SIGN

PURPOSE

Compute the sign of a number and assign a -1 to negative numbers and a +1 to positive numbers (zero is treated as a positive number).

SYNTAX

```
\label{eq:local_local_local_local_local_local} LET < y2> = SIGN(< y1>) & <SUBSET/EXCEPT/FOR qualification> \\ \text{where } < y1> \text{ is a variable or a parameter containing decimal number(s);} \\ < y2> \text{ is a variable or a parameter (depending on what } < y1> \text{ is)} \text{ where the computed sign values are stored;} \\ \text{and where the } < SUBSET/EXCEPT/FOR qualification> \text{ is optional.}}
```

EXAMPLES

```
LET A = SIGN(14.2835)
LET A = SIGN(A1)
LET X2 = SIGN(X1-4)
```

DEFAULT

None

SYNONYMS

None

RELATED COMMANDS

INT = Compute the integer portion of number.
FRACT = Compute the fractional portion of number.

ROUND = Round a number to a specified number of decimal places.

MSD = Compute the most significant digit of a number.

APPLICATIONS

Data transformation

IMPLEMENTATION DATE

Pre-1987

PROGRAM

```
LET Y1 = NORMAL RANDOM NUMBERS FOR I = 1 1 100
LET Y2 = SIGN(Y1)
SET WRITE DECIMALS 0; PRINT Y1 Y2 FOR I = 1 1 15
```

The following output is generated.

```
-1.073
           -1.
0.573
            1.
-0.873
           -1.
0.234
            1.
-0.455
           -1.
-0.525
           -1.
-0.706
           -1.
0.032
            1.
1.191
           1.
0.270
           1.
-0.149
           -1.
-0.197
           -1.
-0.243
           -1.
-0.841
           -1.
-0.104
           -1.
```