

EXAMPLES OF THE INPUT STATEMENT

Data File: EXP.DAT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	A				1				1	0						1	5		
	A				2					9						1	2		
	B				3				1	1						1	6		
	B				4				1	0						1	1		

))

LIST OR FREE FIELD INPUT :

SAS Code:

```
DATA EXP1;
    INPUT SOIL $ TRT COUNT1 COUNT2;
```

))

COLUMN INPUT :

SAS Code:

```
DATA EXP1;
    INPUT SOIL $ 2 TRT 6 COUNT1 10-11 COUNT2 17-18;
```

))

FORMATTED WITH POINTERS

SAS Code:

```
DATA EXP1;
    INPUT @2 SOIL $ @6 TRT 1.0 @ 10 COUNT1 2.0 @17 COUNT2 2.0;
```

EXAMPLES OF THE INPUT STATEMENT (cont.)

These forms can be mixed within one **INPUT** statement.

MIXED INPUT :

SAS Code:

```
DATA EXP1;  
  INPUT SOIL $ @6 TRT 1.0 COUNT1 10-11 COUNT2;
```

The diagram illustrates four input styles for the variables A, B, and C. 1. LIST: A B C. 2. FORMATTED: A B C. 3. COLUMN: A B C. 4. LIST: A B C.

))

Column & formatted input allow reading of the data in any order

accessing only the variables needed where list input requires

all variables be read and in the order that they appear.

SAS Code:

```
DATA EXP1;  
  INPUT COUNT1 10-11 COUNT2 17-18 SOIL $ 2 TRT 6;
```

OR

```
DATA PART;  
  INPUT @6 TRT 1.0 @17 COUNT2;
```