CHAPTER 5

The CALENDAR Procedure

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Overview

The CALENDAR procedure displays data from a SAS data set in a monthly calendar format. You can produce a schedule calendar, which schedules events around holidays and nonwork periods. Or you can produce a summary calendar, which summarizes data and displays only one-day events and holidays. When you use PROC CALENDAR you can

- schedule work around holidays and other nonwork periods
- display holidays
- process data about multiple calendars in a single step and print them in a separate, mixed, or combined format
- apply different holidays, weekly work schedules, and daily work shifts to multiple calendars in a single PROC step
- produce a mean and a sum for variables based on either the number of days in a month or the number of observations.

PROC CALENDAR also contains features specifically designed to work with PROC CPM in SAS/OR software, a project management scheduling tool.

Simple Schedule Calendar – 7-Day Default Calendar

Output 5.1 on page 80 illustrates the simplest kind of schedule calendar that you can produce. This calendar output displays activities planned by a banking executive. The following statements produce Output 5.1 on page 80.

```sas
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
proc calendar data=allacty;
  start date;
  dur long;
run;
```

For the activities data set shown in this calendar, see Example 1 on page 114.

Output 5.1  Simple Schedule Calendar

This calendar uses one of the two default calendars, the 24-hour-day, 7-day-week calendar.
### Advanced Schedule Calendar

Output 5.2 on page 82 is an advanced schedule calendar produced by PROC CALENDAR. The statements that create this calendar:

- Schedule activities around holidays
- Identify separate calendars
- Print multiple calendars in the same report
- Apply different holidays to different calendars
- Apply different work patterns to different calendars.

For an explanation of the program that produces this calendar, see Example 4 on page 127.
## Output 5.2 Advanced Schedule Calendar

### Well Drilling Work Schedule: Combined Calendars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### More Advanced Scheduling and Project Management Tasks

For more complex scheduling tasks, consider using the CPM procedure in SAS/OR software. PROC CALENDAR requires that you specify the starting date of each activity. When the beginning of one task depends on the completion of others and a date slips in a schedule, recalculating the schedule can be time-consuming. Instead of manually recalculating dates, you can use PROC CPM to calculate dates for project
activities based on an initial starting date, activity durations, and which tasks are identified as successors to others. For an example, see Example 6 on page 136.

---

**Simple Summary Calendar**

Output 5.3 on page 84 shows a simple summary calendar that displays the number of meals served daily in a hospital cafeteria:

```plaintext
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;

proc calendar data=meals;
   start date;
   sum brkfst lunch dinner;
   mean brkfst lunch dinner;
run;
```

In a summary calendar, each piece of information for a given day is the value of a variable for that day. The variables can be either numeric or character, and you can format them as necessary. You can use the SUM and MEAN options to calculate sums and means for any numeric variables. These statistics appear in a box below the calendar, as shown in Output 5.3 on page 84. The data set shown in this calendar is created in Example 7 on page 141.
Output 5.3  Simple Summary Calendar

```
84 | Procedure Syntax | Chapter 5
---|------------------|------------------

The SAS System

December 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>177</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>165</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>187</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brkfst</td>
<td>2763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>2830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>2990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Procedure Syntax**

**Required:** You must use a START statement.

**Required:** For schedule calendars, you must also use a DUR or a FIN statement.

**Tip:** If you use a DUR or FIN statement, PROC CALENDAR produces a schedule calendar.

**Tip:** Supports the Output Delivery System (see Chapter 2, “Fundamental Concepts for Using Base SAS Procedures”)

**Reminder:** You can use the FORMAT, LABEL, and WHERE statements as well as any global statements.

```
PROC CALENDAR <option(s)>
```
START variable;
BY <DESCENDING> variable-1
    <...<DESCENDING>variable-n>
    <NOTSORTED>;
CALID variable
    </OUTPUT=COMBINE|MIX|SEPARATE>;
DUR variable;
FIN variable;
HOLISTART variable;
HOLIDUR variable;
HOLIFIN variable;
HOLIVAR variable;
MEAN variable(s) </FORMAT=format-name>;
OUTSTART day-of-week;
    OUTDUR number-of-days;
    OUTFIN day-of-week;
SUM variable(s) </FORMAT=format-name>;
VAR variable(s);

The following table lists the statements and options available in the CALENDAR procedure according to function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To do this</th>
<th>Use this statement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create summary calendar</td>
<td>MEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create schedule calendar</td>
<td>DUR or FIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create multiple calendars</td>
<td>CALID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify holidays</td>
<td>HOLISTART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOLIDUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOLIFIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOLIVAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control display</td>
<td>OUTSTART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OUTDUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OUTFIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specify grouping</td>
<td>BY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CALID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PROC CALENDAR Statement**

PROC CALENDAR <option(s)>;
To do this | Use this option
--- | ---
Specify data sets containing weekly work schedules | CALEDATA=
activities | DATA=
holidays | HOLIDATA=
unique shift patterns | WORKDATA=
Control printing display all months, even if no activities exist | FILL
define characters used for outlines, dividers, and so on | FORMCHAR=
specify the type of heading for months | HEADER=
specify how to show missing values | MISSING
suppress the display of Saturdays and Sundays | WEEKDAYS
Specify time or duration specify that START and FIN variables are in DATETIME format | DATETIME
specify the number of hours in a standard work day | DAYLENGTH=
specify the units of the DUR and HOLIDUR variables | INTERVAL=
Control summary information identify variables in the calendar | LEGEND
specify the type of mean to calculate | MEANTYPE=

Options

**CALEDATA=SAS-data-set**

specifies the calendar data set, a SAS data set that contains weekly work schedules for multiple calendars.

**Default:** If you omit the CALEDATA= option, PROC CALENDAR uses a default work schedule, as described in “The Default Calendars” on page 104.

**Tip:** A calendar data set is useful if you are using multiple calendars or a nonstandard work schedule.

**See also:** “Calendar Data Set” on page 110

**Featured in:** Example 3 on page 122

**DATA=SAS-data-set**

specifies the activities data set, a SAS data set that contains starting dates for all activities and variables to display for each activity. Activities must be sorted or indexed by starting date.

**Default:** If you omit the DATA= option, the most recently created SAS data set is used.

**See also:** “Activities Data Set” on page 107

**Featured in:** All examples. See “Examples” on page 114

**DATETIME**

specifies that START and FIN variables contain values in DATETIME format.
Default: If you omit the DATETIME option, PROC CALENDAR assumes that the START and FIN values are in the DATE format.

Featured in: Example 3 on page 122

**DAYLENGTH=hours**

gives the number of hours in a standard working day. The hour value must be a SAS TIME value.

**Default:** 24 if INTERVAL=DAY (the default), 8 if INTERVAL=WORKDAY.

**Restriction:** DAYLENGTH= applies only to schedule calendars.

**Interaction:** If you specify the DAYLENGTH= option and the calendar data set contains a D_LENGTH variable, PROC CALENDAR uses the DAYLENGTH= value only when the D_LENGTH value is missing.

**Interaction:** When INTERVAL=DAY and you have no CALEDATA= data set, specifying a DAYLENGTH= value has no effect.

**Tip:** The DAYLENGTH= option is useful when you use the DUR statement and your work schedule contains days of varying lengths, for example, a 5 1/2-day work week. In a work week with varying day lengths, you need to set a standard day length to use in calculating duration times. For example, an activity with a duration of 3.0 workdays lasts 24 hours if DAYLENGTH=8:00 or 30 hours if DAYLENGTH=10:00.

**Tip:** Instead of specifying the DAYLENGTH= option, you can specify the length of the working day by using a D_LENGTH variable in the CALEDATA= data set. If you use this method, you can specify different standard day lengths for different calendars.

**See also:** “Calendar Data Set” on page 110 for more information on setting the length of the standard workday

**FILL**

displays all months between the first and last activity, start and finish dates inclusive, including months that contain no activities.

**Default:** If you do not specify FILL, PROC CALENDAR prints only months that contain activities. (Months that contain only holidays are not printed.)

**Featured in:** Example 5 on page 132

**FORMCHAR <((position(s))>="formatting-character(s)")**

defines the characters to use for constructing the outlines and dividers for the cells in the calendar as well as all identifying markers (such as asterisks and arrows) used to indicate holidays or continuation of activities in PROC CALENDAR output.

**position(s)**

identifies the position of one or more characters in the SAS formatting-character string. A space or a comma separates the positions.

**Default:** Omitting (position(s)) is the same as specifying all 20 possible system formatting characters, in order.

**Range:** PROC CALENDAR uses 17 of the 20 formatting characters that SAS provides. Table 5.1 on page 88 shows the formatting characters that PROC CALENDAR uses. Figure 5.1 on page 89 illustrates their use in PROC CALENDAR output.

**formatting-character(s)**

lists the characters to use for the specified positions. PROC CALENDAR assigns characters in formatting-character(s) to position(s), in the order that they are listed.
For instance, the following option assigns an asterisk (*) to the twelfth position, assigns a single dash (-) to the thirteenth, and does not alter remaining characters:

```sas
formchar(12 13)='*-'
```

These new settings change the activity line from this:

```
+================================ACTIVITY================================+
```

to this:

```
*------------------ACTIVITY--------------*
```

**Interaction:** The SAS system option FORMCHAR= specifies the default formatting characters. The SAS system option defines the entire string of formatting characters. The FORMCHAR= option in a procedure can redefine selected characters.

**Tip:** You can use any character in formatting-characters, including hexadecimal characters. If you use hexadecimal characters, you must put an x after the closing quote. For instance, the following option assigns the hexadecimal character 2D to the third formatting character, the hexadecimal character 7C to the seventh character, and does not alter the remaining characters:

```sas
formchar(3,7)='2D7Cx'
```

**See also:** For information on which hexadecimal codes to use for which characters, consult the documentation for your hardware.

**Table 5.1** Formatting Characters Used by PROC CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Used to draw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>vertical bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>horizontal bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: upper left corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: upper middle intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: upper right corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>cell: middle left cell side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>cell: middle middle intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>cell: middle right cell side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: lower left corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: lower middle intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>cell: lower right corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>activity start and finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>activity line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>activity separator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>activity continuation from</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CALENDAR Procedure △ PROC CALENDAR Statement 89

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Default</th>
<th>Used to draw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>activity continuation to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>holiday marker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5.1 Formatting Characters in PROC CALENDAR Output

**HEADER=SMALL | MEDIUM | LARGE**

specifies the type of heading to use in printing the name of the month.

**SMALL**

prints the month and year on one line.

**MEDIUM**

prints the month and year in a box four lines high.

**LARGE**

prints the month seven lines high using asterisks (*). The year is included if space is available.

Default: **MEDIUM**

**HOLIDATA=SAS-data-set**

specifies the holidays data set, a SAS data set containing the holidays you want to display in the output. One variable must contain the holiday names and another
must contain the starting dates for each holiday. PROC CALENDAR marks holidays in the calendar output with asterisks (*) when space permits.

**Interaction:** Displaying holidays on a calendar requires a holidays data set and a HOLISTART statement. A HOLIVAR statement is recommended for naming holidays. HOLIDUR is required if any holiday lasts longer than one day.

**Tip:** The holidays data set does not require sorting.

**See also:** “Holidays Data Set” on page 108

**Featured in:** All examples. See “Examples” on page 114

**INTERVAL=DAY | WORKDAY**

specifies the units of the DUR and HOLIDUR variables to one of two default daylengths:

**DAY**

specifies the values of the DUR and HOLIDUR variables in units of 24-hour days and specifies the default 7-day calendar. For instance, a DUR value of 3.0 is treated as 72 hours. The default calendar work schedule consists of seven working days, all starting at 00:00 with a length of 24:00.

**WORKDAY**

specifies the values of the DUR and HOLIDUR variables in units of 8-hour days and specifies that the default calendar contains five days a week, Monday through Friday, all starting at 09:00 with a length of 08:00. When WORKDAY is specified, PROC CALENDAR treats the values of the DUR and HOLIDUR variables in units of working days, as defined in the DAYLENGTH= option, the CALEDATA= data set, or the default calendar. For example, if the working day is 8 hours long, a DUR value of 3.0 is treated as 24 hours.

**Default:** DAY

**Interaction:** In the absence of a CALEDATA= data set, PROC CALENDAR uses the work schedule defined in a default calendar.

**Interaction:** The WEEKDAYS option automatically sets the INTERVAL= value to WORKDAY.

**See also:** “Calendars and Multiple Calendars” on page 104 and “Calendar Data Set” on page 110 for more information on the INTERVAL= option and the specification of working days; “The Default Calendars” on page 104

**Featured in:** Example 5 on page 132

**LEGEND**

prints the names of the variables whose values appear in the calendar. This identifying text, or legend box, appears at the bottom of the page for each month if space permits; otherwise, it is printed on the following page. PROC CALENDAR identifies each variable by name or by label if one exists. The order of variables in the legend matches their order in the calendar.

**Restriction:** LEGEND applies only to summary calendars.

**Interaction:** If you use the SUM and MEAN statements, the legend box also contains SUM and MEAN values.

**Featured in:** Example 8 on page 145

**MEANTYPE=NOBS | NDAYS**

specifies the type of mean to calculate for each month.

**NOBS**

calculates the mean over the number of observations displayed in the month.
NDAYS
calculates the mean over the number of days displayed in the month.

Default: NOBS
Restriction: MEANTYPE= applies only to summary calendars.

Interaction: Normally, PROC CALENDAR displays all days for each month.
However, it may omit some days if you use the OUTSTART statement with the
OUTDUR or OUTFIN statement.

Featured in: Example 7 on page 141

MISSING
determines how missing values are treated, based on the type of calendar.

Summary Calendar
If there is a day without an activity scheduled, PROC CALENDAR prints the
values of variables for that day using the SAS or user-defined format specified for
missing values.
Default: If you omit MISSING, days without activities contain no values.

Schedule Calendar
variables with missing values appear in the label of an activity, using the format
specified for missing values.
Default: If you do not specify MISSING, PROC CALENDAR ignores missing
values in labeling activities.

See also: “Missing Values in Input Data Sets” on page 112 for more information on
missing values

WEEKDAYS
suppresses the display of Saturdays and Sundays in the output. It also specifies that
the value of the INTERVAL= option is WORKDAY.

Default: If you omit WEEKDAYS, the calendar displays all seven days.

Tip: The WEEKDAYS option is an alternative to using the combination of
INTERVAL=WORKDAY and the OUTSTART and OUTFIN statements, as shown
here:

Example Code 5.1 Illustration of Formatting Characters in PROC CALENDAR Output

```sas
proc calendar weekdays;
   start date;
run;
```

```sas
proc calendar interval=workday;
   start date;
   outstart monday;
   outfin friday;
run;
```

Featured in: Example 1 on page 114

WORKDATA=SAS-data-set
specifies the workdays data set, a SAS data set that defines the work pattern during
a standard working day. Each numeric variable in the workdays data set denotes a
unique workshift pattern during one working day.
Tip: The workdays data set is useful in conjunction with the calendar data set.
See also: “Workdays Data Set” on page 111 and “Calendar Data Set” on page 110
Featured in: Example 3 on page 122

BY Statement

Processes activities separately for each BY group, producing a separate calendar for each value of the BY variable.

Calendar: both
Main discussion: “BY” on page 62
See also: “CALID Statement” on page 93

BY <DESCENDING>variable1
   <DESCENDING>variable-n>
   <NOTSORTED>;

Required Arguments

variable

specifies the variable that the procedure uses to form BY groups. You can specify more than one variable, but the observations in the data set must be sorted by all the variables that you specify or have an appropriate index. Variables in a BY statement are called BY variables.

Options

DESCENDING

specifies that the observations are sorted in descending order by the variable that immediately follows the word DESCENDING in the BY statement.

NOTSORTED

specifies that observations are not necessarily sorted in alphabetic or numeric order. The observations are grouped in another way, for example, chronological order.

Showing Multiple Calendars in Related Groups

When you use the CALID statement, you can process activities that apply to different calendars, indicated by the value of the CALID variable. Because you can specify only one CALID variable, however, you can create only one level of grouping. For example, if you want a calendar report to show the activities of several departments within a company, you can identify each department with the value of the CALID variable and produce calendar output that shows the calendars for all departments.

When you use a BY statement, however, you can further divide activities into related groups. For example, you can print calendar output that groups departmental calendars by division. The observations for activities must contain a variable that
identifies which department an activity belongs to and a variable that identifies the division that a department resides in. Specify the variable that identifies the department with the CALID statement. Specify the variable that identifies the division with the BY statement.

**CALID Statement**

Processes activities in groups defined by the values of a calendar identifier variable.

- **Calendar:** both
- **Tip:** Useful for producing multiple schedule calendars and for use with SAS/OR software.
- **See also:** “Calendar Data Set” on page 110
- **Featured in:** Example 2 on page 117, Example 3 on page 122, and Example 6 on page 136

**CALID variable**

```output=combine|mix|separate;```

**Required Arguments**

- **variable**
  - a character or numeric variable that identifies which calendar an observation contains data for.
  - **Requirement:** If you specify the CALID variable, both the activities and holidays datasets must contain this variable. If either of them does not contain it, a default calendar is used.
  - **Interaction:** SAS/OR software uses this variable to identify which calendar an observation contains data for.
  - **Tip:** You do not need to use a CALID statement to create this variable. You can include the default variable _CALID_ in the input data sets.
  - **See also:** “Calendar Data Set” on page 110

**Options**

**OUTPUT=COMBINE|MIX|SEPARATE**

controls the amount of space required to display output for multiple calendars.

- **COMBINE**
  - produces one page for each month that contains activities and subdivides each day by the CALID value.
  - **Restriction:** The input data must be sorted by or indexed on the START variable.
  - **Featured in:** Example 2 on page 117 and Example 4 on page 127

- **MIX**
  - produces one page for each month that contains activities and does not identify activities by the CALID value.
Restriction: The input data must be sorted by or indexed on the START variable.
Tip: MIX requires the least space for output.
Featured in: Example 4 on page 127

SEPARATE
produces a separate page for each value of the CALID variable.
Restriction: The input data must be sorted by the CALID variable and then by the
START variable or must contain an appropriate composite index.
Featured in: Example 3 on page 122 and Example 8 on page 145

Default: COMBINE

---

**DUR Statement**

Specifies the variable that contains the duration of each activity.

Alias: DURATION

Calendar: Schedule

Interaction: If you use both a DUR and a FIN statement, DUR is ignored.

Tip: To produce a schedule calendar, you must use either a DUR or FIN statement.

Featured in: All schedule calendars (see “Examples” on page 114)

---

**DUR variable**

**Required Arguments**

**variable**

contains the duration of each activity in a schedule calendar.

**Range:** The duration may be a real or integral value.

**Restriction:** This variable must be in the activities data set.

**See also:** For more information on activity durations, see “Activities Data Set” on page 107 and “Calendar Data Set” on page 110

**Duration**

- Duration is measured inclusively from the start of the activity (as given in the
  START variable). In the output, any activity lasting part of a day is displayed as
  lasting a full day.
- The INTERVAL= option in a PROC CALENDAR statement automatically sets the
  unit of the duration variable, depending on its own value as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If INTERVAL= . . .</th>
<th>Then the default length of the duration unit is . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY (the default)</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKDAY</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You can override the default length of a duration unit by using
the `DAYLENGTH=` option
a `D_LENGTH` variable in the `CALEDATA=` data set.

---

**FIN Statement**

Specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the finishing date of each activity.

**Alias:** FINISH

**Calendar:** Schedule

**Interaction:** If you use both a FIN and a DUR statement, FIN is used.

**Tip:** To produce a schedule calendar, you must use either a FIN or DUR statement.

**Featured in:** Example 6 on page 136

---

**FIN variable:**

**Required Arguments**

**variable**

contains the finishing date of each activity.

**Restrictions:**
- The values of variable must be either SAS date or datetime values.
- If the FIN variable contains datetime values, you must specify the DATETIME option in the PROC CALENDAR statement.
- Both the START and FIN variables must have matching formats. For example, if one contains datetime values, so must the other.

---

**HOLIDUR Statement**

Specifies the variable in the holidays data set that contains the duration of each holiday for a schedule calendar.

**Alias:** HOLIDURATION

**Calendar:** Schedule

**Default:** If you do not use a HOLIDUR or HOLIFIN statement, all holidays last one day.

**Restriction:** Cannot use with a HOLIFIN statement.

**Featured in:** Example 1 on page 114 through Example 5 on page 132

---

**HOLIDUR variable:**

**Required Arguments**
variable

contains the duration of each holiday.

**Range:** The duration may be a real or integral value.

**Restriction:** This variable must be in the holidays data set.

**Featured in:** Example 3 on page 122 and Example 8 on page 145

**Holiday Duration**

- If you use both the HOLIFIN and HOLIDUR statement, PROC CALENDAR uses the HOLIFIN variable value to define each holiday's duration.
- Set the unit of the holiday duration variable in the same way that you set the unit of the duration variable; use either the INTERVAL= and DAYLENGTH= options or the CALEDATA= data set.
- Duration is measured inclusively from the start of the holiday (as given in the HOLISTART variable). In the output, any holiday lasting at least half a day appears as lasting a full day.

**HOLIFIN Statement**

Specifies the variable in the holidays data set containing the finishing date of each holiday.

**Alias:** HOLIFINISH

**Calendar:** Schedule

**Default:** If you do not use a HOLIFIN or HOLIDUR statement, all holidays last one day.

**HOLIFIN variable**

**Required Arguments**

**variable**

contains the finishing date of each holiday.

**Restriction:** This variable must be in the holidays data set.

**Restriction:** Values of variable must be in either SAS date or datetime values.

**Restriction:** If the HOLIFIN variable contains datetime values, you must specify the DATETIME option in the PROC CALENDAR statement.

**Holiday Duration**

If you use both the HOLIFIN and the HOLIDUR statement, PROC CALENDAR uses only the HOLIFIN variable.
**HOLISTART Statement**

Specifies a variable in the holidays data set that contains the starting date of each holiday.

Alias: HOLISTA, HOLIDAY  
Calendar: both  
Requirement: When you use a holidays data set, HOLISTART is required.  
Featured in: Example 1 on page 114 through Example 5 on page 132

```hsql
HOLISTART variable;
```

**Required Arguments**

`variable`

contains the starting date of each holiday.

**Restriction:** Values of `variable` must be in either SAS date or datetime values.

**Restriction:** If the HOLISTART variable contains datetime values, specify the DATETIME option in the PROC CALENDAR statement.

**Details**

- The holidays data set need not be sorted.
- All holidays last only one day, unless you use a HOLIFIN or HOLIDUR statement.
- If two or more holidays occur on the same day, PROC CALENDAR uses only the first observation.

---

**HOLIVAR Statement**

Specifies a variable in the holidays data set whose values are used to label the holidays.

Alias: HOLIVARIABLE, HOLINAME  
Calendar: both  
Default: If you do not use a HOLIVAR statement, PROC CALENDAR uses the word DATE to identify holidays.  
Featured in: Example 1 on page 114 through Example 5 on page 132

```hsql
HOLIVAR variable;
```

**Required Arguments**
variable

variable whose values are used to label the holidays. Typically, this variable contains the names of the holidays.

Range: character or numeric.

Restriction: This variable must be in the holidays data set.

Tip: You can format the HOLIVAR variable as you like.

---

**MEAN Statement**

Specifies numeric variables in the activities data set for which mean values are to be calculated for each month.

Calendar: Summary

Tip: You can use multiple MEAN statements.

Featured in: Example 7 on page 141

**MEAN** variable(s) `<FORMAT=format-name>`;

**Required Arguments**

**variable(s)**

numeric variable for which mean values are calculated for each month.

Restriction: This variable must be in the activities data set.

**Options**

**FORMAT=format-name**

names a SAS or user-defined format to be used in displaying the means requested.

Alias: F =

Default: BEST. format

Featured in: Example 7 on page 141

**What Is Displayed and How**

- The means appear at the bottom of the summary calendar page, if there is room; otherwise they appear on the following page.
- The means appear in the LEGEND box if you specify the LEGEND option.
- PROC CALENDAR automatically displays variables named in a MEAN statement in the calendar output, even if the variables are not named in the VAR statement.
**OUTDUR Statement**

Specifies in days the length of the week to be displayed.

Alias: OUTDURATION

Requirement: The OUTSTART statement is required.

```plaintext
OUTDUR number-of-days;
```

**Required Arguments**

- **number-of-days**
  - an integer expressing the length in days of the week to be displayed.

**Length of Week**

Use either the OUTDUR or OUTFIN statement to supply the procedure with information about the length of the week to display. If you use both, PROC CALENDAR ignores the OUTDUR statement.

---

**OUTFIN Statement**

Specifies the last day of the week to display in the calendar.

Alias: OUTFINISH

Requirement: The OUTSTART statement is required.

Featured in: Example 3 on page 122 and Example 8 on page 145

```plaintext
OUTFIN day-of-week;
```

**Required Arguments**

- **day-of-week**
  - the name of the last day of the week to display. For example,
    ```plaintext
    outfin friday;
    ```

**Length of Week**

Use either the OUTFIN or OUTDUR statement to supply the procedure with information about the length of the week to display. If you use both, PROC CALENDAR uses only the OUTFIN statement.
OUTSTART Statement

Specifies the starting day of the week to display in the calendar.

Alias: OUTSTA
Default: If you do not use OUTSTART, each calendar week begins with Sunday.
Featured in: Example 3 on page 122 and Example 8 on page 145

```
OUTSTART day-of-week;
```

Required Arguments

day-of-week
the name of the starting day of the week for each week in the calendar. For example,
```
outstart monday;
```

Interaction with OUTDUR and OUTFIN

By default, a calendar displays all seven days in a week. Use OUTDUR or OUTFIN, in conjunction with OUTSTART, to control how many days are displayed and which day starts the week.

START Statement

Specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the starting date of each activity.

Alias: STA, DATE, ID
Required: START is required for both summary and schedule calendars.
Featured in: All examples

```
START variable;
```

Required Arguments

variable
contains the starting date of each activity.

Restriction: This variable must be in the activities data set.
Restriction: Values of variable must be in either SAS date or datetime values.
Restriction: If you use datetime values, specify the DATETIME option in the PROC CALENDAR statement.
Restriction: Both the START and FIN variables must have matching formats. For example, if one contains datetime values, so must the other.
SUM Statement

Specifies numeric variables in the activities data set to total for each month.

Calendar: Summary
Tip: To apply different formats to variables being summed, use multiple SUM statements.
Featured in: Example 7 on page 141 and Example 8 on page 145

SUM variable(s) <FORMAT=format-name>;

Required Arguments

variable(s)
specifies one or more numeric variables to total for each month.
Restriction: This variable must be in the activities data set.

Options

FORMAT=format-name
names a SAS or user-defined format to use in displaying the sums requested.
Alias: F=
Default: BEST. format
Featured in: Example 7 on page 141 and Example 8 on page 145

What Is Displayed and How

- The sum appears at the bottom of the calendar page, if there is room; otherwise, it appears on the following page.
- The sum appears in the LEGEND box if you specify the LEGEND option.
- PROC CALENDAR automatically displays variables named in a SUM statement in the calendar output, even if the variables are not named in the VAR statement.

VAR Statement

Specifies the variables that you want to display for each activity.

Alias: VARIABLE

VAR variable(s);
Required Arguments

variable(s)

specifies one or more variables that you want to display in the calendar.

Range: The values of variable can be either character or numeric.

Restriction: These variables must be in the activities data set.

Tip: You can apply a format to this variable.

Details

When VAR Is Not Used

If you do not use a VAR statement, the procedure displays all variables in the activities data set in the order that they occur in the data set, except for the BY, CALID, START, DUR, and FIN variables. All variables are not displayed, however, if the LINESIZE= and PAGESIZE= settings do not allow enough space in the calendar.

Display of Variables

- PROC CALENDAR displays variables in the order that they appear in the VAR statement. All variables are not displayed, however, if the LINESIZE= and PAGESIZE= settings do not allow enough space in the calendar.
- PROC CALENDAR also displays any variable named in a SUM or MEAN statement for each activity in the calendar output, even if you do not name that variable in a VAR statement.

Concepts

Type of Calendars

PROC CALENDAR can produce two kinds of calendars: schedule and summary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use a</th>
<th>if you want to ...</th>
<th>and can accept this restriction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>schedule calendar</td>
<td>schedule activities around holidays and nonwork periods</td>
<td>cannot calculate sums and means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>schedule activities that last more than one day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summary calendar</td>
<td>calculate sums and means</td>
<td>activities can last only one day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: PROC CALENDAR produces a summary calendar if you do not use a DUR or FIN statement in the PROC step.
Schedule Calendar

Definition

A report in calendar format that shows when activities and holidays start and end.

Required Statements

You must supply a START statement and either a DUR or FIN statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this statement . . .</th>
<th>to specify a variable whose value indicates the . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>START</td>
<td>starting date of an activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUR*</td>
<td>duration of an activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN*</td>
<td>ending date of an activity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Choose one of these. If you do not use a DUR or FIN statement CALENDAR assumes you want to create a summary calendar report.

Examples

See “Simple Schedule Calendar – 7-Day Default Calendar” on page 80, “Advanced Schedule Calendar” on page 81, as well as Example 1 on page 114, Example 2 on page 117, Example 3 on page 122, Example 4 on page 127, Example 5 on page 132, and Example 6 on page 136

Summary Calendar

Definition

A report in calendar format that displays activities and holidays that last only one day and that can provide summary information in the form of sums and means.

Required Statements

You must supply a START statement. This statement identifies the variable in the activities data set that contains an activity's starting date.

Multiple Events on a Single Day

A summary calendar report can display only one activity on a given date. If more than one activity has the same START value, therefore, only the last observation that was read is used. In such situations, you may find PROC SUMMARY useful in collapsing your data set to contain one activity per starting date.

Examples

See “Simple Summary Calendar” on page 83, Example 7 on page 141, and Example 8 on page 145
The Default Calendars

Description
PROC CALENDAR provides two default calendars for simple applications. You can produce calendars without having to specify detailed workshifts and weekly work patterns if your application can use one of two simple work patterns. Consider using a default calendar if

- your application uses a 5-day work week with 8-hour days or a 7-day work week with 24-hour days. See Table 5.2 on page 104.
- you want to print all activities on the same calendar.
- you do not need to identify separate calendars.

Table 5.2  Default Calendar Settings and Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If scheduled work days are</th>
<th>Then set INTERVAL=</th>
<th>By default DAYLENGTH=</th>
<th>So work periods are</th>
<th>Shown in Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 (M-Sun)</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24-hour days</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 (M-F)</td>
<td>WORKDAY</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8-hour days</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When You Unexpectedly Produce a Default Calendar
If you want to produce a specialized calendar, but do not provide all the necessary information, PROC CALENDAR attempts to produce a default calendar. These errors cause PROC CALENDAR to produce a calendar with default features:

- If the activities data set does not contain a CALID variable, then PROC CALENDAR produces a default calendar.
- If both the holidays and calendar data sets do not contain a CALID variable, then PROC CALENDAR produces a default calendar even if the activities data set contains a CALID variable.
- If the activities and calendar data sets contain the CALID variable, but the holidays data set does not, then the default holidays are used.

Examples
See the 7-day default calendar in Output 5.1 on page 80 and the 5-day default calendar in Example 1 on page 114

Calendars and Multiple Calendars
Definitions

a logical entity that represents a weekly work pattern, which consists of weekly work schedules and daily shifts. PROC CALENDAR contains two default work
patterns: 5-day week with an 8-hour day or a 7-day week with a 24-hour day. You can also define your own work patterns using CALENDAR and WORKDAYS data sets.

calendar report
a report in calendar format that displays activities, holidays, and nonwork periods. A calendar report can contain multiple calendars in one of three formats

  separate
  Each identified calendar prints on separate output pages.
  
  combined
  All identified calendars print on the same output pages and each is identified.
  
  mixed
  All identified calendars print on the same output pages but are not identified as belonging to separate calendars.

multiple calendar
a logical entity that represents multiple weekly work patterns.

Why Create Multiple Calendars
Create a multiple calendar if you want to print a calendar report that shows activities that follow different work schedules or different weekly work patterns. For example, a construction project report might need to use different work schedules and weekly work patterns for work crews on different parts of the project.

Another use for multiple calendars is to identify activities so that you can choose to print them in the same calendar report. For example, if you identify activities as belonging to separate departments within a division, you can choose to print a calendar report that shows all departmental activities on the same calendar.

And finally, using multiple calendars, you can produce separate calendar reports for each calendar in a single step. For example, if activities are identified by department, you can produce a calendar report that prints the activities of each department on separate pages.

How to Identify Multiple Calendars
Because PROC CALENDAR can process only one data set of each type (activities, holidays, calendar, workdays) in a single PROC step, you must be able to identify for PROC CALENDAR which calendar an activity, holiday, or weekly work pattern belongs to. Use the CALID statement to specify the variable whose values identify the appropriate calendar. This variable can be numeric or character.

You can use the special variable name _CAL_ or you can use another variable name. PROC CALENDAR automatically looks for a variable named _CAL_ in the holiday and calendar data sets, even when the activities data set uses a variable with another name as the CALID variable. Therefore, if you use the name _CAL_, at least in your holiday and calendar data sets, you can more easily reuse these data sets for different calendar applications.

Using Holidays or Calendar Data Sets with Multiple Calendars
When using a holidays or calendar data set with multiple calendars, PROC CALENDAR treats the variable values in the following way:
Every value of the CALID variable that appears in either the holidays or calendar data sets defines a calendar.

If a CALID value appears in the HOLIDATA= data set but not in the CALEDATA= data set, the work schedule of the default calendar is used.

If a CALID value appears in the CALEDATA= data set but not in the HOLIDATA= data set, the holidays of the default calendar are used.

If a CALID value does not appear in either the HOLIDATA= or CALEDATA= data set, the work schedule and holidays of the default calendar are used.

If the CALID variable is not found in the holiday or calendar data sets, PROC CALENDAR looks for the default variable _CAL_ instead. If neither the CALID variable nor a _CAL_ variable appears in a data set, the observations in that data set are applied to a default calendar.

**Types of Reports That Contain Multiple Calendars**

Because you can associate different observations with different calendars, you can print a calendar report that shows activities that follow different work schedules or different work shifts or that contain different holidays. You can:

- print separate calendars on the same page and identify each one.
- print separate calendars on the same page without identifying them.
- print separate pages for each identified calendar.

As an example, consider a calendar that shows the activities of all departments within a division. Each department can have its own calendar identification value and, if necessary, can have individual weekly work patterns, daily work shifts, and holidays.

If you place activities associated with different calendars in the same activities data sets, you use PROC CALENDAR to produce calendar reports that print:

- the schedule and events for each department on a separate page (separate output)
- the schedule and events for the entire division, each identified by department (combined output)
- the schedule and events for the entire division, but not identified by department (mixed output).

The multiple-calendar feature was added specifically to enable PROC CALENDAR to process the output of PROC CPM in SAS/OR software, a project management tool. See Example 6 on page 136.

**How to Identify Calendars with the CALID Statement and the Special Variable _CAL_**

To identify multiple calendars, you must use the CALID statement to specify the variable whose values identify which calendar an event belongs with. This variable can be numeric or character.

You can use the special variable name _CAL_ or you can use another variable name. PROC CALENDAR automatically looks for a variable named _CAL_ in the holiday and calendar data sets, even when the activities data set uses a variable with another name as the CALID variable. Therefore, if you use the name _CAL_, at least in your holiday and calendar data sets, you can more easily reuse these data sets for different calendar applications.

**When You Use Holidays or Calendar Data Sets**

When you use a holidays or calendar data set with multiple calendars, PROC CALENDAR treats the variable values in the following way:
Every value of the CALID variable that appears in either the holidays or calendar data sets defines a calendar.

If a CALID value appears in the HOLIDATA= data set but not in the CALEDATA= data set, the work schedule of the default calendar is used.

If a CALID value appears in the CALEDATA= data set but not in the HOLIDATA= data set, the holidays of the default calendar are used.

If a CALID value does not appear in either the HOLIDATA= or CALEDATA= data sets, the work schedule and holidays of the default calendar are used.

If the CALID variable is not found in the holiday or calendar data sets, PROC CALENDAR looks for the default variable _CAL_ instead. If neither the CALID variable nor a _CAL_ variable appear in a data set, the observations in that data set are applied to a default calendar.

Examples

Example 2 on page 117, Example 3 on page 122, Example 4 on page 127, and Example 8 on page 145

Input Data Sets

You may need several data sets to produce a calendar, depending on the complexity of your application. PROC CALENDAR can process one of each of four data sets. See Table 5.3 on page 107.

Table 5.3 Four Possible Input Data Sets for PROC CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Specify with the . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>activities</td>
<td>Each observation contains information about a single activity.</td>
<td>DATA= option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holidays</td>
<td>Each observation contains information about a holiday</td>
<td>HOLIDATA= option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar</td>
<td>Each observation defines one weekly work schedule.</td>
<td>CALEDATA= option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>workdays</td>
<td>Each variable represents one daily schedule of alternating work and nonwork periods.</td>
<td>WORKDATA= option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Activities Data Set

Purpose

The activities data set, specified with the DATA= option, contains information about the activities to be scheduled by PROC CALENDAR. Each observation describes a single activity.
Requirements and Restrictions

- An activities data set is required. (If you do not specify one with the DATA= option, PROC CALENDAR uses the _LAST_ data set.)
- Only one activities data set is allowed.
- The activities data set must always be sorted or indexed by the START variable.
- If you use a CALID (calendar identifier) variable and want to produce output that shows multiple calendars on separate pages, the activities data set must be sorted by or indexed on the CALID variable and then by the START variable.
- If you use a BY statement, the activities data set must be sorted by or indexed on the BY variables.

Structure

Each observation in the activities data set contains information about one activity. One variable must contain the starting date. If you are producing a schedule calendar, another variable must contain either the activity duration or finishing date. Other variables can contain additional information about an activity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a variable contains an activity's</th>
<th>Specify it with the . . .</th>
<th>For this type of calendar . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>START statement</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>DUR statement</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finishing date</td>
<td>FIN statement</td>
<td>Schedule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiple Activities per Day in Summary Calendars

A summary calendar can display only one activity on a given date. If more than one activity has the same START value, therefore, only the last observation read is used. In such situations, you may find PROC SUMMARY useful to collapse your data set to contain one activity per starting date.

Examples

Every example in the Examples section uses an activities data set.

Holidays Data Set

Purpose

You can use a holidays data set, specified with the HOLIDATA= option, to
- identify holidays on your calendar output
- identify days that are not available for scheduling work. (In a schedule calendar, PROC CALENDAR does not schedule activities on these days.)

Structure

Each observation in the holidays data set must contain at least the holiday starting date. A holiday lasts only one day unless a duration or finishing date is specified.
Supplying a holiday name is recommended, though not required. If you do not specify which variable contains the holiday name, PROC CALENDAR uses the word DATE to identify each holiday.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If a variable contains a holiday's...</th>
<th>Then specify it with this statement...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>HOLISTART</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>HOLIVAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duration</td>
<td>HOLIDUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finishing date</td>
<td>HOLIFIN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No Sorting Needed**

You do not need to sort or index the holidays data set.

**Using SAS Date Versus SAS Datetime Values**

PROC CALENDAR calculates time using SAS datetime values. Even when your data are in DATE. format, the procedure automatically calculates time in minutes and seconds. If you specify only date values, therefore, PROC CALENDAR prints messages similar to the following ones to the SAS log:

NOTE: All holidays are assumed to start at the time/date specified for the holiday variable and last one DTWRKDAY.

WARNING: The units of calculation are SAS datetime values while all the holiday variables are not. All holidays are converted to SAS datetime values.

**Create a Generic Holidays Data Set**

If you have many applications that require PROC CALENDAR output, consider creating a generic holidays data set that contains standard holidays. You can begin with the generic holidays and add observations that contain holidays or nonwork events specific to an application.

**CAUTION:**

Do not schedule holidays during nonwork periods. Holidays defined in the HOLIDATA= data set cannot occur during nonwork periods defined in the work schedule. For example, you cannot schedule Sunday as a vacation day if the work week is defined as Monday through Friday. When such a conflict occurs, the holiday is rescheduled to the next available working period following the nonwork day.

**Examples**

Every example in the Examples section uses a holidays data set.
Calendar Data Set

Purpose

You can use a calendar data set, specified with the CALEDATA= option, to specify work schedules for different calendars.

Structure

Each observation in the calendar data set defines one weekly work schedule. The data set created in the DATA step shown below defines weekly work schedules for two calendars, CALONE and CALTWO.

data cale;
  input _sun_ $ _mon_ $ _tue_ $ _wed_ $ _thu_ $ / _fri_ $ _sat_ $ _cal_ $ d_length time6.;
datalines;
holiday workday workday workday workday holiday calone 8:00
workday holiday calone 8:00
workday calone 9:00
shift1 shift1 shift1 shift1 shift2 holiday caltwo 9:00
;

The variables in this calendar data set consist of

_SUN_ through _SAT_

the name of each day of the week that appears in the calendar. The values of these variables contain the name of workshifts. Valid values for workshifts are

- WORKDAY (the default workshift)
- HOLIDAY (a nonwork period)
- names of variables in the WORKDATA= data set (in this example, SHIFT1 and SHIFT2).

_CAL_

the CALID (calendar identifier) variable. The values of this variable identify different calendars. If this variable is not present, the first observation in this data set defines the work schedule that is applied to all calendars in the activities data set.

If the CALID variable contains a missing value, the character or numeric value for the default calendar (DEFAULT or 0) is used. See “The Default Calendars” on page 104 for further details.

D_LENGTH

the daylength identifier variable. Values of D_LENGTH indicate the length of the standard workday to be used in calendar calculations. You can set the workday length either by placing this variable in your calendar data set or by using the DAYLENGTH= option.

Missing values for this variable default to the number of hours specified in the DAYLENGTH= option; if the DAYLENGTH= option is not used, the day length defaults to 24 hours if INTERVAL=DAY, or 8 hours if INTERVAL=WORKDAY.
Using Default Workshifts Instead of a Workdays Data Set

You can use a calendar data set with or without a workdays data set. Without a workdays data set, WORKDAY in the calendar data set is equal to one of two standard workdays, depending on the setting of the INTERVAL= option:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If INTERVAL=</th>
<th>Then the work-shift begins at</th>
<th>And the day length is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKDAY</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can reset the length of the standard workday with the DAYLENGTH= option or a D_LENGTH variable in the calendar data set. You can define other work shifts in a workdays data set.

Examples

Example 3 on page 122, Example 4 on page 127, and Example 7 on page 141 feature a calendar data set.

Workdays Data Set

Purpose

You can use a workdays data set, specified with the WORKDATA= option, to define the daily work shifts named in a CALEDATA= data set.

Use Default Work Shifts or Create Your Own?

You do not need a workdays data set if your application can use one of two default work shifts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If INTERVAL=</th>
<th>Then the work-shift begins at</th>
<th>And the day length is</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORKDAY</td>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See the INTERVAL= option on page 90.

Structure

Each variable in the workdays data set contains one daily schedule of alternating work and nonwork periods. For example, this DATA step creates a data set that contains specifications for two work shifts:

```plaintext
data work;
    input shift1 time6. shift2 time6.;
data lines;
  7:00  7:00
  12:00 11:00
  13:00 .
```
The variable SHIFT1 specifies a 10-hour workday, with one nonwork period (a lunch hour); the variable SHIFT2 specifies a 4-hour workday with no nonwork periods.

How Missing Values Are Treated

The missing values default to 00:00 in the first observation and to 24:00 in all other observations. Two consecutive values of 24:00 define a zero-length time period, which is ignored.

Examples

See Example 3 on page 122

---

**Missing Values in Input Data Sets**

Table 5.4 on page 112 summarizes the treatment of missing values for variables in the data sets used by PROC CALENDAR.

**Table 5.4** Treatment of Missing Values in PROC CALENDAR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data set</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Treatment of missing values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities (DATA=)</td>
<td>CALID</td>
<td>default calendar value is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>START</td>
<td>observation is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DUR</td>
<td>1.0 is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>START value + daylength is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>if a summary calendar or the MISSING option is specified, the missing value is used; otherwise, no value is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUM, MEAN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar (CALEDATA=)</td>
<td>CALID</td>
<td>default calendar value is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>SUN</em> through <em>SAT</em></td>
<td>corresponding shift for default calendar is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D_LENGTH</td>
<td>if available, DAYLENGTH=value is used; otherwise, if INTERVAL=DAY, 24:00 is used; otherwise 8:00 is used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUM, MEAN</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday (HOLIDATA=)</td>
<td>CALID</td>
<td>all holidays apply to all calendars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOLISTART</td>
<td>observation is not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HOLIDUR</td>
<td>if available, HOLIFIN value is used instead of HOLIDUR value; otherwise 1.0 is used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What Affects the Lines that Show Activity Duration

In a schedule calendar, the duration of an activity is shown by a continuous line through each day of the activity. Values of variables for each activity are printed on the same line, separated by slashes (/). Each activity begins and ends with a plus sign (+). If an activity continues from one week to another, PROC CALENDAR displays arrows (<> at the points of continuation.

The length of the activity lines depends on the amount of horizontal space available. You can increase this by specifying:

- a larger linesize with the LINESIZE= option in the OPTIONS statement
the WEEKDAYS option to suppress the printing of Saturday and Sunday, which provides more space for Monday through Friday.

Customizing the Calendar Appearance

PROC CALENDAR uses 17 of the 20 SAS formatting characters to construct the outline of the calendar and to print activity lines and to indicate holidays. You can use the FORMCHAR= option to customize the appearance of your PROC CALENDAR output by substituting your own characters for the default. See Table 5.1 on page 88 and Figure 5.1 on page 89.

If your printer supports an extended character set (one that includes graphics characters in addition to the regular alphanumeric characters), you can greatly improve the appearance of your output by using the FORMCHAR= option to redefine formatting characters with hexadecimal characters. For information on which hexadecimal codes to use for which characters, consult the documentation for your hardware. For an example of assigning hex values, see FORMCHAR= on page 88.

Examples

Example 1: Schedule Calendar with Holidays – 5-Day Default

Procedure features:
PROC CALENDAR statement
  options:
    DATA=
    HOLIDATA=
    WEEKDAYS
  DUR statement
  HOLISTART statement
  HOLIVAR statement
  HOLIDUR statement
  START statement

Other features:
PROC SORT statement
BY statement
5–day default calendar

This example
- creates a schedule calendar
- uses one of the two default work patterns: 8-hour day, 5-day week
- schedules activities around holidays
- displays a 5-day week
Program

Create the activities data set. ALLACTY contains both personal and business activities information for a bank president.

data allacty;
   input date : date7. event $ 9-36 who $ 37-48 long;
datalines;
01JUL96 Dist. Mtg.            All   1
17JUL96 Bank Meeting          1st Natl 1
02JUL96 Mgrs. Meeting         District 6 2
11JUL96 Mgrs. Meeting         District 7 2
03JUL96 Interview             JW    1
08JUL96 Sales Drive           District 6 5
15JUL96 Sales Drive           District 7 5
08JUL96 Trade Show            Knox  3
22JUL96 Inventors Show        Melvin 3
11JUL96 Planning Council      Group II 1
18JUL96 Planning Council      Group III 1
25JUL96 Planning Council      Group IV 1
12JUL96 Seminar               White  1
19JUL96 Seminar               White  1
18JUL96 NewsLetter Deadline   All    1
05JUL96 VIP Banquet           JW    1
19JUL96 Co. Picnic            All    1
16JUL96 Dentist               JW    1
24JUL96 Birthday              Mary   1
25JUL96 Close Sale            WYGIX Co. 2
;

Create the holidays data set.

data hol;
   input date : date7. holiday $ 11-25 holilong @27;
datalines;
05Jul96 Vacation                 3
04Jul96 Independence              1
;

Sort the activities data set by the variable containing the starting date. You are not required to sort the holidays data set.

proc sort data=allacty;
   by date;
run;

Set LINESIZE=appropriately. If the linesize is not long enough to print the variable values, PROC CALENDAR either truncates the values or produces no calendar output.

options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
Create the schedule calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set. WEEKDAYS specifies that a week consists of five eight-hour work days.

```
proc calendar data=allacty holidata=hol weekdays;
```

The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the starting date of the activities; DUR specifies the variable that contains the duration of each activity. Creating a schedule calendar requires START and DUR.

```
start date;
dur long;
```

The HOLISTART, HOLIVAR, and HOLIDUR statements specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date, name, and duration of each holiday, respectively. When you use a holidays data set, HOLISTART is required. Because at least one holiday lasts more than one day, HOLIDUR is required.

```
holistart date;
holivar holiday;
holidur holilong;
title1 'Summer Planning Calendar: Julia Cho';
title2 'President, Community Bank';
run;
```
Example 2: Schedule Calendar Containing Multiple Calendars

### Procedure features:

**Output 5.4** Schedule Calendar: 5-Day Week with Holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summer Planning Calendar: Julia Cho**
President, Community Bank

---

#### Example 2: Schedule Calendar Containing Multiple Calendars

---

## Output

---

### Example 2: Schedule Calendar Containing Multiple Calendars

- **Procedure features:**
Example 2: Schedule Calendar Containing Multiple Calendars

Chapter 5

CALID statement:

_ CAL _ variable
OUTPUT=COMBINE option

DUR statement
24-hour day, 7-day week

This example builds on Example 1 by identifying activities as belonging to one of two calendars, business or personal. This example
- produces a schedule calendar report
- prints two calendars on the same output page
- schedules activities around holidays
- uses one of the two default work patterns: 24-hour day, 7-day week
- identifies activities and holidays by calendar name.
Create the activities data set and identify separate calendars. ALLACTY2 contains both personal and business activities for a bank president. The _CAL_ variable identifies which calendar an event belongs to.

data allacty2;
  input date:date7. happen $ 10-34 who $ 35-47 _CAL_ $ long;
datalines;
  01JUL96 Dist. Mtg. All CAL1 1
  02JUL96 Mgrs. Meeting District 6 CAL1 2
  03JUL96 Interview JW CAL1 1
  05JUL96 VIP Banquet JW CAL1 1
  06JUL96 Beach trip family CAL2 2
  08JUL96 Sales Drive District 6 CAL1 5
  08JUL96 Trade Show Knox CAL1 3
  09JUL96 Orthodontist Meagan CAL2 1
  11JUL96 Mgrs. Meeting District 7 CAL1 2
  11JUL96 Planning Council Group II CAL1 1
  12JUL96 Seminar White CAL1 1
  14JUL96 Co. Picnic All CAL1 1
  14JUL96 Business trip Fred CAL2 2
  15JUL96 Sales Drive District 7 CAL1 5
  16JUL96 Dentist JW CAL1 1
  17JUL96 Bank Meeting 1st Natl CAL1 1
  17JUL96 Real estate agent Family CAL2 1
  18JUL96 NewsLetter Deadline All CAL1 1
  18JUL96 Planning Council Group III CAL1 1
  19JUL96 Seminar White CAL1 1
  22JUL96 Inventors Show Melvin CAL1 3
  24JUL96 Birthday Mary CAL1 1
  25JUL96 Planning Council Group IV CAL1 1
  25JUL96 Close Sale WYGIX Co. CAL1 2
  27JUL96 Ballgame Family CAL2 1
;

Create the holidays data set and identify which calendar a holiday affects. The _CAL_ variable identifies which calendar a holiday belongs to.

data vac;
  input hdate:date7. holiday $ 11-25 _CAL_ $;
datalines;
  29JUL96 vacation CAL2
  04JUL96 Independence CAL1
;

Sort the activities data set by the variable containing the starting date. When creating a calendar with combined output, you sort only by the activity starting date, not by the CALID variable. You are not required to sort the holidays data set.
proc sort data=allacty2;
  by date;
run;

Set LINESIZE = appropriately. If the linesize is not long enough to print the variable values, PROC CALENDAR either truncates the values or produces no calendar output.

options nodate pageno=1 pagesize=60 linesize=132;

Create the schedule calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set. By default, the output calendar displays a 7-day week.

proc calendar data=allacty2 holidata=vac;

The CALID statement specifies the variable that identifies which calendar an event belongs to. OUTPUT=COMBINE places all events and holidays on the same calendar.

calid _CAL_ / output=combine;

The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the starting date of the activities; DUR specifies the variable that contains the duration of each activity. Creating a schedule calendar requires START and DUR.

start date ;
dur long;

The HOLISTART and HOLIVAR statements specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date and name of each holiday, respectively. HOLISTART is required when you use a holidays data set.

holistart hdate;
holivar holiday;
title1 'Summer Planning Calendar: Julia Cho';
title2 'President, Community Bank';
title3 'Work and Home Schedule';
run;

Output
## Output 5.5  Schedule Calendar Containing Multiple Calendars

### Summer Planning Calendar: Julia Cho
---
**President, Community Bank**
**Work and Home Schedule**

July 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td>&lt;Beach trip/fam&gt;</td>
<td>Orthodontist/M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;Beach trip/fam&gt;</td>
<td>Orthodontist/M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>Trade Show/Knox</td>
<td>Mgrs. Meeting/District 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>VIP Banquet/M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Council</td>
<td>Seminar/Whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co. Picnic/All</td>
<td>Trade Show/Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seminar/Whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td>&lt;Beach trip/fam&gt;</td>
<td>Orthodontist/M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;Beach trip/fam&gt;</td>
<td>Orthodontist/M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>Trade Show/Knox</td>
<td>Mgrs. Meeting/District 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Council</td>
<td>Seminar/Whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co. Picnic/All</td>
<td>Trade Show/Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seminar/Whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>Planning Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Planning Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Co. Picnic/All</td>
<td>Trade Show/Knox</td>
<td></td>
<td>Seminar/Whites</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td>Ballgame/Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ballgame/Family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td>Birthday/Mary</td>
<td>Close Sale/WGIX Co</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td>Vacation****</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 3: Multiple Schedule Calendars with Atypical Workshifts (Separated Output)

Procedure features:

PROC CALENDAR statement
   options:
      CALEDATA=
      DATETIME
      WORKDATA=

CALID statement:
   _CAL_ variable
   OUTPUT=SEPARATE option

DUR statement
OUTSTART statement
OUTFIN statement

This example
   □ produces separate output pages for each calendar in a single PROC step
   □ schedules activities around holidays
   □ displays an 8-hour day, 5 1/2-day week
   □ uses separate work patterns and holidays for each calendar.

Producing Different Output for Multiple Calendars

This example and Example 4 on page 127 use the same input data for multiple calendars to produce different output. The only differences in these programs are how the activities data set is sorted and how the OUTPUT= option is set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To print . . .</th>
<th>Sort the activities data set by . . .</th>
<th>And set OUTPUT=to</th>
<th>See Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate pages for each calendar</td>
<td>calendar id and starting date</td>
<td>SEPARATE</td>
<td>3, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>COMBINE</td>
<td>4, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and NOT identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>MIX</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program

Specify a library so that you can permanently store the activities data set.

libname well 'SAS-data-library';
The CALENDAR Procedure

Program 123

Create the activities data set and identify separate calendars. WELL.ACT is a permanent SAS data set that contains activities for a well construction project. The _CAL_ variable identifies the calendar that an activity belongs to.

```sas
data well.act;
  input task & $16. dur : 5. date : datetime16. _cal_ $ cost;
datalines;
Drill Well 3.50 01JUL96:12:00:00 CAL1 1000
Lay Power Line 3.00 04JUL96:12:00:00 CAL1 2000
Assemble Tank 4.00 05JUL96:08:00:00 CAL1 1000
Build Pump House 3.00 08JUL96:12:00:00 CAL1 2000
Pour Foundation 4.00 11JUL96:08:00:00 CAL1 1500
Install Pump 4.00 15JUL96:14:00:00 CAL1 500
Install Pipe 2.00 19JUL96:08:00:00 CAL1 1000
Erect Tower 6.00 20JUL96:08:00:00 CAL1 2500
Deliver Material 2.00 01JUL96:12:00:00 CAL2 500
Excavate 4.75 03JUL96:08:00:00 CAL2 3500
```

Create the holidays data set. The _CAL_ variable identifies the calendar that a holiday belongs to.

```sas
data well.hol;
  input date date. holiday $ 11-25 _cal_ $;
datalines;
09JUL96 Vacation CAL2
04JUL96 Independence CAL1
```

Create the calendar data set. Each observation defines the workshifts for an entire week. The _CAL_ variable identifies to which calendar the workshifts apply. CAL1 uses the default 8-hour workshifts for Monday through Friday. CAL2 uses a half day on Saturday and the default 8-hour workshift for Monday through Friday.

```sas
data well.cal;
  input _sun_ $ _sat_ $ _mon_ $ _tue_ $ _wed_ $ _thu_ $ _fri_ $ _cal_ $;
datalines;
Holiday Holiday Workday Workday Workday Workday Workday CAL1
Holiday Halfday Workday Workday Workday Workday Workday CAL2
```

Create the workdays data set. This data set defines the daily workshifts that are named in the calendar data set. Each variable – not observation – contains one daily schedule of alternating work and nonwork periods. The HALFDAY workshift lasts 4 hours.

```sas
data well.wor;
  input halfday time5.;
datalines;
08:00
```
Sort the activities data set by the variables containing the calendar identification and the starting date, respectively. You are not required to sort the holidays data set.

```
proc sort data=well.act;
  by _cal_ date;
run;
```

Set LINESIZE= appropriately. If the linesize is not long enough to print the variable values, PROC CALENDAR either truncates the values or produces no calendar output.

```
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
```

Create the schedule calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set; CALEDATA= identifies the calendar data set; WORKDATA= identifies the workdays data set. DATETIME specifies that the variable specified with the START statement contains values in SAS datetime format.

```
proc calendar data=well.act
  holidata=well.hol
  caledata=well.cal
  workdata=well.wor
  datetime;
```

The CALID statement specifies that the _CAL_ variable identifies calendars. OUTPUT=SEPARATE prints information for each calendar on separate pages.

```
calid _cal_ / output=separate;
```

The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the activity starting date. DUR specifies the variable that contains the activity duration. START and DUR are required for a schedule calendar.

```
start date;
dur dur;
```
HOLISTART and HOLIVAR specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date and name of each holiday, respectively. HOLISTART is required when you use a holidays data set.

```plaintext
holistart date;
holivar holiday;
```

OUTSTART and OUTFIN specify that the calendar display a 6-day week, Monday through Saturday.

```plaintext
outstart Monday;
outfin Saturday;

tile1 ‘Well Drilling Work Schedule: Separate Calendars’;
format cost dollar9.2;
run;
```

Output
### Well Drilling Work Schedule: Separate Calendars

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Example 4: Multiple Schedule Calendars with Atypical Workshifts (Combined and Mixed Output)

**Procedure features:**

PROC CALENDAR statement
options:
  CALEDATA=
  DATETIME
  WORKDATA=
  CALID statement:

---

Well Drilling Work Schedule: Separate Calendars

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Two Programs and Two Pieces of Output

This example creates both combined and mixed output. Producing combined or mixed calendar output requires only one change to a PROC CALENDAR step: the setting of the OUTPUT= option in the CALID statement. Combined output is produced first, then mixed output.

Producing Different Output for Multiple Calendars

This example and Example 3 on page 122 use the same input data for multiple calendars to produce different output. The only differences in these programs are how the activities data set is sorted and how the OUTPUT= option is set.

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<th>To print . . .</th>
<th>Sort the activities data set by . . .</th>
<th>And set OUTPUT= to</th>
<th>See Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate pages for each calendar</td>
<td>calendar id and starting date</td>
<td>SEPARATE</td>
<td>3, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>COMBINE</td>
<td>4, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and NOT identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>MIX</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Program for Combined Calendars

Specify the SAS data library where the activities data set is stored.

`libname well 'SAS-data-library';`
Sort the activities data set by the variable containing the starting date. Do not sort by the CALID variable when producing combined calendar output.

```sas
proc sort data=well.act;
  by date;
run;
```

Set PAGESIZE= and LINESIZE= appropriately. When you combine calendars, check the value of PAGESIZE= to ensure that there is enough room to print the activities from multiple calendars. If LINESIZE= is too small for the variable values to print, PROC CALENDAR either truncates the values or produces no calendar output.

```sas
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
```

Create the schedule calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set; CALEDATA= identifies the calendar data set; WORKDATA= identifies the workdays data set. DATETIME specifies that the variable specified with the START statement contains values in SAS datetime format.

```sas
proc calendar data=well.act
  holidata=well.hol
  caledata=well.cal
  workdata=well.wor
  datetime;
  title1 'Well Drilling Work Schedule: Combined Calendars';
  format cost dollar9.2;
```

The CALID statement specifies that the _CAL_ variable identifies the calendars. OUTPUT=COMBINE prints multiple calendars on the same page and identifies each calendar.

```sas
calid _cal_ / output=combine;
```

The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the starting date of the activities; DUR specifies the variable that contains the duration of each activity. START and DUR are required for a schedule calendar.

```sas
start date;
dur dur;
```
HOLISTART and HOLIVAR specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date and name of each holiday, respectively. HOLISTART is required when you use a holidays data set.

```plaintext
holistart date;
holivar holiday;
run;
```

# Output for Combined Calendars

## Output 5.7 Multiple Schedule Calendars with Atypical Workshifts (Combined Output)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Independence</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assemble Tank</strong></td>
<td>+Lay Power Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+Drill Well/$1,000.00+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+Excavate/$3,500+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Vacation</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CAL1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+Install Pump/$500.00+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pour Foundation/$1,500.00</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAL2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+Excavate/$3,500+</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Well Drilling Work Schedule: Combined Calendars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Program for Mixed Calendars

To produce mixed output instead of combined, use the same program and change the setting of the OUTPUT= option to OUTPUT=MIX:

```sas
proc calendar data=well.act
    holidata=well.hol
    caledata=well.cal
    workdata=well.wor
    datetime;
    calid _cal_ / output=mix;
    start date;
    dur dur;
    holistart date;
    holivar holiday;
    outstart Monday;
    outfin Saturday;
    title1 'Well Drilling Work Schedule: Mixed Calendars';
    format cost dollar9.2;
run;
```

Output for Mixed Calendars
## Output 5.8  Multiple Schedule Calendar with Atypical Workshifts (Mixed Output)

### Well Drilling Work Schedule: Mixed Calendars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>July 1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example 5: Schedule Calendar, Blank or with Holidays

**Procedure features:**

- **PROC CALENDAR** statement
- **options:**
  - **FILL**
  - **HOLIDATA=**
  - **INTERVAL=WORKDAY**
DUR statement
HOLIDUR statement
HOLISTART statement
HOLIVAR statement

This example produces a schedule calendar that displays only holidays. You can use this same code to produce a set of blank calendars by removing the HOLIDATA= option and the HOLISTART, HOLIVAR, and HOLIDUR statements from the PROC CALENDAR step.

Program

Create the activities data set. Specify one activity in the first month and one in the last, each with a duration of 0. PROC CALENDAR does not print activities with zero durations in the output.

data acts;
  input sta : date7. act $ 11-30 dur;
  datalines;
01JAN97 Start 0
31DEC97 Finish 0
;

Create the holidays data set.

data holidays;
  input sta : date7. act $ 11-30 dur;
  datalines;
01JAN97 New Year’s 1
28MAR97 Good Friday 1
30MAY97 Memorial Day 1
04JUL97 Independence Day 1
01SEP97 Labor Day 1
27NOV97 Thanksgiving 2
25DEC97 Christmas Break 5
;

Set PAGESIZE= and LINESIZE= appropriately. To create larger boxes for each day in the calendar output, increase the value of PAGESIZE=.

options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=30;
Create the calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set. FILL displays all months, even those with no activities. By default, only months with activities appear in the report. INTERVAL=WORKDAY specifies that activities and holidays are measured in 8-hour days and that PROC CALENDAR schedules activities only Monday through Friday.

```
proc calendar data=acts holidata=holidays fill interval=workday;
```

The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the starting date of the activities; DUR specifies the variable that contains the duration of each activity. Creating a schedule calendar requires START and DUR.

```
start sta;
dur dur;
```

The HOLISTART, HOLIVAR, and HOLIDUR statements specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date, name, and duration of each holiday, respectively. When you use a holidays data set, HOLISTART is required. Because at least one holiday lasts more than one day, HOLIDUR (or HOLIFIN) is required.

```
holistart sta;
holivar act;
holidur dur;
title1 'Calendar of Holidays Only';
run;
```

Output

Output 5.9 Schedule Calendars with Holidays Only (Partial Output).

Without INTERVAL=WORKDAY, the 5-day Christmas break would be scheduled through the weekend.
### January 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### February 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 6: Calculating a Schedule Based on Completion of Predecessor Tasks

Procedure features:
- PROC CALENDAR statement
- CALID statement
- FIN statement
- VAR statement

Other features:
- PROC CPM step
- PROC SORT step

Automating Your Scheduling Task with SAS/OR Software

When changes occur to a schedule, you have to adjust the activity starting dates manually if you use PROC CALENDAR to produce a schedule calendar. Alternatively, you can use PROC CPM in SAS/OR software to reschedule work when dates change. Even more important, you can provide only an initial starting date for a project and let PROC CPM calculate starting dates for activities, based on identified successor tasks, that is, tasks that cannot begin until their predecessors end.

In order to use PROC CPM, you must

1. create an activities data set that contains activities with durations. (You can indicate nonwork days, weekly work schedules, and workshifts with holidays, calendar, and workshift data sets.)
2. indicate which activities are successors to others (precedence relationships).
3. define resource limitations if you want them considered in the schedule.
4. provide an initial starting date.
PROC CPM can process your data to generate a data set that contains the start and end dates for each activity. PROC CPM schedules the activities, based on the duration information, weekly work patterns, workshifts, as well as holidays and nonwork days that interrupt the schedule. You can generate several views of the schedule that is computed by PROC CPM, from a simple listing of start and finish dates to a calendar, a Gantt chart, or a network diagram.

**Highlights of This Example**

This example
- calculates a project schedule containing multiple calendars (PROC CPM)
- produces a listing of the PROC CPM output data set (PROC PRINT)
- displays the schedule in calendar format (PROC CALENDAR).

This example features PROC CPM’s ability to calculate a schedule that
- is based on an initial starting date
- applies different non-work periods to different calendars, such as personal vacation days to each employee’s schedule
- includes milestones (activities with a duration of 0).

**See Also**

This example introduces users of PROC CALENDAR to more advanced SAS scheduling tools. For an introduction to project management tasks and tools and several examples, see *Project Management Using the SAS System*. For more examples, see *SAS/OR Software Project Management Examples*. For complete reference documentation, see *SAS/OR User’s Guide: Project Management, Version 6, First Edition*.

**Program**

Set appropriate options. If the linesize is not long enough to print the variable values, PROC CALENDAR either truncates the values or produces no calendar output. A longer linesize also makes it easier to view a listing of a PROC CPM output data set.

```
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
```

Create the activities data set and identify separate calendars. These data identify two calendars: the professor’s (the value of _CAL_ is *Prof.*) and the student’s (the value of _CAL_ is *Student*). The Succ1 variable identifies which activity cannot begin until the current one ends. For example *Analyze Exp 1* cannot begin until *Run Exp 1* is completed. The DAYS value of 0 for *JOBNUM* 3, 6, and 8 indicates that these are milestones.

```
data grant;
  input jobnum Task $ 4-22 Days Succ1 $ 27-45 aldate : date7. altype $ _cal_ $;
  format aldate date7.;
datalines;
 1 Run Exp 1 11 Analyze Exp 1 . . Student
```
Create the holidays data set and identify which calendar a nonwork day belongs to.

The two holidays are listed twice, once for the professor's calendar and once for the student's. Because each person is associated with a separate calendar, PROC CPM can apply the personal vacation days to the appropriate calendars.

data nowork;
  format holista date7. holifin date7.;
  input holista : date7. holifin : date7. name $ 17-32 _cal_ $;
  datalines;
  04jul96 04jul96 Independence Day Prof.
  02sep96 02sep96 Labor Day Prof.
  04jul96 04jul96 Independence Day Student
  02sep96 02sep96 Labor Day Student
  15jul96 16jul96 PROF Vacation Prof.
  15aug96 16aug96 STUDENT Vacation Student
;

Calculate the schedule with PROC CPM. PROC CPM uses information supplied in the activities and holidays data sets to calculate start and finish dates for each activity. The DATE= option supplies the starting date of the project. The CALID statement is not required, even though this example includes two calendars, because the calendar identification variable has the special name _CAL_

proc cpm data=grant
date='01jul96'd
  interval=weekday
  out=gcpml
  holidata=nowork;
  activity task;
  successor succ1;
  duration days;
  calid _cal_
  id task;
  aligndate aldate;
  aligntype altype;
  holiday holista / holifin=holifin;
run;

Print the output data set created with PROC CPM. This step is not required. PROC PRINT is a useful way to view the calculations produced by PROC CPM. See Output 5.10 on page 139.
proc print data=gcpm1;
   title 'Data Set GCPM1, Created with PROC CPM';
run;

Sort GCPM1 by the variable that contains the activity start dates before using it with PROC CALENDAR.

proc sort data=gcpm1;
  by e_start;
run;

Create the schedule calendar. GCPM1 is the activity data set. PROC CALENDAR uses the S_START and S_FINISH dates, calculated by PROC CPM, to print the schedule. The VAR statement selects only the variable TASK to display on the calendar output. See Output 5.11 on page 140.

proc calendar data=gcpm1
   holidata=nowork
   interval=workday;
start e_start;
   fin e_finish;
   calid _cal_ / output=combine;
holistart holista;
holifin holifin;
holivar name;
var task;
   title 'Schedule for Experiment X-15';
   title2 'Professor and Student Schedule';
run;

Output

Output 5.10 The Data Set GCPM1

PROC PRINT displays the observations in GCPM1, showing the scheduling calculations created by PROC CPM.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obs</th>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Succ1</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th><em>cal</em></th>
<th>E_START</th>
<th>E_FINISH</th>
<th>L_START</th>
<th>L_FINISH</th>
<th>T_FLOAT</th>
<th>F_FLOAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Run Exp 1</td>
<td>Analyze Exp 1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>01JUL96</td>
<td>14JUL96</td>
<td>01JUL96</td>
<td>16JUL96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Analyze Exp 1</td>
<td>Send Report 1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>17JUL96</td>
<td>23JUL96</td>
<td>17JUL96</td>
<td>23JUL96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Send Report 1</td>
<td>Run Exp 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Run Exp 2</td>
<td>Analyze Exp 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>07AUG96</td>
<td>24JUL96</td>
<td>07AUG96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Analyze Exp 2</td>
<td>Send Report 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>08AUG96</td>
<td>13AUG96</td>
<td>08AUG96</td>
<td>13AUG96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Send Report 2</td>
<td>Write Final Report</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Write Final Report</td>
<td>Send Final Report</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>19AUG96</td>
<td>14AUG96</td>
<td>19AUG96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Send Final Report</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Student</td>
<td>20AUG96</td>
<td>20AUG96</td>
<td>20AUG96</td>
<td>20AUG96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Site Visit</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prof.</td>
<td>18JUL96</td>
<td>18JUL96</td>
<td>18JUL96</td>
<td>18JUL96</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output 5.11  Schedule Calendar Based on Output from PROC CPM

PROC CALENDAR created this schedule calendar by using the S_START and S_FINISH dates that were calculated by PROC CPM. The activities on July 24th and August 14th, because they are milestones, do not delay the start of a successor activity. Note that Site Visit occurs on July 18, the same day that Analyze Exp 1 occurs. To prevent this overallocation of resources, you can use resource constrained scheduling, available in SAS/OR software.
### Example 7: Summary Calendar with MEAN Values By Observation

**Procedure features:**
- **CALID statement:**
  - _CAL_ variable
- OUTPUT=SEPARATE option
- **FORMAT statement**
- **LABEL statement**
- **MEAN statement**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August 1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------+----------------+----------------+----------------+----------------+----------------+----------------+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STUDENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
SUM statement

Other features:
- PROC FORMAT:
  - PICTURE statement

This example
- produces a summary calendar
- displays holidays
- produces sum and mean values by business day (observation) for three variables
- prints a legend and uses variable labels
- uses picture formats to display values.

MEAN Values by Number of Days

To produce MEAN values based on the number of days in the calendar month, use MEANTYPE=NDAYS. By default, MEANTYPE=NOBS, which calculates the MEAN values according to the number of days for which data exist.

Program

Create the activities data set. MEALS records how many meals were served for breakfast, lunch, and dinner on the days that the cafeteria was open for business.

```image
data meals;
  input date : date7. Brkfst Lunch Dinner;
  datalines;
  02Dec96   123   234   238
  03Dec96   188   188   198
  04Dec96   123   183   176
  05Dec96   200   267   243
  06Dec96   176   165   177
  09Dec96   178   198   187
  10Dec96   165   176   187
  11Dec96   187   176   231
  12Dec96   176   187   222
  13Dec96   187   187   123
  16Dec96   176   165   177
  17Dec96   156   .    167
  18Dec96   198   143   167
  19Dec96   178   198   187
  20Dec96   165   176   187
  23Dec96   187   187   123
;
```

Create the holidays data set.

```image
data closed;
  input date date. holiday $ 11-25;
  datalines;
```
Sort the activities data set by the activity starting date. You are not required to sort the holidays data set.

```
proc sort data=meals;
  by date;
run;
```

Create picture formats for the variables that indicate how many meals were served.

```
proc format;
  picture bfmt other = '000 Brkfst';
  picture lfmt other = '000 Lunch ';
  picture dfmt other = '000 Dinner';
run;
```

Set PAGESIZE= and LINESIZE= appropriately. The legend box prints on the next page if PAGESIZE= is not set large enough. LINESIZE= controls the width of the cells in the calendar.

```
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
```

Create the summary calendar. DATA= identifies the activities data set; HOLIDATA= identifies the holidays data set. The START statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the activity starting date; START is required.

```
proc calendar data=meals holidata=closed;
  start date;
```

The HOLISTART and HOLIVAR statements specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date and the name of each holiday, respectively. HOLISTART is required when you use a holidays data set.

```
holistart date;
holiname holiday;
```
The SUM and MEAN statements calculate sum and mean values for three variables and print them with the specified format. The LABEL statement prints a legend and uses labels instead of variable names. The FORMAT statement associates picture formats with three variables.

```
sum brkfst lunch dinner / format=4.0;
mean brkfst lunch dinner / format=6.2;
label brkfst = 'Breakfasts Served'
  lunch = 'Lunches Served'
  dinner = 'Dinners Served';
format brkfst bfmt.
  lunch lfmt.
  dinner dfmt.;
title 'Meals Served in Company Cafeteria';
title2 'Mean Number by Business Day';
run;
```

**Output**
### Output 5.12

**Summary Calendar with MEAN Values by Observation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals Served in Company Cafeteria</th>
<th>Mean Number by Business Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>December 1996</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 Brkfst</td>
<td>188 Brkfst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234 Lunch</td>
<td>188 Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238 Dinner</td>
<td>198 Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178 Brkfst</td>
<td>165 Brkfst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>198 Lunch</td>
<td>176 Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187 Dinner</td>
<td>187 Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176 Brkfst</td>
<td>156 Brkfst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 Lunch</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177 Dinner</td>
<td>167 Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Ev</td>
<td><strong>Christmas</strong>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187 Brkfst</td>
<td>187 Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Repairs</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>Repairs</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breaks Served</td>
<td>2763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunches Served</td>
<td>2830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinners Served</td>
<td>2990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Example 8: Multiple Summary Calendars with Atypical Workshifts (Separated Output)

**Procedure features:**

- **PROC CALENDAR statement**
- **options:**
  - DATETIME
  - LEGEND
- **CALID statement:**
  - _CAL_ variable
This example produces a summary calendar for multiple calendars in a single PROC step.
- prints the calendars on separate pages
- displays holidays
- uses separate work patterns, work shifts, and holidays for each calendar

### Producing Different Output for Multiple Calendars

This example produces separate output for multiple calendars. To produce combined or mixed output for these data, you need to change only two things:
- how the activities data set is sorted
- how the OUTPUT= option is set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To print . . .</th>
<th>Sort the activities data set by . . .</th>
<th>And set OUTPUT= to</th>
<th>See Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate pages for each calendar</td>
<td>calendar id and starting date</td>
<td>SEPARATE</td>
<td>3, 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>COMBINE</td>
<td>4, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All activities on the same page and NOT identify each calendar</td>
<td>starting date</td>
<td>MIX</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program

**Specify the SAS data library where the activities data set is stored.**

```sas
libname well 'SAS-data-library';
run;
```

**Sort the activities data set by the variables containing the calendar identification and the starting date, respectively.**

```sas
proc sort data=well.act;
   by _cal_ date;
run;
```
Set `PAGESIZE=` and `LINESIZE=` appropriately. The legend box prints on the next page if `PAGESIZE=` is not set large enough. `LINESIZE=` controls the width of the boxes.

```
options nodate pageno=1 linesize=132 pagesize=60;
```

**Create the summary calendar.** `DATA=` identifies the activities data set; `HOLIDATA=` identifies the holidays data set; `CALDATA=` identifies the calendar data set; `WORKDATA=` identifies the workdays data set. `DATETIME` specifies that the variable specified with the `START` statement contains a SAS datetime value. `LEGEND` prints text that identifies the variables.

```
proc calendar data=well.act
   holidata=well.hol
   datetime legend;
```

The `CALID` statement specifies that the `_CAL_` variable identifies calendars. `OUTPUT=SEPARATE` prints information for each calendar on separate pages.

```
   calid _cal_ / output=separate;
```

The `START` statement specifies the variable in the activities data set that contains the activity starting date. The `HOLISTART` and `HOLIVAR` statements specify the variables in the holidays data set that contain the start date and name of each holiday, respectively. These statements are required when you use a holidays data set.

```
   start date;
   holistart date;
   holivar holiday;
```

The `SUM` statement totals the `COST` variable for all observations in each calendar.

```
   sum cost / format=dollar10.2;
```

`OUTSTART` and `OUTFIN` specify that the calendar display a 6-day week, Monday through Saturday.
outstart Monday;
outfin Saturday;
title ‘Well Drilling Cost Summary’;
title2 ‘Separate Calendars’;
format cost dollar10.2;
run;

---

Output

Output 5.13 Separated Output for Multiple Summary Calendars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Dur</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drill Well</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay Power Line</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assemble Tank</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build Pump House</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pour Foundation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Pump</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Pipe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erect Tower</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Sum = $11,500.00
### July 1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliver Material</td>
<td>Excavate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
<td>$3500.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 8      | 9       | 10        | 11       | 12     | 13       |
| ****Vacation**** |       |           |          |        |          |

| 15     | 16      | 17        | 18       | 19     | 20       |

| 22     | 23      | 24        | 25       | 26     | 27       |

| 29     | 30      | 31        |          |        |          |

---

### Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>task</th>
<th>Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost</td>
<td>$4000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>