ABSTRACT
SAS maintains a wealth of information about the active SAS session, including information on libraries, tables, files and system options; this information is contained in the Dictionary Tables. Understanding and using these tables will help you build interactive and dynamic applications. Unfortunately, Dictionary Tables are often considered an ‘Advanced’ topic to SAS programmers. This paper will help novice and intermediate SAS programmers get started with their mastery of the Dictionary tables.

Ever needed a list of the tables (datasets) in a library? How about the columns (variables) in a table? Need to make sure you reset any titles after you run a report? Got some pesky warning messages in your SAS log you would like to clean up? Sure, you can look them up in the table and column properties in the explorer window. Or you can run a Proc Contents and check the listing. And of course you can ignore the warnings and errors in the SAS log since they ‘almost always appear’. Or you can go to the Dictionary Tables and have your program find out what libraries are allocated or what columns are available. So, what are Dictionary Tables and where do we access them?

Before we proceed, let’s come to some common ground with terminology. In this paper we will talk about tables; for SAS programmers a table is the same as a dataset. Where a dataset has observations a table has rows. Where a dataset has variables a table has columns. You ask “Why do we use this terminology?”. And we try to answer “Because Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS) use this terminology, and they have always had their own Dictionary Tables. The SAS Dictionary Tables are documented in Proc SQL, so we assume this is why SAS uses the SQL/RDBMS terminology.”

WHAT ARE DICTIONARY TABLES?
What happens when you start a SAS session? Ever right clicked on a table in the SAS explorer and looked at its properties? Ever wonder how you can get some of this neat information in a program? Well, most of the good stuff is available in SAS Dictionary Tables. SAS Dictionary Tables are read only tables created and maintained by SAS; they contain a wealth of information about the current SAS session. In SAS v8 there were eleven Dictionary Tables; these were augmented in SAS v9, and now there are currently twenty-two Dictionary Tables that cover virtually all aspects of the SAS session. These Dictionary Tables are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATALOGS</td>
<td>Contains information about SAS Catalogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLUMNS</td>
<td>Contains information about variables/columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTFILES</td>
<td>Contains information about external files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEXES</td>
<td>Contains information about columns participating in indexes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACROS</td>
<td>Contains information about specific to macros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMBERS</td>
<td>Contains information about all data types (tables, views and catalogs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIONS</td>
<td>Current session options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLES</td>
<td>ODS styles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLES</td>
<td>Contains information about tables/datasets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLES</td>
<td>Contains information about titles and footnotes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIEWS</td>
<td>Contains information about views</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW SAS V9 DICTIONARY TABLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHECK_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Contains information about Check constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRAINT_COLUMN_USAGE</td>
<td>Contains information about Constraint column usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTRAINT_TABLE_USAGE</td>
<td>Constraint table usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DICTIONARIES</td>
<td>DICTIONARY tables and their columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGINES</td>
<td>Available engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMATS</td>
<td>Available formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOPTIONS</td>
<td>SAS/Graph options</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBNAMES</td>
<td>LIBNAME information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENTIAL_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Referential constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMEMBER</td>
<td>Remembered information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE_CONSTRAINTS</td>
<td>Table constraints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hint: Select * from dictionary.dictionaries; - lists all the tables given in the two tables above.

As we can see, many of the these dictionary tables contain the metadata about our data, and as SAS has evolved and added more RDBMS type capacity to its data management strengths we can see this reflected in new tables being added to the dictionary. In addition, SAS has provided us with tables with metadata about session environment. Before we look at how we can use these tables, let us look at the structure and content of each of the tables.

So how can we see the structure of these tables; that is, what columns are in the table? Proc SQL has a DESCRIBE TABLE command that will display the SQL that was used to create the table; the table structure is displayed in the log window. For example Listing 1 shows the SAS code submitted, SAS log notes and the table structure of DICTIONARY.TABLES as they appear in the log window:

**LISTING 1 – GETTING THE STRUCTURE OF A DICTIONARY TABLE**

```sas
390 proc sql;
391 describe table dictionary.tables;
392 NOTE: SQL table DICTIONARY.TABLES was created like:
393 create table DICTIONARY.TABLES
394   (libname char(8) label='Library Name',
395     memname char(32) label='Member Name',
396     memtype char(8) label='Member Type',
397     memlabel char(256) label='Dataset Label',
398     typemem char(8) label='Dataset Type',
399     crdate num format=DATETIME informat=DATETIME label='Date Created',
400     modate num format=DATETIME informat=DATETIME label='Date Modified',
401     nobs num label='Number of Observations',
402     obslen num label='Observation Length',
403     nvar num label='Number of Variables',
404     protect char(3) label='Type of Password Protection',
405     compress char(8) label='Compression Routine',
406     encrypt char(8) label='Encryption',
407     npage num label='Number of Pages',
408     pcompress num label='Percent Compression',
409     reuse char(3) label='Reuse Space',
410     bufsize num label='Bufsize',
411     delobs num label='Number of Deleted Observations',
412     indxtype char(9) label='Type of Indexes',
413     datarep char(32) label='Data Representation',
414     reqvector char(24) format=$HEX informat=$HEX label='Requirements Vector'
415   );
392 quit;
```
HOW DO I ACCESS DICTIONARY TABLES?
Now that we know what the table and column names are, how do we access them? There is a ‘library’ called DICTIONARY, so we access the tables the same way we access any SAS table using SQL.
For example, to access the MEMBERS table we would do something like:

```sql
PROC SQL;
SELECT *
FROM dictionary.members;
QUIT;
```

A VIEW OF THE DICTIONARY
Now not only did the clever folks at SAS make these tables available, but they also made them even more accessible by creating views into these tables. The actual dictionary tables are not accessible in a DATA or PROC steps (aside from PROC SQL). The dictionary tables are in library called DICTIONARY, a 9 letter libref, and as we know, SAS librefs are limited to 8 characters so the views are needed to get access to the dictionary tables in DATA and PROC steps. These views are in the SASHELP library. The Dictionary Tables are only accessible through PROC SQL whereas, the views are accessible from any SAS proc or data step as well as the SAS explorer window. In this paper we use the term Dictionary Table though the examples use the equivalent views. These are views that are direct selections from the Dictionary Tables. These are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VCATALG</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.catalogs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VCOLUMN</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.columns;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VEXTFL</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.extfiles;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VINDEX</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.indexes;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VMACRO</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.macros;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VMEMBER</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.members;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VOPTION</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.options;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSTYLE</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.styles;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VTABLE</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.tables;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VTITLE</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.titles;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VVIEW</td>
<td>select * from dictionary.views;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Besides these views, SAS also creates more specialized views specifically targeted to the data tables. These views are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSACCES</td>
<td>SAS/ACCESS Views</td>
<td>select libname, memname from dictionary.members where memtype = ‘ACCESS’ order by libname, memname;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSCATLG</td>
<td>SAS CATALOGS</td>
<td>select libname, memname from dictionary.members where memtype = ‘CATALOG’ order by libname, memname;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSLIB</td>
<td>SAS Libraries</td>
<td>select distinct(libname), path from dictionary-members order by libname;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSTABLE</td>
<td>SAS Data Tables</td>
<td>select libname, memname from dictionary.members where memtype = ‘DATA’ order by libname, memname;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SASHELP.VSTABVW</td>
<td>SAS Data Tables and View</td>
<td>select libname, memname, memtype from dictionary.members where memtype =’VIEW’ or memtype =’DATA’ order by libname, memname;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SASHELP.VSVIEW**

SAS Views

```sql
select libname, memname from dictionary.members
where memtype = 'VIEW'
order by libname, memname;
```

Hint: SASHELP.VSVIEW source code lists all the SAS view names given in the two tables above.

### DICTIONARY TABLES IN MORE DEPTH

In this section we will look at some of the dictionary tables, first looking at the structure of the table and then talk about some of the ways it can be used. Our purpose here is not to enumerate each of the columns of each of the tables, but to give a general overview of the tables. We will start with the tables that have the metadata about our data tables and views.

#### DICTIONARY.MEMBERS

The MEMBERS table contains information about all the library member types – tables, views, and catalogs.

```sql
create table DICTIONARY.MEMBERS
(
  libname char(8) label='Library Name',
  memname char(32) label='Member Name',
  memtype char(8) label='Member Type',
  dbms_memtype char(32) label='DBMS Member Type',
  engine char(8) label='Engine Name',
  index char(32) label='Indexes',
  path char(1024) label='Path Name'
);
```

This table is a general overview of SAS libref. It can be used to determine the contents of a library, or perhaps to determine the type of a specific member. For example you can use the `engine` column to determine which version of SAS was used to create the library member or perhaps verify the location of the file by looking at the `path` column.

With SAS libraries, the `dbms_memtype` is blank since it is described in the `memtype` column. However, for external databases (e.g. SQL Server/ODBC database), the `memtype` column says “DATA”, and the `dbms_memtype` column tells whether it is a database table (value of “TABLE”) or a database view (value of “VIEW”).

#### DICTIONARY.TABLES

The TABLES table contains more detailed information about the members SAS thinks are tables/datasets; remember, for some external data sources SAS considers DBMS views as tables.

```sql
create table DICTIONARY.TABLES
(
  libname char(8) label='Library Name',
  memname char(32) label='Member Name',
  memtype char(8) label='Member Type',
  dbms_memtype char(32) label='DBMS Member Type',
  memlabel char(256) label='Dataset Label',
  typemem char(8) label='Dataset Type',
  crdate num format=DATETIME informat=DATETIME label='Date Created',
  modate num format=DATETIME informat=DATETIME label='Date Modified',
  nobs num label='Number of Physical Observations',
  obslen num label='Observation Length',
  nvar num label='Number of Variables',
  protect char(3) label='Type of Password Protection',
  compress char(8) label='Compression Routine',
  encrypt char(8) label='Encryption',
  npage num label='Number of Pages',
  filesize num label='Size of File',
  pcompress num label='Percent Compression',
);
The TABLES table is commonly used to get some basic information about the table such as number of rows (nobs) and/or columns (nvar) in the table, or the table creation/modification date. With some external data sources (e.g. ODBC) the nobs column is set to zero since the SAS/Access driver cannot return the number of rows in a table. Also, as noted above some DBMS views are reported in the TABLES table, although the dbms_memtype can be used to determine whether we are looking at a DBMS table or view.

DICTIONARY.VIEWS
The VIEWS table contains a more limited set of metadata about the views available. Note that it is reporting on SAS views, not views in external DBMSs.

create table DICTIONARY.VIEWS
(
   libname char(8) label='Library Name',
   memname char(32) label='Member Name',
   memtype char(8) label='Member Type',
   engine char(8) label='Engine Name'
);

Besides letting you determine which views are available, by looking at the engine column you can determine if the view was created as an SQL view or a DATA step view.

DICTIONARY.COLUMNS
The COLUMNS table provides detailed metadata about the columns in all of the tables and views.

create table DICTIONARY.COLUMNS
(
   libname char(8) label='Library Name',
   memname char(32) label='Member Name',
   memtype char(8) label='Member Type',
   name char(32) label='Column Name',
   type char(4) label='Column Type',
   length num label='Column Length',
   npos num label='Column Position'
);
This table is commonly used to determine if a column exists (see examples below). It can also be used to verify the column type and format.

When looking at the above table layouts we see some common ‘key’ columns - particularly libname and memname. By joining the above three tables on these key columns it is possible to provide a custom report with your data dictionary.

In addition to the dictionary tables that describe your data, there are tables, which describe your SAS session. Let us look at some of these.

**DICTIONARY.OPTIONS**
The OPTIONS table has an entry for each of the SAS options.

```sql
create table DICTIONARY.OPTIONS
{
    optname char(32) label='Option Name',
    opttype char(8) label='Option type',
    setting char(1024) label='Option Setting',
    optdesc char(160) label='Option Description',
    level char(8) label='Option Location',
    group char(32) label='Option Group'
}
```

**DICTIONARY.TITLES**
The TITLES table has an entry for each title and footnote line currently in effect. See the example below on how to use this table to save the current titles, and then restore them after running a report.

```sql
create table DICTIONARY.TITLES
{
    type char(1) label='Title Location',
    number num label='Title Number',
    text char(256) label='Title Text'
}
```

**DICTIONARY.EXTFILES**
The EXTFILES table has an entry for each external file registered (filerefs) in the session.

```sql
create table DICTIONARY.EXTFILES
{
    fileref char(8) label='Fileref',
    xpath char(1024) label='Path Name',
    xengine char(8) label='Engine Name'
}
```

This table is useful when you want to document external data sources/output from a run. Be aware that SAS has a number of filerefs it uses that you do not see in the explorer window; all of these SAS generated filerefs begin with #LN, so you can easily filter them out.
Now that we have looked at a few of the dictionary tables, let us look at some examples of how they could be used.

LOOKING IT UP IN THE DICTIONARY
You have developed an outstanding report that everyone wants included into their SAS runs. The problem is your report sets new title text and some users want their original titles after your report runs. Well, wrap your report in a macro and add two simple data steps, one before and one after your report (Listing 2).

LISTING 2 - RESETTING TITLES

```sas
%macro myreport;
  /* use the dictionary to save all of the old titles and footnotes */
  /* force the new title for demonstration purposes */
  TITLE1 "The Original SAS Title1";
  TITLE2 "The Original SAS Title2";

  /* the SAS view sashelp.vtitle has the current titles and footnotes */
  DATA __oldtitles;
    set sashelp.vtitle;
    run;

  /* add a new title and run the report */
  TITLE1 "This is a GREAT REPORT";
  TITLE2 "With TWO Title Lines";
  proc sort data=sashelp.shoes out=shoes;
    by region product;
  run;
  proc print noobs data=shoes;
    by region product;
    id region product;
    sumby product;
    var sales returns;
  run;

  /* restore the titles from the dataset */
  data null;
    set __oldtitles end=done;
    length title $12.;
    length newtext $202.;
    /* a title can be 200 chars, allow 2 extra for the quotes */
    length newtext $202.;
    /* convert the title number to a char string */
    anum = compress(put(number, 2.1));
    /* put a single quote at the beginning of the text */
    newtext = "'" || text;
    /* find the end of the text and add another quote */
    l = length(newtext);
    substr(newtext, l+1,1) = "'";
    /* for titles, type = 'T' */
    if type = "T"
      then do;
        /* first make the string TITLE1 etc */
        title = "TITLE" || anum;
        /* now add the text so we end up with TITLE1 'This is the TEXT' */
        titletext = title || newtext;
        /* and put it out to the symbol table */
        call symput(title, titletext);
  %end;
%end;
```
end;
/* repeat for footnotes */
else if  type = "F"
then
do;
/* first make the string  FOOTNOTE1 etc */
title = "FOOTNOTE" || anum;
/* now add the text so we end up with FOOTNOTE1 'This is the TEXT' */
titletext = title || newtext;
/* and put it out to the symbol table */
titletext = title || newtext;
call symput(title, titletext);
end;
/* create a counter variable */
if done
then
do;
call symput("titlevars", put(_n_, 2.));
end;
run;

/* now, pump out the old titles and footnotes ;
%do i = 1 %to &titlevars;
&&title&i;
%symdel title&i;
%end;
%symdel titlevars;
%mend myreport;
%myreport

Listing 2 can be viewed as a rough template for saving and restoring most settings in the SAS session. First, open the appropriate view (using a WHERE clause if appropriate) to save the current values. Set and use the new values. Finally, in another data step create the macro variables which are used to reset the original values.

A common use of the Dictionary Tables/Views is to identify and/or enumerate tables and columns available in the session. Let's take a quick look at viewing some of these metadata.

**FIND THAT COLUMN**
The Dictionary View SASHELP.VCOLUMN has the list of all the columns in all of the tables and views in your current SAS session. We can use this table to create a list of columns that are in multiple tables. First, we could do it with a simple listing (note the WHERE clause that excludes the MAPS and SASHELP libraries):

**LISTING 3 - SELECTING COLUMNS IN MULTIPLE TABLES (1)**
```sql
proc sql;
select name, count(*) as occurrences
from sashelp.vcolumn
where libname not in ('MAPS', 'SASHELP')
group by name
having count(*) > 1
order by name
;
quit;
```
Knowing the columns with multiple occurrences is useful, but it would be more useful to know in which tables the columns belong. With SAS this is where it gets interesting since there are usually a number of ways to solve the problem. One way is to create tables with the column names and use this to get more data on the columns:

**LISTING 4 - SELECTING COLUMNS IN MULTIPLE TABLES (2)**

```sas
proc sql;
create table MultiColCnt as
select name, count(*) as occurrences
from sashelp.vcolumn
where libname not in ('MAPS', 'SASHELP')
group by name
having count(*) > 1
order by name;
create table MultiColTables as
from sashelp.vcolumn as v, MultiColCnt as c
where c.name = v.name
and v.libname not in ('MAPS', 'SASHELP')
order by v.name, v.libname, v.memname;
quit;
```

Now, suppose you want to apply a consistent label and format to a specific column that may be found in multiple tables. Well, the Dictionary Tables can help you locate the tables with the column and check whether the label and format need to be changed. For those that need changing, you can apply your favorite proc to change them. The following example uses a data step to select the tables that need changing then uses SQL to change them.

**LISTING 5 - CHANGING THE LABEL AND FORMAT OF A SELECTED COLUMN**

```sas
%macro ChangeLabelFormat(colName, /* column to change */
  newLabel,  /* label to apply   */
  newFormat) /* format to apply  */
  ;
%local tblsToChange;
%local i;

/* first locate the tables with the column; */
%let tblsToChange = 0;
data null;
set sashelp.vcolumn (where=(upcase(name) EQ upcase("&colName") AND (label NE "&newLabel" OR format NE "&newFormat")));
keep=libname memname name label format) end=done;
chgLib = compress('ChgLib' || put(_n_, 7.)); chgTable = compress('ChgTable' || put(_n_, 7.));
call symput(chgLib, trim(libname));
call symput(chgTable, trim(memname));
if done
Then
  do;
call symput('tblsToChange', put(_n_, 7.));
end;
```
run;
%* if any cols need changing, use SQL to change them;
%if & tblsToChange NE 0
%then
%do;
%do i = 1 %to & tblsToChange;
%let tblToChange = %cmpres(& &chgLib&i...&chgTable&i);
proc sql;
alter table & tblToChange
modify & colName
label="& newLabel"
format=& newFormat
quit;
%end;
%end;
%mend;

CONCLUSION
Dictionary tables are an essential part of every SAS developer’s toolbox. In the past, Michael Davis at SUGI 26 presented a paper that had a good overview and review of other papers showing different uses of the Dictionary Tables. Also, Pete Lund at SUGI 26 had an excellent paper on the use of the Dictionary Tables to document a project. This paper has provided a brief introduction to Dictionary Tables that we hope has helped you to better understand these concepts and thus they become more easily accessible to you as a useful tool.

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS
Peter Eberhardt is SAS Certified Professional V8, SAS Certified Professional V6, and SAS Certified Professional - Data Management V6. In addition his company, Fernwood Consulting Group Inc. is a SAS Alliance Partner. Peter is a regular speaker at SUGI, SESUG and NESUG. If you have any questions or comments you can contact Peter at:
Fernwood Consulting Group Inc.,
288 Laird Dr.,
Toronto ON M4G 3X5
Canada
Voice: (416)429-5705
e-mail: peter@fernwood.ca

Ilene Brill, a Systems Analyst for the Department of Epidemiology, University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB), has used SAS for data management and analysis of STD epidemiology prospective follow-up studies, occupational epidemiology retrospective follow-up and case-control studies. Prior work includes the Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University of Tromsø, Norway; Channing Laboratory, Boston, MA; Dept. of Epidemiology, Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary; Dept.of Health Care Org. and Policy, UAB. M.P.H. Biometry, UAB; B.A. Biology, University of Pennsylvania.
Ilene Brill
Department of Epidemiology
University of Alabama at Birmingham
Ryals School of Public Health, Room 533B
1665 University Boulevard
Birmingham, AL 35294-0022
Work Phone: (205) 934-7160
Fax: (205) 975-7058
Email: ibrill@ms.soph.uab.edu

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