# PROC SQL <br> How can I build sample datasets to perform fuzzy matches? 

Sometimes data coming from different sources can be subtly different, resulting in a mis-match when performing a straight character comparison, but a visual comparison would suggest that the data should in fact be matched. The sort of issues which can arise are non-alphabetic characters, or issues regarding case-sensitivity.

To demonstrate how to perform the 'fuzzy' matches, we must first generate some 'dirty' data. For this exercise I have used open-source data of companies listed on the NY Stock Exchange. Reading in this data, and generating a dummy stock holding figure:

```
*** Use open-source data with details of companies listed on the NY St
ock Exchange *** ;
filename usco url 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/datasets/nyse-
listings/master/data/nyse-listed.csv' ;
data nyse (drop = d1) ;
    infile usco dsd firstobs = 2 missover ;
    input d1 : $1.
            stock : $100.
;
    *** Remove some of the additional characters which can cause issues
identifying word boundaries *** ;
    stock = compress(stock,"',)(.-/") ;
    *** Generate a stock holding *** ;
    holding = round(ranuni(0)*10000,0.01) ;
run ;
```

The stock name has also had a number of non-alphabetic characters removed to assist in clarifying word-boundaries.

Using this master list, the text can be manipulated using PERL Regular Expressions to extract a random number of 'words' from the stock name. The stock holding is also randomly adjusted for a proportion of the records.

```
data list1 (keep = stock stock1 hold1) ;
    set nyse ;
        *** Count the number of 'words' in the stock name *** ;
    wc = countw(stock) ;
    *** Build a PERL Regular Expression in the form /(\w+ ){04}/ i.e. fou
r words separated by spaces *** ;
    *** Select a randon number of words between 3 and all available words
    *** ;
    regexp = '/(\w+ ) {'!!put(max(3,floor(ranuni(0) * wc)),z2.)!!'}/' ;

\section*{PROC SQL}
```

/***
/ Start the PERL RegExp
( Open Content Buffer 1
Match a 'word' character
...one or more times
...followed by a space
Close Content Buffer 1
Quantifier Multiple of the previous 'thing'
(in this case 'a word followed by a space')
!!
Concatenate
put(max(3,floor(ranuni(0) * wc)),z2.)
Generate a random number between 0-1 and multiply
by the number of words
: RANUNI
Take the integer less than or equal to the result
: FLOOR
Return the greater of 3 or this integer (amend the
3 to return more / fewer words) : MAX
As a zero-filled two-

```
```

digit text string e.g. 04 : PUT

```
digit text string e.g. 04 : PUT
            !! Concatenate
            !! Concatenate
            } Finish Quantifier Multiple
            } Finish Quantifier Multiple
            / End the PERL RegExp
            / End the PERL RegExp
        ***/
        ***/
    *** Parse the PERL RegExp and assign it a unique numeric identifier *
** ;
            words = prxparse(regexp) ;
    *** Endeavour to match the desired RegExp and return the Starting poi
nt (s) and Length (e) *** ;
            call prxsubstr(words,stock,s,e) ;
    *** If the RegExp was found within the target string, extract it and
convert to upper case *** ;
    if s and e then stock1 = upcase(substrn(stock,s,e)) ;
    else stock1 = stock ;
    *** Generate a random number, add 1 and round to 2 decimal places ***
    ;
    rn = 1 + round(ranuni(0),.01) ;
    *** Adjust the holding for a proportion of the records *** ;
    if rn < 1.3 then hold1 = round(holding * rn, .01) ;
    else hold1 = holding ;
run ;
```

A second list is generated which results in subtly different stock names and holdings.

```
*** Repeat the process to generate a second list *** ;

\section*{PROC SQL}
```

data list2 (keep = stock2 hold2) ;
set nyse ;
wc = countw(stock) ;
regexp = '/(\w+ ){'!!put(max(3,floor(ranuni(0) * wc)),z2.)!!'}/' ;
words = prxparse(regexp) ;
call prxsubstr(words,stock,s,e) ;
if s and e then stock2 = upcase(substrn(stock,s,e)) ;
else stock2 = stock ;
rn = 1 + round(ranuni(0),.01) ;
if rn < 1.3 then hold2 = round(holding * rn, .01) ;
else hold2 = holding ;
run ;

```

The two lists can then be aligned to show the original stock name and the two sets of variants.
```

*** Align the two lists to show how the values have been altered *** ;
data paired ;
set list1 ;
set list2 ;
run ;

```

Partial output:


\section*{PROC SQL}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l||c|}
\hline Allianceberstein Holding LP Units & ALLIANCEBERSTEIN HOLDING LP & 278 \\
\hline ABB Ltd Common Stock & ABB LTD COMMON & 6559 \\
\hline AbbVie Inc Common Stock & ABBVIE INC COMMON & 3115 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
AmerisourceBergen Corporation Holding Co \\
Common Stock
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
AMERISOURCEBERGEN CORPORATION \\
HOLDING
\end{tabular} & 4905 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Ambev SA American Depositary Shares Each \\
representing 1 Common Share
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
AMBEV SA AMERICAN DEPOSITARY \\
SHARES EACH
\end{tabular} & 4082 \\
\hline Asbury Automotive Group Inc Common Stock & ASBURY AUTOMOTIVE GROUP INC & 453 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Fuzzy matches can then be performed against the two lists - matching the character variable left \(->\) right and stopping when the end of the shorter string is reached. The holdings can be rounded to a desired level of accuracy before comparing.
```

*** Perform a 'fuzzy' match on the two lists *** ;
*** Read the text strings from left to right and stop when the end of
the shorter one is reached *** ;
*** Compare holdings rounded to the nearest integer-
multiple of 500 (amend this for different margin) *** ;
proc sql noprint ;
create table matched (drop = len) as
select stock1
,hold1
,stock2
,hold2
,min(length(stock1),length(stock2)) as len
from list1
,list2
where upcase(substr(stock1,1,calculated len)) = upcase(substr(stock2
,1,calculated len))
and round(hold1,500) = round(hold2,500)
;
quit ;

```

\section*{SPEDIS Function}

Another useful function for comparing character strings is the SPEDIS function which generates an integer value representing the SPElling DIStance between two strings. The SPEDIS function is case-sensitive - it may be necessary to transform the data prior to comparison.

The function reads the two character variables from left to right and assigns a score for each character difference. Differences at the beginning of the string count more highly than

\section*{PROC SQL}
differences at the end of the string. The length of the string also impacts on the score, as a one letter spelling difference is more significant in a short string e.g.
```

data _null_ ;
length w1 w2 \$ 200 ;
w1 = 'cat' ;
w2 = 'vat' ;
sped = spedis(w1,w2) ;
put _all_ ;
w1 = 'car' ;
w2 = 'cat' ;
sped = spedis(w1,w2) ;
put _all_ ;
w1 = 'catastrophic' ;
w2 = 'vatastrophic' ;
sped = spedis(w1,w2) ;
put _all_ ;
w1 = 'catastrophic' ;
w2 = 'catastrophiv' ;
sped = spedis(w1,w2) ;
put _all_ ;
run ;

```
w1=cat w2=vat sped=66 _ERROR_=0 _N_=1
w1=car w2=cat sped=33 _ERROR_=0 _N_=1
w1=catastrophic w2=vatastrophic sped=16 _ERROR_=0 _N_=1
w1=catastrophic \(w 2=\) catastrophiv sped=8 _ERROR_=0 _N_=1

Using the SPEDIS function on the paired dataset created earlier to generate a measure of the distance between the two stock name variants, would allow a filter to be applied to select records which are deemed to be sufficiently similar.
```

*** For variables which have been joined by some other means a 'reason
ability' check can be performed *** ;
*** Using the PAIRED dataset the SPEDIS function assigns numeric value
to the Spelling Distance *** ;

```
```

data paired ;

```
data paired ;
    set paired ;
    set paired ;
        sped = spedis(stock1,stock2) ;
```

        sped = spedis(stock1,stock2) ;
    ```

\section*{PROC SQL}

\section*{Partial Output:}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l||c|}
\hline stock & stock1 & hold1 \\
\hline Agilent Technologies Inc Common Stock & AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES INC & 567 \\
& & \\
\hline Alcoa Inc Common Stock & ALCOA INC COMMON & 377 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
Alcoa Inc Depository Shares Representing \\
110th Preferred Convertilble Class B Series 1
\end{tabular} & ALCOA INC DEPOSITORY & 922 \\
\hline AAC Holdings Inc Common Stock & AAC HOLDINGS INC & 232 \\
\hline Aarons Inc Common Stock & AARONS INC COMMON & 214 \\
\hline Advance Auto Parts Inc Advance Auto Parts Inc & ADVANCE AUTO PARTS INC ADVANCE & 565 \\
WI & AUTO & \\
\hline American Assets Trust Inc Common Stock & AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST & 75 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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