

Rank

The RANK macro produces ranks for a single numeric variable.

Syntax

```
%macro Rank( Dsetin, Dsetout, Ties, Group, MQVarIn1, MQRankVar);
```

Where:

Dsetin - the name of the dataset containing the variable to be ranked.

Dsetout - the name of the new dataset that will contain the ranked var.

Ties - the method of ranking used, LOW, HIGH, MEAN are options

Group – used for computing percentiles.

MQVarIn1 - the variable to be ranked.

MQRankVar - is the name of the new variable containing the rank value which is output to the new dataset.

Notes

Missing values are not ranked and are left missing when rank scores are computed.

When computing GROUP, use 0 or 1 for no grouping, all other values for group will create a Percentile ranked variable. Common values for computing percentiles are 4 for quartiles, 10 for deciles, and 100 for percentiles.

When selecting a variable to be ranked, the variable must be numeric.

When selecting a value for Ties, we suggest that you default to MEAN if you don't have a reason to use HIGH or LOW. The parameter Ties=HIGH requests that the corresponding ranks be used. Ties=LOW will use the smallest of the corresponding ranks. Ties=MEAN will calculate request that tied observations receive the mean of the ranks (also known as the midranks.)

The RANK macro does not create any printed output.

Example

```
data cake;
  input Name $ 1-10 Present 12-13 Taste 15-16;
  datalines;
Davis      77 84
Orlando    93 80
Ramey      68 72
Roe        68 75
Sanders    56 79
Simms      68 77
Strickland 82 79
Berry      91 69
Rack       91 69
;
run;

%RANK(cake, RankedData, High, 0, Taste, MyTasteRankVar);

Proc Print Data= RankedData;
Run;
```

WPS Listing

WPS System

Obs	Name	Present	Taste	My Taste Rank Var
1	Davis	77	84	1
2	Orlando	93	80	2
3	Ramey	68	72	7
4	Roe	68	75	6
5	Sanders	56	79	4
6	Simms	68	77	5
7	Strickland	82	79	4
8	Berry	91	69	9
9	Rack	91	69	9