# Chapter 3 Managing Results in Projects

# Chapter Table of Contents

Introduction	55					
Managing Projects	55					
Creating a Project	55					
Saving a Project	56					
Saving a Project Under Another Name	57					
Renaming a Folder	57					
Deleting Nodes from a Project	58					
Deleting a Project	58					
Opening Existing Projects	59					
	-					
	59					
Viewing Code in the Code Window	59					
Copying Code to the Program Editor Window	60					
Printing and Saving Results	60					
Saving Text Results	60					
Saving a Graph Result as a File	61					
Saving a Result as a Catalog Entry	62					
Printing Results	63					
Example: Create and Export Histograms						
Onen the Designt	04					
	65					
Open the Project	65					
Save the Project Under Another Name	65 65					
Save the Project Under Another Name	65 65 66					

# Chapter 3 Managing Results in Projects

## Introduction

An Analyst project is a collection of results from analyses performed on one or more data sets.

Select **Projects** from the **File** menu to create, open, save, and delete Analyst projects.

## **Managing Projects**

## **Creating a Project**

If you do not have any existing projects when you invoke the Analyst application, a new project is automatically created for you. If you already have existing projects, and you want to create a new project, select **File**  $\rightarrow$  **Projects**  $\rightarrow$  **New** to create a new project. A new project tree is displayed.

E	Analyst: (new project)									_ [	] X
		<b>-</b>	Untitl	ed (NE	1)						1
				A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Î∎ -
	🕒 🚔 Untitled Analysis		1								
	- 🛅 Untitled		2								
	200.0		3								
			4								
			5								-
		_	6								- 11
			7								- 11
			- 9								
			11								
			12								1
			13								
			14								
			15								
			16								
		<b>.</b>	17								-
										Þ	

Figure 3.1. New Project

A folder named **Untitled Analysis** that contains a data node named **Untitled** is automatically created in the new project. You can enter data into the data table, open a SAS data file, or open non-SAS data such as Excel files. If you open data into the data table, the folder name is replaced by the name of the data set that you open. If you enter data into the data table, the folder name is replaced when you save the data set.

## Saving a Project

To save a project, select  $File \rightarrow Projects \rightarrow Save$ . A new project must contain a named data table before it can be saved.

When you save a new project, you are prompted to give the project a name.

Health	ОК
	Cance 1
	Reset
	Help
Nama I II. : - 6 4 - 1	_

Figure 3.2. Projects Dialog

Type the name of the new project in the **Name:** field. Click on the **Browse** button to search for a directory in which to save the project. Click **OK** to save the project. By default, Analyst projects are saved in the analyst\_projects directory within the Sasuser directory.

### Saving a Project Under Another Name

To save the contents of a project under another name, select  $File \rightarrow Projects \rightarrow Save As \dots$  and type the new name of the project in the Name: field. Click on the Browse button to search for a directory in which to save the project. Click **OK** to save the project with the new name. The original project, with its original name, still exists.

### **Renaming a Folder**

To rename a folder within a project, select the folder with the right mouse button, and select **Rename** ... from the pop-up menu.

Rename			×
New name	e: Fitness An	alysis	
	ОК	Cance 1	

Figure 3.3. Rename Dialog

Type the new name of the folder in the **New name:** field and click **OK**.

## **Deleting Nodes from a Project**

You can delete individual nodes in a project without deleting the project itself. To delete a node, select the node and select **Delete** from the pop-up menu.

Deleting a SAS data set node from the project tree does not delete it from the directory in which it resides. For example, if you open the Fitness data set and perform analyses on it, it is not deleted from the Sasuser library when you delete it from the project tree.

Deleting an output data set that you have generated from the SAS data set does delete it from the analyst\_projects folder where it resides. For example, if you create a data table by combining selected columns from two SAS data sets, the data table that you created is deleted when you remove it from the project tree.

#### **Deleting a Project**

To delete the current project tree and the files that are stored in a project, select the project and select **Delete**... from the pop-up menu. You can also delete any project by selecting **File**  $\rightarrow$  **Projects**  $\rightarrow$  **Delete**...

## **Opening Existing Projects**

To see all of the projects that you have created, select  $File \rightarrow Projects \rightarrow Open \dots$  Select a project from the list and click **OK** to open it.

## **Using Code**

When you perform an analysis or create a graph in Analyst, the code that generated your results is saved in a **Code** node in the project tree. You can view, modify, and submit this code.

### Viewing Code in the Code Window

To view the code that generated your results, double-click on a **Code** node in your project tree. The code is displayed in the Code window.



Figure 3.4. Code Window

### **Copying Code to the Program Editor Window**

To copy code to the Program Editor window, select  $Edit \rightarrow Copy$  to **Program Editor** from the Code window.



Figure 3.5. Code in Program Editor Window

In the Program Editor window, you can edit, submit, and save code. Your data must be in browse mode in order for you to submit code that uses the current data table. In edit mode, the data table is locked by Analyst.

## **Printing and Saving Results**

You can print and save individual nodes in the project tree.

#### **Saving Text Results**

To save code or an analysis result as a file, double-click on a node to open it, and select  $File \to Save \, As \ldots$ 

Save As				? ×
Save in:	🔄 My SAS Files	• Ē (		
analyst_p	projects			
fitness.sa	26			
ing graphs.se	18			
File name:	lucuurrette ere			
rile <u>n</u> ame.	mewgraphs.sas		<u>s</u> ave	
Save as <u>t</u> ype:	SAS Files (*.sas)	-	Cancel	

Figure 3.6. Saving a Text File

Type a filename in the **File name:** field, and select a file type. You can also save code or analysis results by selecting a node and selecting **Save as** ... from the pop-up menu.

## Saving a Graph Result as a File

To save a graph result as a file, double-click on a graph node to open it, and select  $File \to Save~As\ldots$ 

Save As					? ×
Savejn:	🔄 My SAS Files	-	Ē		
analyst_p	projects				
File name:	bist1 aif			Caua	
Caus as huper				<u></u>	
save as <u>type</u> :	l'ait lie		-	Cancel	

Figure 3.7. Saving a Graphics File

Type a filename in the **File name:** field, and select a file type. You can save the graph in formats that include GIF and postscript.

You can also save a graph result by selecting a node and selecting **Save as** ... from the pop-up menu.

## Saving a Result as a Catalog Entry

To save a result as an entry in a SAS catalog, double-click on the node to open it, and select File  $\rightarrow$  Save as Object . . .

Save As			×
Make one selectio	n	<u> </u>	
Libraries	Parms		<u>S</u> ave
E B Sashelp	Profile		<u>C</u> ancel
E @ Sasuser	21		
Entry Manag	plot		
Entry Name:			
Entry <u>D</u> escription:	scatter plot of fitness data		
Entry <u>T</u> ype:	SAS Graph format (GRSEG)	•	

Figure 3.8. Saving a Catalog Entry

Select a library from the list of **Libraries**, and select a catalog. Select an entry name or enter one in the field labeled **Entry Name:**. You can also enter a description for the catalog entry.

<b>Printing Res</b>	ults
---------------------	------

You can print code, analysis results, and graph results. Print graph results by opening the graph and selecting  $File \rightarrow Print \dots$ 

Print	×
Graphics device	ОК
Device: LJ5SIPS	Cance 1
Description: HP LaserJet 5SiPostScriptLe	Reset
Setup	Help

Figure 3.9. Graph Print Dialog

Click on the arrow next to the **Device:** field to select a device driver for your printer, camera, or plotter. The description of the device is displayed in the **Description:** field.

#### 64 Chapter 3. Managing Results in Projects

Click on the **Setup** button to display the Print Setup dialog, where you can select a printer and determine the page setup for printing.

To print a code or analysis result, open the node and select  $File \rightarrow Print \ldots$ 

Print				×
Printer				
Name:	<default></default>		Setup	
Description:	<default></default>			
Printing Area C Ent ire C Current	document screen only	]		
	Print	Cance	1	

#### Figure 3.10. Text File Print Dialog

Type the name of the printer in the **Name:** field, or click on the **Setup** button to choose a printer. Select **Entire document** or **Current screen only** as the area to be printed. Click on the **Print** button to print your result.

## **Example: Create and Export Histograms**

In this example, you open the project that contains the simple regression that you performed in the example at the end of Chapter 1, "Overview," and save the project under another name. Then you add to the new project by generating histograms from the Fitness data.

## **Open the Project**

To open the project that you created in Chapter 1, follow these steps:

- 1. Select **File**  $\rightarrow$  **Projects**  $\rightarrow$  **Open** ...
- 2. Select My Project. Click OK.

## Save the Project Under Another Name

To give the project a more appropriate name, follow these steps:

1. Select **My Project** at the top of the project tree, and select **Save as** . . . from the pop-up menu.



Figure 3.11. Saving a Project Under Another Name

2. Type Fitness in the Name: field and click OK.



Figure 3.12. Fitness Project

A copy of the project tree is saved with the name **Fitness**. The original project is saved until you delete it.

## **Generate Histograms**

Histograms display the distribution of a particular variable over various intervals, or classes. You can use histograms to see the shape of the distribution and to determine whether the data are distributed symmetrically. A comparative histogram is produced if you specify a classification variable.

To generate comparative histograms of maximum heart rate for each experimental group from the Fitness data table, follow these steps:

- 1. Select **Graphs**  $\rightarrow$  **Histogram** ...
- 2. Select maxpulse from the list, and click on the **Analysis** button. Select group from the list, and click on the **Class** button.

Histogram:	Fitness				×
age weight runtime rstpuls runpuls oxygen	; ;e ;e	Analy maxpulse Clas group	€ 2 ± 2	OK Cancel Reset Save Options Help	
Method	Display	Fit	Titles	Variables	

Figure 3.13. Fitness Analysis and Class Variables

3. To change the way the histogram is displayed, click on the **Display** button.

Histogram: Display		×
<sub>r</sub> Histogram bars		1
Bar Color	Outline Color	ОК
Bar pattern:  SOLID	<u> </u>	Cance 1
Fitted curves		Reset
Normal Color	Lognormal Color	Help
Exponential Color	Weibull Color	
Axis options		
Midpoints of histogram	intervals: to	ву 📃
Scale of vertical axis Percent C Count	Minor horizontal tic	k marks: 🔽 🚺
CProportion	Minor vertical tick r	narks: 🔽 🛛 🔺

Figure 3.14. Histogram: Display Dialog

4. Click **Bar Color** to change the color of the histogram bars. Select **Red** from the list of colors.

Color Attributes	×
Colors	ОК
Blue 🔺	
Pink A	Cance 1
Cyan Yellow	Edit
Color Selection	
	Help
	Preview

Figure 3.15. Color Attributes Dialog

Click **OK** to change the bar color to red.

5. To use number of subjects, rather than percentage, as a gauge of bar size, select **Count** under **Scale of vertical axis**. Click **OK** to return to the Histogram dialog.



6. Click **OK** to create histograms of the maximum heart rate for each group.

#### Figure 3.16. Maximum Heart Rate Histograms

The histograms and the code that produced them have been added to the project tree.



Figure 3.17. Project Tree with Histogram Folder

## **Export Histograms**

To save the histogram that you have generated as a graphics file, follow these steps:

- 1. Double-click on the first node that is labeled **Histogram for maxpulse** to open it.
- 2. Select File  $\rightarrow$  Save As . . .
- 3. In the Save As dialog, click on the arrow next to **Save as type:** and select **GIF file**.
- 4. Type coronary.gif in the File name: field.

Save As				? ×
Savejn:	🔄 My SAS Files	- 🖻 🖸		
analyst_p	projects			
🖺 hist1.gif				
File <u>n</u> ame:	coronary.gif		<u>S</u> ave	
Save as <u>t</u> ype:	GIF file	-	Cancel	

Figure 3.18. Save GIF File

5. Click on the **Save** button to save the file. The histogram is exported to a GIF formatted file.

The correct bibliographic citation for this manual is as follows: SAS Institute Inc., *The Analyst Application, First Edition*, Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc., 1999. 476 pp.

#### The Analyst Application, First Edition

Copyright © 1999 SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.

ISBN 1-58025-446-2

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, by any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher, SAS Institute, Inc.

**U.S. Government Restricted Rights Notice.** Use, duplication, or disclosure of the software by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in FAR 52.227–19 Commercial Computer Software-Restricted Rights (June 1987).

SAS Institute Inc., SAS Campus Drive, Cary, North Carolina 27513.

1st printing, October 1999

 $SAS^{\circledast}$  and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc. in the USA and other countries.  $^{\circledast}$  indicates USA registration.

 $IBM^{\circledast}, ACF/VTAM^{\circledast}, AIX^{\circledast}, APPN^{\circledast}, MVS/ESA^{\circledast}, OS/2^{\circledast}, OS/390^{\circledast}, VM/ESA^{\circledast}, and VTAM^{\circledast} are registered trademarks or trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation.$  $<math display="inline">^{\circledast}$  indicates USA registration.

Other brand and product names are registered trademarks or trademarks of their respective companies.

The Institute is a private company devoted to the support and further development of its software and related services.