

```
data one;  
input A B;  
cards;  
9 8  
7 7  
6 4  
5 4  
4 3  
5 4  
6 3  
1 2  
;
```

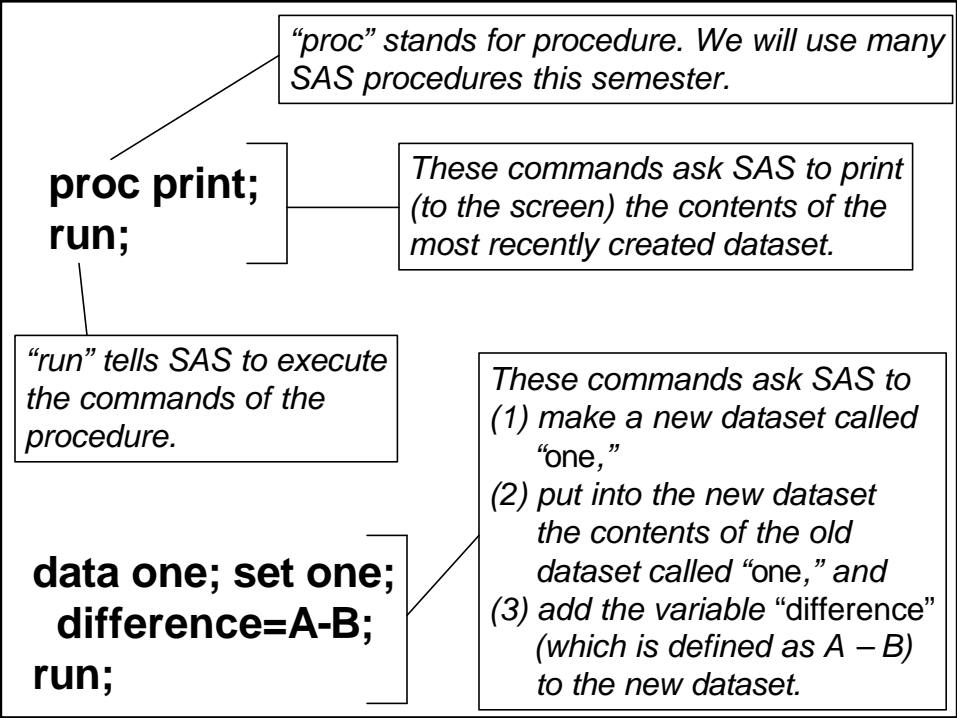
The name of the dataset.

The names of the **variables** in the order in which they will be read.

The data. Each row has one **entry** for each of the variables named in the input line. The order of the **entries** must match the order of the variables. There is one row for each **record** or **observation** in the dataset.

Obs	A	B
1	9	8
2	7	7
3	6	4
4	5	4
5	4	3
6	5	4
7	6	3
8	1	2

The third observation, which in this case corresponds to a pair of trees, has A=6 and B=4.



Obs	A	B	difference
1	9	8	1
2	7	7	0
3	6	4	2
4	5	4	1
5	4	3	1
6	5	4	1
7	6	3	3
8	1	2	-1

The third observation has A=6, B=4, and difference=2.

```

proc means data=one mean std stderr
           clm t probt alpha=0.05;
var difference;
run;

```

These commands tell SAS to use the “means” procedure on the variable “difference” in the dataset called “one” to compute the mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, 95% confidence limits for the population mean (a 95% confidence interval), and a t-statistic and p-value for the two-sided test whose null hypothesis says that the population mean is zero.

The MEANS Procedure

Analysis Variable : difference

Mean	Std Dev	Std Error	Lower 95% CL for Mean	Upper 95% CL for Mean	t Value	Pr > t
1.0000000	1.1952286	0.4225771	0.000763876	1.9992361	2.37	0.0499

