address

This example imports SAS data from a demo XLS file using an absolute range address.

```
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.INVOICE
   FILE="&demodir.demo.xls"
   DBMS=XLS REPLACE;
   RANGE="Invoice$B4:D10";
   GETNAMES=NO;
RUN;
```

dBase DBF Files

dBase DBF Files Essentials

This section introduces dBase DBF files. It focuses on the terms and concepts that help you use SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files. For information about Visual FoxPro, see “dBase DBF MEMO Files” on page 43.

DBF files are in a file format that dBASE creates. dBASE is a relational database management system for PC systems. DBF files can be created using a variety of PC software programs, such as Microsoft Excel.

A DBF file contains data that is organized in a tabular format of database fields and records. Each database field can contain one type of data, and each record can hold one data value for each field. This display shows four database fields from Customer.DBF and highlights a database field and a record.
Every field in a DBF file has a name and a data type. The data type tells how much physical storage to set aside for the database field and the form in which the data is stored. This list describes each data type.

**Note:** A database field name can have no more than 10 bytes. For this reason, SAS variable names are truncated to 10 bytes when they are exported to dBASE.

**CHARACTER (N)**
specifies a field for character string data. The maximum length of \( N \) is 254 bytes. Characters can be letters, digits, spaces, or special characters.

**ALIAS:** CHAR

**NUMERIC (N, n)**
specifies a decimal number. The \( N \) value is the total number of digits that are used to express the value (precision). The \( n \) value is the number of digits following the decimal point (scale). The maximum values allowed depend on which software product you are using.

**Table 5.3 dBase Maximum Numeric Values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dBASE Version</th>
<th>Maximum Numeric (N, n) Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dBASE II</td>
<td>16, 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBASE III</td>
<td>19, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBASE III PLUS</td>
<td>19, 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBASE IV</td>
<td>20, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dBASE 5.0</td>
<td>20, 18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numeric field types always preserve the precision of their original numbers. However, SAS stores all numbers internally as double-precision, floating-point numbers so that their precision is limited to 16 digits.

**Note:** If every available digit in a DBF file field is filled with a 9, SAS interprets the value of the field as missing. If a field in SAS indicates a missing value (represented by a period), SAS writes a nine for each available digit in the
corresponding DBF file database field. While in a SAS session a value is represented as missing.

FLOAT \( N, n \)

specifies a floating-point binary number that is available in dBASE IV and later versions. The maximum \( N, n \) value for Float is 20,18. Check with the documentation that comes with other software products that you might be using to create DBF files to determine whether those products support floating-point binary numbers.

DATE

specifies a date value in a format that has numbers and a character value to separate the month, day, and year. The default format is \( mm/dd/yy \). Here is an example: \( 02/20/95 \) for February 20, 1995.

Dates in DBF files can be subtracted from one another. The result is the number of days between the two dates. A number (of days) can also be added to a date. The result is a date.

LOGICAL

specifies a type that answers a Yes | No or True | False question for each row in a file. This type is 1 byte long and accepts these character values: \( Y, y, N, n, T, t, F, f \).

Note: dBASE also has data types called Memo, General, binary, and OLE. These data types are stored in an associated memo text file (a DBT file). These data types are not supported in the SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files.

**Setting Environment Variables and System Options**

MISSING VALUES

Missing numeric values are filled in with blanks by default. The DBFMISCH environment variable is used to change the default by specifying the character that the interface to DBF files uses to fill missing numeric fields. If you try to write a SAS file with a missing numeric variable to a DBF file, the corresponding DBF field is filled with the DBFMISCH character. Conversely, any numeric or float field in a DBF file that contains the DBFMISCH character is treated as a missing value when SAS reads it.

You set the DBFMISCH environment variable in the SAS configuration file by using this syntax: \(-set \) DBFMISCH \value{}

Valid values:

any single character

Type in any single character. For example, to fill missing numeric values with the character '9', enter \(-set \) DBFMISCH 9.

NULLS

To replace missing numeric values with binary zeros, enter \(-set \) DBFMISCH NULLS.

BLANKS

To replace missing numeric values with blanks, enter \(-set \) DBFMISCH BLANKS.

DECIMAL SEPARATOR

Although the United States uses a decimal separator, other countries use different symbol characters. For example, some European countries use a comma. You must set the CTRYDECIMALSEPARATOR= system option to enable users to import or export data that is saved with a different decimal.

CTRYDECIMALSEPARATOR= system option syntax: OPTIONS CTRYDECIMALSEPARATOR= value;
Any character is valid. For example, to set a comma as the decimal separator submit this statement in SAS:

```sas
OPTIONS CTRYDECIMALSEPARATOR=',';
```

This code uses the period character instead of the comma character. To save the numeric values in an exported DBF file while running SAS in a German environment, use the following code:

```sas
OPTIONS CTRYDECIMALSEPARATOR='.';
PROC EXPORT DATA = sashelp.class
FILE= '/SASHOME/temp/class.dbf'
DBMS=DBF REPLACE;
RUN;
```

### Supported SAS IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements

The IMPORT | EXPORT method uses DBF file formats to access data in DBF Files on Linux.

The method imports data from DBF files in versions 3, 4, and 5 formats. It exports data to DBF files with version 5 formats. SAS variable names are truncated to 10 bytes when they are exported to dBASE because of the dBase field name 10-byte limit.

See “Example 1: Export Data to a DBF File from a SAS Data Set” on page 42 for additional information.

#### Table 5.4   IMPORT and EXPORT Procedure Statements for DBF Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Valid Values</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>PROC IMPORT</th>
<th>PROC EXPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBF</td>
<td>DBENCODING</td>
<td>Encoding-value</td>
<td>Current SAS session encoding</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETDELETED</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DBENCODING = 12-char SAS encoding-value**

indicates the encoding used to save data in DBF files. Encoding maps each character in a character set to a unique numeric representation, which results in a table of code points. A single character can have different numeric representations in different encodings.

For example, some DBF files were saved with pcoem850 encoding. When you are importing these DBF files in Microsoft Windows, specify:

```sas
DBENCODING=pcoem850.
```

**Interaction**

The IMPORT procedure reads and transcodes data from pcoem850 to Microsoft Windows default WLatin1.

**Note**


**GETDELETED=YES | NO**

indicates whether to write rows to the SAS data sets that are marked for deletion but have not been purged.

YES writes rows to the SAS data sets that are marked for deletion and have not been purged.
NO does not write rows to the SAS data sets that are marked for deletion and have not been purged.

Alias GETDEL

**Example 1: Export Data to a DBF File from a SAS Data Set**

This example exports data to a DBF file, named test.dbf, from a SAS data set named SDF.EMPLOYEE, with a WHERE condition in the data set option.

```sas
LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.EMPLOYEE (WHERE=(HIREDATE is not missing))
  OUTFILE="&tmpdir.test.dbf"
  DBMS=DBF REPLACE;
RUN;
```

**Example 2: Import Data from a DBF File into a SAS Data Set**

This example imports data from a DBF file named invoice.dbf into SAS data set named TEST5. The data is imported without the DELETE flag field.

```sas
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.TEST5
  DATAFILE="&dbfdir.Invoice.dbf"
  DBMS=DBF REPLACE;
  GETDEL=NO;
RUN;
```

**Example 3: Export Data to a DBF File from a SAS Data Set Using Encoding**

This example exports data from a SAS data set named SDF.ORDERS to a DBF file named Oem850.dbf. The procedure translates SAS data from its current session encoding, to pcoem850 encoding and writes it to the DBF file.

```sas
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.ORDERS
  OUTFILE="&dbfdir.Oem850.dbf"
  DBMS=DBF REPLACE;
  DBENCODING=pcoem850;
RUN;
```

**Example 4: Import and Translate Data from a DBF File**

This example imports data from a DBF file named Oem850.dbf, which was saved with pcoem850 encoding. The procedure reads in the data and translates it from pcoem850 encoding to current SAS session encoding.

```sas
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.ORDERS
  DATAFILE="&dbfdir.Oem850.dbf"
  DBMS=DBF REPLACE;
  DBENCODING=pcoem850;
RUN;
```
dBase DBF MEMO Files

Overview

When you use the DBFMEMO driver to import dBase Memo fields into the SAS System, the fields can be imported into multiple variables with numeric suffixes appended. When a Memo field is imported, each line of the field is imported as a separate variable. Each variable is given a numeric suffix to distinguish the particular line of the Memo field that was read. For example, a dBase Memo field of AE1 is imported as AE11, AE12, and so on.

All versions of dBase under Linux are supported. Memo files have a .dbt (dBase) or .fpt (FoxPro and Visual FoxPro) file extension.

Note: Memo support is read only.

If a memo file exists with the same filename but with a .dbt or .fpt extension, the driver also reads the memo text for that file. It scans the memo file to determine how many lines comprise the largest individual memo and the lengths of the longest lines. It then splits memos into one variable per memo line. For example, the first three lines of a memo file called xyz would be named xyz01, xyz02, and xyz03.

Import Data from a DBF File with Memo Field into a SAS Data Set

This example imports data from a DBF file named orders.dbf into a SAS data set named TEST.

```
PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.TEST
  DATAFILE='orders.dbf'
  DBMS=DBFMEMO REPLACE;
RUN;
```

JMP Files

JMP File Essentials

A JMP file is a file format that is created using JMP software. JMP is an interactive statistics package from SAS that is available for Microsoft Windows and Macintosh. For more information about JMP concepts or terms, see the JMP documentation that is packaged with your system or that is located on their website, http://www.jmp.com/support/help/.

A JMP file contains data that is organized in a tabular format of fields and records. Each field can contain one type of data, and each record can hold one data value for each field. JMP variable names can be up to 255 characters in length. When reading a JMP file, any embedded blank or special characters in a variable name are replaced with an underscore. This is noted in the log.
SAS supports access to JMP files. Therefore, you can access JMP files without a license for SAS ACCESS Interface to PC Files. JMP files can be used by the following SAS language elements: a LIBNAME statement, the IMPORT and EXPORT procedures.

JMP files cannot be displayed or accessed using the SAS DATASETS procedure.

**JMP Missing Values**

JMP supports a single missing value in all variable types other than character. When reading a JMP file, JMP missing values map to a single SAS missing value. When writing a JMP file, all SAS missing values map to a single JMP missing value.

**JMP Data Types**

Every field in a JMP file has a name and a data type. The data type indicates how much physical storage to set aside for the field and the format in which the data is stored.

**CHARACTER**

specifies a field for character string data up to 255 bytes. Characters are imported into a SAS data set as CHAR. Use the CAS engine to connect to CAS and import the JMP table to a CAS table where JMP CHAR data types are stored as CAS VARCHAR. When exporting VARCHAR data types to a JMP table, the VARCHAR data types are stored in JMP as CHAR. Characters can be letters, digits, spaces, or special characters. For more information about CAS, see “How to Connect to SAS Cloud Analytic Services” in Batch and Line Mode Processing in SAS Viya.

**META**

specifies how metadata that is contained in the specified data set is processed.

    meta=libref.member

Starting in SAS 9.4, the META data type has been replaced by support for extended attributes. Extended attributes are customized metadata for your JMP and SAS files. They are user-defined characteristics that you associate with a JMP 7 and later file or variable, or with a SAS 9.4 and later data set or variable.

If a file has extended attributes, they are automatically transferred to the new file when that file is imported or exported. For example, when exporting a SAS data set to JMP, PROC EXPORT looks for extended attributes on the SAS data set. If the attributes exist, the procedure uses the attributes to build the new JMP file. When importing a JMP file with extended attributes, the attributes are automatically attached to the new SAS data set.

META can remain in programs, yet it generates a NOTE in the log stating that META has been replaced by extended attributes. The META data type is ignored.

For more information about using extended attributes, see Using JMP and SAS Viya Data Management and Utility Procedures Guide.

*Note:* Extended attributes are not supported for CAS tables.

**NUMERIC**

specifies an 8-byte floating point number. This is also called a double precision number. When you are reading data, this maps directly to the SAS double precision number. When you are writing data, all SAS numeric variables (regardless of length) become JMP numeric variables.
ROWSTATE
is generated by JMP and is used to store several row-level characteristics. It is transferred to and from SAS as an 8-byte floating point number but at this time, it is not meant for user manipulation.

If the JMP file contains row state information, PROC IMPORT stores this information as a new variable with the name _rowstate_. If PROC EXPORT sees a column named _rowstate_, it converts it back into row state information in the output JMP file.

DATE
specifies the date format. When you are reading data, the date values are mapped to a SAS number and scaled to the base date. The JMP date display format maps to the appropriate SAS date display format. When you are writing data, the SAS output format for the numeric variable is checked to determine whether it is a date format. If so, the SAS numeric value is scaled to a JMP date value with the appropriate date display format.

DATETIME
specifies the datetime format. When you are reading data, the datetime values are mapped to a SAS number and scaled to the base datetime. The JMP datetime display format maps to the appropriate SAS datetime display format. When you are writing data, the SAS output format for the numeric variable is checked to determine whether it is a datetime format. If so, the SAS numeric value is scaled to a JMP datetime value with the appropriate datetime display format.

LOCAL
specifies the DATE or DATETIME format for your computer’s regional settings. When you are reading data, the LOCAL values are mapped to a SAS number and scaled to the local time and date. The JMP LOCAL DATE and DATETIME display format maps to the appropriate SAS LOCAL display format. If LOCAL is specified, the SAS numeric value is scaled to a JMP date value with the appropriate display format. When you are writing data, the SAS output format for the numeric variable is checked to determine whether it is a LOCAL, DATE, or DATETIME format.

TIME
specifies the time format. When you are reading data, the time values are mapped to a SAS number and scaled to the base time. The JMP time display format maps to the appropriate SAS time display format. When you are writing data, the SAS output format for the numeric variable is checked to determine whether it is a time format. If so, the SAS numeric value is scaled to a JMP time value with the appropriate time display format.

Importing and Exporting JMP Files Data
SAS imports data from JMP files that are saved with JMP 7 and later formats, and it exports data to JMP files with JMP 7 and later formats. SAS also supports importing and exporting JMP files with more than 32,767 variables.

SAS IMPORT | EXPORT utilities provide the DBMS=JMP method for accessing JMP files.

JMP File Formats (DBMS= JMP)
This IMPORT | EXPORT method uses JMP file formats (JMP 7 and later) to access data in JMP files on Linux.
IMPORT Procedure and EXPORT Procedure Supported Syntax

FMTLIB=libref.format-catalog
When exporting a SAS data set to a JMP file, if the FMTLIB= statement is present, the specified format catalog is used to convert SAS user-defined formats to JMP value labels. When importing a JMP file, FMTLIB= saves value labels to the specified SAS format catalog.

META=libref.member-data-set;
The META statement is no longer supported for importing or exporting a JMP file, and it is ignored. Instead, extended attributes are automatically used. If a file has extended attributes, they are automatically transferred to the new file when that file is imported or exported. META can remain in programs. However, doing so generates a NOTE in the log and the statement is ignored.

Example 1: Import a JMP File to a CAS Table

This example imports a JMP file named Demo.jmp to a CAS table named Caslib.CasImp.

libname mycas cas;

%let sess=mysess;
%let caslib=mycaslibin;
%let table=demo;
%let ext=jmp;
%let path=path-name;

cas &sess;
libname caslib cas sessref=&sess;

proc import datafile="&path.&table..&ext";
   out=caslib.casimp
   dbms=jmp
   replace;
run;

proc contents data=caslib.casimp;
run;
Example 2: Export a CAS Table to a JMP

This example exports a CAS table named Mycas.Air to a JMP file named Air1.jmp.

```r
libname mycas cas;

data mycas.air;
   set sashelp.air;
run;

proc export data=mycas.air
dbms=jmp
   outfile="/pathname/air1"
   replace;
run;
```

The following is written to the log:
Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to a JMP File

This example exports a SAS data set named SDF.CUSTOMER to a JMP file named customer.jmp on a local system.

LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.jmp"
   DBMS=JMP REPLACE;
RUN;

Example 4: Import a JMP File to a SAS Data Set

This example imports to a SAS data set named CUSTOMER from a JMP file named customer.jmp on a local system.

PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.CUSTOMER
   FILE="/jmpdir.customer.jmp"
   DBMS=JMP REPLACE;
RUN;
Paradox DB File Formats

Paradox File Essentials

All versions of Paradox under Linux are supported. Paradox files have a .db file extension. Paradox supports missing values. It does not have variables or value labels. If a memo file with the same filename but with an .db extension exists, the memo text on that file is also read. The memo file is scanned to determine how many lines comprise the largest individual memo and the lengths of the longest lines. The driver then splits the memos into one variable per memo line. Memo support is read-only.

Export a SAS Data Set to a PARADOX DB File

This example exports the SAS data set, SDF.CUSTOMER, to the Paradox DB file, customer.db, on a local system.

LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.db"
   DBMS=DB REPLACE;
RUN;

Import a SAS Data Set from a Paradox DB File

This example imports the SAS data set, WORK.CUSTOMER, from the Paradox DB file, customer.db, on a local system.

PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.db"
   DBMS=DB REPLACE;
RUN;

SPSS SAV Files

SAV File Essentials

SAS/ACCESS supports SPSS files created with version 18 and earlier under Microsoft Windows. SPSS files have a .sav file extension. SPSS files that have short variable names are exported. See “Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to an SPSS SAV File” on page 53 for additional information.

SPSS Data Types

MISSING VALUES

SPSS supports missing values. SAS missing values are written as SPSS missing values.
VARIABLE NAMES
SPSS variable names can be up to 32 bytes in length. All alphabetic characters must be uppercase. The first character in a variable name can be an uppercase letter, a dollar sign ($), or the “at” (@) symbol. Subsequent characters can be any of these characters, plus numerals, periods, number signs, or underscores.

SPSS reserves 13 words that are not allowed to stand alone as variable names: ALL, AND, BY, EQ, GE, GT, LE, LT, NE, NOT, OR, TO, and WITH. If the program encounters any of these as a variable name, it appends an underscore to the variable name to distinguish it from the reserved word. For example, ALL becomes ALL_.

Invalid characters are converted to underscores unless they are encountered as the first character in a variable name. In that event, the “at” symbol (@) is used instead. For example, %ALL becomes @ALL.

Export to SPSS allows long variable names.

VALUE LABELS
SPSS stores value labels within the data file. The values are turned into format library entries as they are read with the IMPORT procedure. The name of the format includes its associated variable name, modified to meet the requirements of format names. The name of the format is also associated with a variable in the data set. You can use the FMTLIB=libref.format-catalog statement to save the formats catalog in a specified SAS library.

When reading an SPSS file with PROC IMPORT, SAS generates a user-defined format for each SPSS variable that has a value label. SAS can generate up to 4089 formats; more than 4089 formats are ignored.

The EXPORT procedure saves the value labels that are associated with the variables when writing to an SPSS file. The procedure uses the formats that are associated with the variables to retrieve the value entries. You can use the FMTLIB=libref.format-catalog statement to tell SAS the location of the format catalog.

VARIABLE LABELS
SPSS supports variable labels. the EXPORT procedure writes the variable name to an SPSS file as the label if the variable name is not a valid SPSS name and no label exists.

DATA TYPES
If you are importing using the V9 engine, SPSS supports numeric and character field types that map directly to SAS numeric and character (string) fields. If you use the CAS engine to import or export data to or from a CAS table, SPSS CHAR data types are imported as VARCHAR data types in a CAS table and CAS VARCHAR types are converted to SPSS CHAR when exported.

This list shows other SPSS data types and how the IMPORT procedure converts them to SAS formats.

Date, Jdate, Wkday, Qyr, Wkyr: Date, Jdate, Wkday, Qyr, Wkyr
Datet ime, Dtime: Converts to a SAS datetime value and SAS datetime format.
Time: Converts to a SAS datetime value and SAS datetime format.
Adate: Converts to a SAS date value in the mmddyy format.
Moyr: Converts to a SAS date value in the mmddyy format.

When writing SAS data to an SPSS file, the EXPORT procedure converts data into SPSS variable types.
When exporting data, character fields have a maximum length of 256 bytes even if they are exporting from a CAS table that contains VARCHAR data types.

Numeric fields are 8-byte floating-point numbers, with these format conversions:

COMMA
  Converts to SPSS format type comma.

DOLLAR
  Converts to SPSS format type dollar.

DATE
  Converts to SPSS format type date.

MMDDYY
  Converts to SPSS format Adate.

MMMYY
  Converts to SPSS format Moyr.

DATETIME
  Converts to SPSS format Dtime.

TIME
  Converts to SPSS format Time.

**Importing and Exporting Data in SPSS Files**

SPSS Files (DBMS=SPSS)

This IMPORT | EXPORT method uses SPSS file formats to access data in SPSS files on Linux.

**Import Procedure and the Export Procedure Supported Syntax**

FMTLIB=libref.format-catalog

When importing an SPSS file, SAS saves value labels to a specified SAS format catalog. When exporting a SAS data set to an SPSS file, SAS writes the specified SAS format catalog to the SPSS file.

**Example 1: Import an SPSS SAV File to a CAS Table**

This example imports a SAS data set with CHAR data types to a CAS table named Caslib.CasImp with VARCHAR data types.

```sas
libname mycas cas;

%let sess=mysess;
%let caslib=mycaslibin;
%let table=demo;
%let ext=sav;
%let path=path-name;

cas &sess;
libname caslib cas sessref=&sess;

proc import datafile="&path.&table..&ext";
  out=caslib.casimp;
```
Example 2: Export a CAS Table to an SPSS SAV File

This example exports a CAS table named Mycas.Air, to the SPSS file named Air1.sav.

```
libname mycas cas;

data mycas.air;
  set sashelp.air;
run;

proc export data=mycas.air
  dbms=sav
  outfile="/pathname/air1" replace;
run;
```

The following is written to the log:
Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to an SPSS SAV File

This example exports the SAS data set SDF.CUSTOMER, to the SPSS file, CUSTOMER.SAV, on a local system.

LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.sav"
   DBMS=SPSS REPLACE;
RUN;

Example 4: Import a SAS Data Set from an SPSS SAV File

This example imports data from customer.sav, on a local system, to the SAS data set WORK.CUSTOMER.

PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.sav"
   DBMS=SPSS REPLACE;
RUN;
Example 5: Import Data from an SPSS File and Apply FMTLIB=
Statement

This example imports the BANK.SAV data file to the “small” SAS data set and saves the value list from the SPSS file into the “FORMATS_SPSS” format library.

LIBNAME A '.';
PROC IMPORT DATAFILE="BANK.SAV" OUT=SMALL DBMS=SAV;
   FMTLIB=A.FORMATS_SPSS;
RUN;

Stata DTA Files

DTA Files Essentials

FILES
Import of all Stata versions under Microsoft Windows and Linux are supported. Export of Stata 8 and later is supported.

MISSING VALUES
Stata supports missing values. SAS missing values are written as Stata missing values. By default, SAS prints a missing numeric value as a single period (.) and a missing character value as a blank space. When you export a SAS data set to a Stata file, a single missing value (.) is written to the Stata file.

When you import a Stata file, SAS enables you to read multiple Stata missing values and map them to multiple SAS special missing values, .a—.z or as a single dot (.) (up to 27 missing values).

VARIABLE NAMES
When using importing, Stata variable names can be up to 32 bytes in length. The first character in a variable name can be any lowercase letter or uppercase letter or an underscore. Subsequent characters can be any of these characters, plus numerals. No other characters are permitted. Stata reserves the 19 words shown in the table below, which are not allowed to stand alone as variable names:

Table 5.5 Stata Reserved Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>_all</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>using</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_pred</td>
<td>double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_b</td>
<td>_N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>int</td>
<td>_weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_rc</td>
<td>float</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>_coef</td>
<td>pi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the program encounters any of these reserved words as variable names, it appends an underscore to the variable name to distinguish it from the reserved word. For example, \_N becomes \_N _.

When exporting, variable names greater than 32 bytes are truncated. The first character in a variable name can be any lowercase letter or uppercase letter or an underscore. Subsequent characters can be any of these characters plus numerals. No other characters are permitted. Invalid characters are converted to underscores.

**VARIABLE LABELS**

Stata supports variable labels when using the IMPORT procedure. When exporting, if the variable name is not a valid Stata name and there is no label, the EXPORT procedure writes the variable name as the label.

**VALUE LABELS**

Stata stores value labels within the data file. The value labels are converted to format library entries as they are read with the IMPORT procedure. The name of the format includes its associated variable name modified to meet the requirements of format names. The name of the format is also associated with a variable in the SAS data set. You can use FMTLIB=libref:format-catalog statement to save the formats catalog under a specified SAS library.

When writing SAS data to a Stata file, the EXPORT procedure saves the value labels that are associated with the variables. The procedure uses the formats that are associated with the variables to retrieve the value entries. You can use the FMTLIB=libref:format-catalog statement to tell SAS where to locate the formats catalog.

*Note:* Numeric formats only.

See “Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to a Stata File on a Local System” on page 58 for additional information.

**Stata Data Types**

Stata supports numeric field types that map directly to SAS numeric fields. When writing SAS data to a Stata file, the EXPORT procedure converts numeric data into variable type double.

Stata supports character field types as strings with a maximum length. When importing string data, SAS can handle strings up to a max length of 32,767 bytes when using the V9 engine because SAS CHAR data types have a limitation of 32,767 bytes. When importing string data into a CAS table using the CAS engine, strings from a Strata file of up to 2,000,000,000 are imported as VARCHAR.

When exporting CAS VARCHAR data to a Stata file, the data is stored as Stata string literals or string-variable storage type.

A SAS date format becomes a Stata date variable. Numeric data in a CAS table is also converted to a variable type double.
Importing and Exporting Stata Data Files

Stata DTA Files (DBMS=STATA)

This IMPORT | EXPORT method uses Stata DTA file formats to access data in Stata DTA files on Linux.

**TIP** If you get an error message when trying to import a Stata file, save the file to an older version of Stata and then import the file into SAS. For example, you could save a Stata 13 file as a Stata 12 file and then import it.

Import and Export Procedures Supported Syntax

FMTLIB=libref.format-catalog. When importing a Stata file, if the FMTLIB= statement is present, SAS saves value labels to the specified SAS format catalog. When exporting a SAS data set to a Stata file, SAS uses formats that are associated with the variables to retrieve the value entries.

Example 1: Import a Stata File to a CAS Table

This example imports a Stata DTA file named Demo.dta to a CAS table named Caslib.CasImp.

```
libname mycas cas;

%let sess=mysess;
%let caslib=mycaslibin;
%let table=demo;
%let ext=dta;
%let path=path-name;

cas &sess;
libname caslib cas sessref=&sess;

proc import datafile="&path.&table..&ext";
   out=caslib.casimp
   dbms=dta
   replace;
run;

proc contents data=caslib.casimp;
run;
```
**Example 2: Export a CAS Table to a Stata File**

This example exports a CAS table named Mycas.Air to the Stata file named Air1.dta.

```sas
libname mycas cas;

data mycas.air;
  set sashelp.air;
  run;

proc export data=mycas.air
  dbms=dta
  outfile="/pathname/air1"
  replace;
run;
```

The following is written to the log:
Example 3: Export a SAS Data Set to a Stata File on a Local System

This example exports the SAS data set SDF.CUSTOMER, to the Stata file, CUSTOMER.DTA, on a local system.

LIBNAME SDF "&sasdir";
PROC EXPORT DATA=SDF.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.dta"
   DBMS=STATA REPLACE;
RUN;

Example 4: Import a SAS Data Set from a Stata File on a Local System

This example imports the SAS data set, WORK.CUSTOMER, from the Stata file, CUSTOMER.DTA, on a local system.

PROC IMPORT OUT=WORK.CUSTOMER
   FILE="&tmpdir.customer.dta"
   DBMS=STATA REPLACE;
RUN;
Part 3

SAS LIBNAME Statement for the XLSX

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Chapter 6
SAS LIBNAME Statement for the XLSX Engine for Microsoft Excel on Linux

Dictionary

SAS LIBNAME Statement Syntax for the XLSX Engine

Associates a SAS libref with a Microsoft Excel workbook.

Valid in: Anywhere

Syntax

LIBNAME <libref> XLSX '<physical-path and filename.xlsx'>
<SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME-options>;

LIBNAME libref CLEAR | _ALL_;
LIBNAME libref LIST | _ALL_;

Optional Arguments

libref
is any SAS name that associates SAS with the SAS library where the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet is stored. The association between a libref and a SAS library lasts only for the duration of the SAS session or until you change the libref or discontinue it with another LIBNAME statement.

XLSX
is the SAS LIBNAME engine name for an XLSX file format. The LIBNAME statement associates a libref with an XLSX engine that supports connections to Microsoft Excel 2007, 2010, and later files.

This engine name XLSX is required.

Note: The XLSX engine enables you to read and write XLSX data residing on your local Linux machine.

The XLSX engine enables you to replace an existing worksheet or to add a new worksheet, but it cannot be used to update the values in individual worksheets.
When importing (reading) XLSX data, the XLSX engine reads mixed data (that is, columns containing numeric and character values) and converts it to character data values.

The XLSX engine allows the sequential reading of data only. That is, it does not support random access. It does not support certain tasks that require random access, such as the RANK procedure, which requires the reading of rows in a random order.

Example

This LIBNAME statement specifies `wsinv` as a reference (that is, libref) to a SAS library. The XLSX engine specifies an engine that supports the connection to the Microsoft file type .XLSX.

```sas
LIBNAME wsinv XLSX 'userid/WestSector/Q1_Invoices.xlsx';
```

`physical-path/ filename.xlsx`

is the physical-path and filename of a Microsoft Excel 2007 or later workbook that resides on the Linux machine. Using the extension (.xlsx) is required. Enclose the path and workbook name in quotation marks.

See  “Details” on page 62

**SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME-options**

define how SAS interacts with the external data source (in this case, XLSX files), providing enhanced control of how SAS processes data source objects.

Because the XLSX LIBNAME engine works on files created with any version of Microsoft Excel 2007 or later, it has no engine-specific LIBNAME options, such as `VERSION=.

**CLEAR**

clears one libref.

Specify `libref` to disassociate a single libref.

**_ALL_**

specifies that the CLEAR or LIST argument applies to all librefs.

**LIST**

writes the attributes of one or more SAS/ACCESS libraries or SAS libraries to the log.

Specify `libref` to list the attributes of a single SAS/ACCESS library or SAS library. Specify `_ALL_` to list the attributes of all librefs in your current session.

Examples

List the attributes of a single library:

```sas
LIBNAME LIBREF LIST;
```

List the attributes of all the libraries:

```sas
LIBNAME _ALL_ LIST;
```

**Details**

**LIBNAME Statement Advantages**

The SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement extends the SAS global LIBNAME statement to support assigning a libref to Microsoft Excel files.

The SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement enables you to reference spreadsheets directly in a DATA step or SAS procedure.

The XLSX LIBNAME engine enables you to read XLSX data from files in a Linux system.
For example, you can access an XLSX file stored in a Linux file system, and then once you have done so, you can write a DATA step or use PROC SQL to rename columns or apply labels, handle null values, apply formats, and so on, to the data:

```
libname myhr XLSX "~/usr/wolfen/benefits/HRworkbook.xlsx";
proc sql;
select lname label="Last Name", empid, start_date format=date9.
    from myhr.perm_employees
    where state="NC";
quit;
```

**Assigning a Libref Interactively**

An easy way to associate a libref with PC files data is to use the New Library window.

In SAS Studio, go to the Navigation pane and click Libraries. The first icon on the left under Libraries is the New Folder icon.

**Figure 6.1  New Library Window**

Type your libref, path, and any options that you need. Click OK.

**Using the LIBNAME Statement**

When using data from an XLSX file, you can use a SAS LIBNAME statement to read from and write to a Microsoft Excel file as if it were a SAS data set. The LIBNAME statement associates a libref with the XLSX engine to access tables in a workbook. The XLSX engine enables you to connect to a particular data source and to specify an external data object name in a two-level SAS name.

Here is an example:

```
MyPCLib.Employees_Q2
```

- **MyPCLib** is a SAS libref that points to a particular group of external data objects.
- **Employees_Q2** is a table name.
When you specify `MyPCLib.Employees_Q2` in a DATA step or procedure, you dynamically access the external data object. SAS supports reading, updating, creating, and deleting external data objects dynamically.

Assigning a Libref with a SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME Statement: This statement assigns the libref, `myxlsx`, to a Microsoft Excel XLSX file residing on a Linux machine and uses the XLSX engine:

```sas
LIBNAME myxlsx XLSX '/userid/pathname/demo.xlsx';
```

The `Demo.xlsx` workbook contains a number of objects, including several tables, such as `Staff`. After you assign the libref, you can reference the Microsoft Excel workbook like a SAS data set. You can also use it as a data source in any DATA step or SAS procedure.

In this PROC SQL statement, `myxlsx.Staff` is the two-level SAS name for the `Staff` table in the Microsoft Excel workbook, `Demo`.

```sas
PROC SQL;
  SELECT idnum, lname
  FROM myxlsx.staff
  WHERE state='NY'
  ORDER BY lname;
QUIT;
```

You can use the Microsoft Excel data to create a SAS data set:

```sas
DATA newds;
  SET myxlsx.staff(KEEP=idnum lname fname);
RUN;
```

You can use the libref and data set with any other SAS procedure. This statement prints the `Staff` table:

```sas
PROC PRINT DATA=myxlsx.staff;
RUN;
```

This statement lists the database objects in the `myxlsx` library:

```sas
PROC DATASETS LIBRARY=myxlsx;
QUIT;
```

Writing SAS Library Attributes to the log: Use a LIBNAME statement and the LIST option to write the attributes of one or more SAS/ACCESS libraries or SAS libraries to the log.

To list attributes of a single library:

```sas
LIBNAME mypclib LIST;
```

To list attributes of all libraries:

```sas
LIBNAME _ALL_ LIST;
```

Clearing Libref from a SAS Library: To disassociate or clear a libref, use a LIBNAME statement. Specify the libref and the CLEAR option. SAS/ACCESS disconnects from the data source and closes any free threads or resources that are associated with that libref's connection.

To clear a single libref:

```sas
LIBNAME mypclib CLEAR;
```

To clear all user-defined librefs:

```sas
LIBNAME CLEAR;
```
**Sorting PC Files Data**

When you use the LIBNAME statement to associate a libref with PC files data, you might observe some behavior that differs from that of normal SAS librefs. Because these librefs refer to database and workbook objects, such as tables, they are stored in a format that differs from the format of normal SAS data sets. This is helpful to remember when you access and work with PC files data.

For example, you can sort the observations in a normal SAS data set and store the output to another data set. When you sort PC files data, the results might vary. Depending on whether the external spreadsheet or database places data has NULL values. If the sort encounters NULL values, are they listed at the beginning or end of the result set. NULL values are translated in SAS to missing values.

**Using SAS Functions with PC Files Data**

Librefs that refer to PC files with SAS functions might return a different value than the value returned when you use the functions with normal SAS data sets. The PATHNAME function might return a Microsoft Excel filename assigned for the libref. For a normal SAS libref, it returns the pathname for the assigned libref.

Other function options can also vary. The LIBNAME function can accept an optional SAS data-library argument. When you use the LIBNAME function to assign or clear a libref that refers to PC files data, you omit this argument. For full details about how to use SAS functions, see *SAS Viya Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*.

**System Options**

When using the output data table viewer to display table names that include special characters, you need to specify the SAS system option VALIDMEMNAME=EXTEND.
Part 4

Appendixes

Appendix 1

DBF Procedure ................................................................. 69
Overview: PROC DBF

The DBF procedure converts a dBase (DBF) file to a SAS data set, or it converts a SAS data set to a DBF file. The data sets are compatible with the current release of SAS software. You can use the DBF procedure under the UNIX, Microsoft Windows, IBM z/OS operating environments.

The DBF procedure supports DBF files that are dBase (II, III, III PLUS, IV, and 5.0) versions and releases. The DBF procedure supports most DBF files that other software products create. Future versions of dBase files might not be compatible with the current version of the DBF procedure.

The DBF procedure produces one output file but no printed output. The output file contains the same information as the input file but in a different format.

Note: Any DBF file that you plan to import to a SAS data set should be in a tabular format. All items in a given column should represent the same type of data. If the DBF file contains inconsistent data, such as a row of underscores, hyphens, or blanks, delete these rows before converting the file. It is recommended that you make a backup copy of your DBF table before you make these modifications.

When you are converting a DBF file, each row of the file becomes an observation in the SAS data set. Conversely, when you are converting a SAS data set, each SAS observation becomes a row in the DBF file.

To use the DBF procedure, you must have a license for SAS/ACCESS Interface to PC Files.
Syntax: DBF Procedure

PROC DBF
DB2 | DB3 | DB4 | DB5=filename | fileref
(DATA=<libref.> SAS data set>
<OUT=<libref.> SAS data set>

PROC DBF Statement
Converts a dBase (DBF) file to a SAS data set or a SAS data set to a DBF file.

Syntax

PROC DBF DB2 | DB3 | DB4 | DB5=filename | fileref
(DATA=<libref.> SAS data set>
<OUT=<libref.> SAS data set>

Required Argument

DB2 | DB3 | DB4 | DB5=filename | fileref
specifies the version of the dBase file and the filename or fileref of a DBF file. It is recommended that you always use a FILENAME statement to define the physical filename with a logical name to avoid certain DOS naming limitations.

The DBn option must correspond to the version of dBase with which the DBF file is compatible. The values are 2, 3, 4, or 5.

If you specify a filename, specify the filename without the .dbf extension. The file must be in the current directory. The filename must be in uppercase. The following PROC DBF statement creates the EMP.DBF file from the SAS data set MYLIB.EMPLOYEE:

PROC DBF DBF5=EMP data=mylib.employee;
RUN;

You cannot specify the file extension .dbf or a full pathname:

PROC DBF DB5='/my/unix_directory/emp.dbf';

If you specify a fileref instead of a filename, the FILENAME statement must specify the filename with the .dbf extension. This example assigns the fileref MYREF to the MYFILE.DBF file:

filename myref '/my_dir/myfile.dbf';

Optional Arguments

DATA=<libref.> SAS data set
specifies the name of the SAS data set used to create a DBF file. Use this option to convert a SAS data set to a DBF file. If you use this option, do not use the OUT= option.
OUT=<libref.> & SAS data set

specifies the name of the SAS data set you are creating from a DBF file. Use this option to convert a DBF file to a SAS data set. If you use this option, do not use the DATA= option.

If OUT= is omitted, SAS creates a temporary data set in the WORK library. The temporary data set is named Data1, Data2, and so forth.

Converting DBF Fields to SAS Variables

Character fields in a DBF file become SAS character variables. Logical fields become SAS character variables with a length of 1. Date fields become SAS date variables. When you convert a DBF file to a SAS data set, fields that contain data stored in auxiliary DBF files (Memo and General fields) are ignored.

Numeric field values in a DBF file are stored in character form. DBF numeric fields become SAS numeric variables with a length of 16. If a DBF numeric value is missing, the corresponding dBase numeric field is filled with the character 9 by default.

When a dBase II file is converted into a SAS data set, any colons in dBase field names are changed to underscores in SAS variable names. Conversely, when a SAS data set is translated into a dBase file, any underscores in SAS variable names are changed to colons in dBase field names.

Converting SAS Variables to DBF Fields

Numeric field values in a DBF file are stored in character form. SAS decimal values must be stored in a decimal format to be converted to a DBF decimal value. (You can associate the SAS numeric variable with an appropriate SAS decimal format when you create the data set or by using the DATASETS procedure.) The corresponding DBF field does not have any value to the right of the decimal point.

If the number of digits—including a possible decimal point—exceeds 16, a warning message is issued and the DBF numeric field is filled with the character 9.

All SAS character variables become DBF fields of the same length. When you convert a SAS data set to a DBF file that is compatible with dBase III or later, SAS date variables become DBF date fields. When you convert a SAS data set to a dBase II file, SAS date variables become dBase II character fields in the form yyyyymmdd.

Transferring Other Software Files to DBF Files

You might find it helpful to save another software vendor's file to a DBF file and then convert that file into a SAS data set. UNIX users find this especially helpful. For example, you could save a Microsoft Excel XLS file to a DBF file by selecting File ⇒ Save as from within an Excel spreadsheet. Select the (uppercase) DBF file and use PROC DBF to convert that file into a SAS data set.

You could also do the reverse: use PROC DBF to convert a SAS data set into a DBF file and then load the DBF file into the Excel spreadsheet.
Example: Converting a dBase II File to a SAS Data Set on UNIX

The dBase II file named EMPLOYEES_START_Q4.DBF is converted to a SAS data set, SAVE.EMPLOYEESQ4. You must specify the FILENAME statement before the PROC DBF statement.

LIBNAME save '/hr/employees_thisyear';
FILENAME empQ4 '/hr/personnel/employees_start_Q4.dbf';
PROC DBF DB2=empQ4 OUT=save.employeesq4;
RUN;
Here is the recommended reading list for this title:

- *Cody's Collection of Popular SAS Programming Tasks and How to Tackle Them*
- *Learning SAS by Example: A Programmer's Guide*
- *The Little SAS Book: A Primer, Fifth Edition*
- *SAS Viya Component Objects: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Data Set Options: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Formats and Informats: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Functions and CALL Routines: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Macro Language: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Statements: Reference*
- *SAS Viya Data Management and Utility Procedures Guide*

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