THE SABRE LANGUAGE IN BREIF

Data and commands can be read into SABRE either directly from the terminal or from an external file.

DATA *variable list*

The DATA statement to tells SABRE the names of variables it is about to receive data.

READ *filename*

The READ command tells SABRE the name of the file containing the data.

YVAR *variable*

The YVARIATE command specifies the response variable.

LFIT *variables*

The LFIT command fits a standard logistic model.

FIT *variables*

The FIT command fits a logistic mixture (i.e. longitudinal model).

FIT +*variable*

This adds a variable to an existing model.

FIT -*variable*

This subtracts a variable from an existing model.

DISPLAY M

The Display command is used to display characteristics of the model

DIS E

The Display command is also used to display the parameter estimates of the model.

DROP Y

The DROP Y command simply drops the initial observation from each case in the dataset; this command is used in order to facilitate a likelihood ratio test on the significance of the lag parameter.

DROP Y

This turns of the DROP command.

LAG Y

The LAG command is used to include a lagged response variable in a mixture model type (prior to the FIT command).

LAG N

This turns off the LAG command.

MARKOV Y

The MARKOV command fits a 2-state Markov binary logistic-normal mixture model.

MARKOV N

This turns off the MARKOV command.

END N

This removes the endpoints from the model.

END BOTH

This includes both endpoints

CASE *variable*

For mixture models, the name of the case variable must also be specified. By default, this is the first column read using the DATA and READ commands. However, the case variable can be reassigned using the case command.

See also -

http://www.cas.lancs.ac.uk/software/sabre3.1/sabresyn.html

Barry, J., Francis, B., Davies, R.B. and Stott, D. (1998) *SABRE Software for the Analysis of Binary Recurrent Events – A users guide,* Centre for Applied Statistics, Lancaster University.