

Chapter 3

The SAS macro for the score test

3.1 Introduction to SAS macro

A SAS macro is a set of stored SAS code that is identified by a specified name.

To invoke a macro, use the % macro-name followed by the macro arguments.

```
%MACRO name(parameter list);
```

```
    macro expressions and statements;
```

```
%MEND;
```

and

```
%name(parameter list);
```

There are two kinds of macro parameters: positional parameters and keyword parameters. Positional parameters appear in a fixed position in the parameter list.

This macro has 6 positional parameters: `data`, `strata`, `group`, `time`, `censor`, `factors`. They are positional parameters because they appear at the beginning of the parameter list and are not followed by an equal sign. `outdata` is a keyword parameter with null default values.

If the macro is invoked by

```
%homotest(mydata, mystr, mygrp, mytime, mycensor, myfactor);
```

then the parameter `data` has the value of `mydata`, parameter `strata` has the value

inserted in the place of the reference. When a macro function is called, the function will be executed, and the result substituted for the original reference.

After the macro processor has interpreted the value of a macro variable, a macro, or a macro function, the result will be scanned again until no more references & or %

are found. The final result is treated as if they were a part of your original SAS program.

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space such as factor1 factor2 factor3 to replace factors in the definition syntax

before using this macro.

Suppose you have a dataset like this

```
data example; input site level time censor factor1 factor2;
```

```
  A L 12    0   1 34
```

```
  A H 9.5   0   1 45
```

```
  B L 12    1   0 38
```

```
  B L 12    1   0 38
```

3.3 Macro description.

The macro presented here can be divided into the following 8 blocks.

Step 1: *line 2-6*

Adjust the original input dataset. If there is no strata variable specified, put all

Step 7: line 158 170

Appendix

.1 Quick reference

```
%macro(dataset, strata, group, censor, time, factors);
```