SORT

SORT (REVERSE) *series* ;
or
SORT (REVERSE) *series list of other series* ;
or
SORT (ALL, REVERSE) *series*;
or
SORT (RANK, REVERSE) *series rank of series* ;

Function:

SORT sorts the observations of a series in increasing order. Other series or all series currently defined may also be reordered in the same order as the first series.

Usage:

The simplest form is SORT followed by the name of a series to be sorted. A bubble sort is performed, so any equal values will not be reordered relative to each other.

To sort several series in the same order as the first, just list them in the command. To sort all currently defined series, use the ALL option. All series must have the same length.

To sort series individually, use a DOT loop: DOT X Y Z; SORT . ; ENDDOT; . To "sort" in random order, draw a random variable and sort based on its values.

Options:

ALL/**NOALL** causes all currently defined series to be sorted in the order defined by the named series.

RANK/**NORANK** stores the ordinal rank of the first series in the second series (the order of the first series is not changed).

REVERSE/**NOREVERS** sorts in decreasing order.

Examples:

If X = 20 40 30 50 10 and Y = 1 2 3 4 5 ,

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SORT(RANK) X RX;          ? yields  RX = 2 4 3 5 1   (and X is unchanged)
SORT X Y;                 ? yields  X = 10 20 30 40 50  and  Y = 5 1 3 2 4
SORT(REVERSE) X;          ? yields  X = 50 40 30 20 10
```

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Output:

There is no printed output, but the series are stored after reordering their observations.