



## CHAPTER

## 15

## The DBCSTAB Procedure

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### Overview

The DBCSTAB procedure produces conversion tables for the double-byte character sets that SAS supports.

### Procedure Syntax

```
PROC DBCSTAB TABLE=table-name
    <BASETYPE=base-type> <CATALOG=<libref.>catalog-name>
    <DATA=<libref.>table-name> <DBCSLANG=language>
    <DESC='description'> <FORCE> <VERIFY>;
```

### PROC DBCSTAB Statement

```
PROC DBCSTAB TABLE=table-name
    <option(s)>;
```

#### Required Arguments

**TABLE=*table-name***

specifies the name of the double-byte code table to produce. This table name becomes an entry of type DBCSTAB in the catalog that is specified with the CATALOG= option. By default, the catalog name is SASUSER.DBCS.

**Alias:** NAME=, N=

## Options

### **BASETYPE=***base-type*

specifies a base type for the double-byte code table conversion. If you use this option, you reduce the number of tables that are produced.

If you specify BASETYPE=, all double-byte codes are first converted to the base code, and then converted to the required code. If you have  $n$  codes, there are  $n(n-1)$  conversions that must be made.

**Alias:** BTYPE=

### **CATALOG=**<*libref*>*catalog-name*

specifies the name of the catalog in which the table is to be stored. If the catalog does not exist, it is created.

**Default:** SASUSER.DBCS

### **DATA=**<*libref*>*table-name*

specifies the data for producing the double-byte code table. Several double-byte character variables are required to produce the table. Use variable names that are equivalent to the value of the DBCSTYPE system option and are recognized by the KCVT function.

### **DBCSLANG=***language*

specifies the language that the double-byte code table uses. The value of this option should match the value of the DBCSLANG system option.

**Alias:** DBLANG

### **DESC=**'*description*'

specifies a text string to put in the DESCRIPTION field for the entry.

### **FORCE**

produces the conversion tables even if errors are present.

### **VERIFY**

checks the data range of the input table per code. This option is used to check for invalid double-byte code.

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## Examples

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### Example 1: Producing Japanese Conversion Tables

Procedure features:

PROC DBCSTAB statement options:

```
TABLE=
DATA=
DBLANG=
BASETYPE=
VERIFY
```

---

### Program

```
data ja_jpn;
  length ibm jis euc pcibm $2.;
```

```
    ibm='4040'x;  
    jis='2121'x;  
    euc='alal'x;  
    pcibm='8140'x;  
run;
```

```
proc dbcstab  
    table=japanese  
    data=ja_jpn  
    dblang=japanese  
    basetype=jis  
    verify;  
run;
```

## Log

```
1  proc dbcstab  
2  table=ja_jpn  
3  data=work.ja_jpn  
4  dblang=japanese  
5  basetype=jis  
6  verify;  
7  run;
```

```
NOTE: Base table for JIS created.  
NOTE: IBM table for JIS created.  
NOTE: PCIBM table for JIS created.  
NOTE: EUC table for JIS created.  
NOTE: Base table for IBM created.  
NOTE: JIS table for IBM created.  
NOTE: Base table for PCIBM created.  
NOTE: JIS table for PCIBM created.  
NOTE: Base table for EUC created.  
NOTE: JIS table for EUC created.  
NOTE: 10 DBCS tables are generated. Each table has 1 DBCS characters.  
NOTE: Each table is 2 bytes in size.  
NOTE: Required table memory size is 612.  
NOTE: There were 1 observations read from the dataset WORK.JA_JPN.
```



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