Statistical Analysis System: Class 19 Dated: 05/05/2018

SQL revised:

/*Prog 1*/	Output
<pre>proc sql; select * from sasuser.admit where age=max(age); quit;</pre>	42 proc sql; 43 select * from sasuser.admit where age=max(age); ERROR: Summary functions are restricted to the SELECT and HAVING clauses only. 44 quit; NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors. NOTE: PROCEDURE SQL used (Total process time): real time
/*Prog 2*/ Using Sub Query	Output
proc sql;	The SAS System 16:28 Friday, May 8, 2009
select * from sasuser.admit where	ID Name Sex Age Date Height Weight Level Fee
age=(select max(age)	2579 Underwood, K M 60 22 71 191 LOW 149.75
<pre>from sasuser.admit);</pre>	
quit;	Explained : results in the observation with maximum age from S.A
	table

/*Prog 3*/ Using Sub Query	Output
/*Prog 3*/ Using Sub Query data enet; input id; cards; 1 2 ; run; data IBM; input id sal; cards; 1 100 2 200 3 300	Output The SAS System 16:28 Friday, May 8, id sal 1 100 2 200
<pre>; run; proc sql; select * from IBM where id in(select id from enet); quit;</pre>	Explained: results with values for "ID" common to both IBM and enet
<pre>proc sql; select * from IBM where id not in(select id from enet); quit;</pre>	The SAS System 16:28 Friday, May 8, id sal 3 300 Explained: results with values for "ID" only in "IBM" and not in "enet.

/*Prog 4*/ Using Sub Query	Output		
data enet;			
input id;			
cards;	The SAS Sy	ystem	16:28 Friday,
		1	
2	id	sal	
; run;	2	200	
Luii,			
data IBM;			
input id sal;			
cards;			
1 100			
2 200			
3 300			
;			
run;			
data abs;			
input id;			
cards;			
2			
- ;			
run;			
<pre>proc sql; select * from IBM where id in(select id from enet) and id in (select id from abs);</pre>	Explained: result and "enet"	s with values	for "ID" common to both "abs"
	The DAD DO	-4	10.20 Fraider Marc 0
select * from IBM where id	The SAS Sys	stem	16:28 Friday, May 8,
in (select id from enet	id	sal	
where id not in (select id	1	100	
from abs));	•		
	Explained: result and not in "abs"	s with values	for "ID" present only in "enet"
quit;			
4010/			

/*Prog 5*/	Using Sub Query	Output
	8 🔪	_ ! _ 1

```
data enet;
                                         The SAS System
                                                                16:28 Friday, Ma
input id;
                                              id
                                                      sal
cards;
                                                      100
300
                                              ż
3
                                         /*
run;
                                         Base SAS equivalent logic:
data IBM;
                                         merge enet (in=x) IBM (in=y) abs
input id sal;
                                         (in=k) hr (in=z);
cards;
                                         if x and y and not k and z;
1 100
2 200
                                         */
3 300
4 400
run;
data abs;
input id;
cards;
run;
data hr;
input id;
cards;
3
run;
proc sql;
                                         Explained: results with values for "ID" present in
select * from IBM where id in
                                         "enet" and "hr" but not in "abs"
( select id from enet ) and id not
in (select id from abs) and id in
(select id from hr);
quit;
```

/*Prog 6*/ Using Sub Query, Case	Output

			The SAS S	ystem _	16:28 Frid	ay, May 8, :	2009 18
data a;	ID Name Se	x Age	Date	Height	Act Weight Level	Fee	flag
input age;	2458 Murray, W M 2462 Almers, C F	27 34	1 3	72 66	168 HIGH 152 HIGH	85.20 124.80	0
cards;	2501 Bonaventure, T F 2523 Johnson, R F	31 43	17 31	61 63	123 LOW 137 MOD	149.75 149.75	0
40	2539 LaMance, K M 2544 Jones, M M 2552 Reberson, P F	51 29 32	4 6 9	71 76 67	158 LOW 193 HIGH 151 MOD	124.80 124.80 149.75	0 0 0
99	2555 King, E M 2563 Pitts, D M	32 35 34	13 22	70 73	173 MOD 154 LOW	149.75 124.80	0
60	2568 Eberhardt, S F 2571 Nunnelly, A F 2572 Oberon, M F	49 44 28	27 19 17	64 66 62	172 LOW 140 HIGH 118 LOW	124.80 149.75 85.20	0 0 0 0 0
;	2574 Peterson, V M 2575 Quigley, M F	30	6	69 69	147 LOW 163 HIGH	149.75 124.80	1
run;	2578 Cameron, L M 2579 Underwood, K M 2584 Takahashi, Y F	60 43	22 29	72 71 65 75 63	173 NA 191 LOW 123 MODY	124.80 149.75 124.80	0 1 0
	2586 Derber, B M 2588 Ivan, H F 2589 Wilcox, E F 2595 Warren, C M	40 47 60 43 25 22 41 54	6 9 13 22 27 19 17 6 8 5 22 29 23 23 26 16	75 63 67 71	188 HIGH 139 LOW 141 HIGH 183 MOD	85.20 85.20 149.75 149.75	0
proc sql;	2333 Warren, C	34	·		103 1100	143.13	v
	Explained : This	gets the	output	from	within S.A	datase	t with
select *, case	a "flag" variable						
when age in (select age from	any age in datas						
a) then 1	any ago m aatas	ot u 110	10, 0150	1145	•		
else 0 end as flag from							
sasuser.admit;							
quit;							
/*Prog 7*/	Output						
proc sql;	Another way to	write the	same	query.			
select *,age in (select age	Output, same as						
from a) as flag from	•						
sasuser.admit;							
quit;							

/*Prog 8*/ Using Sub Query	Output			
proc sql;		Route	count	•
	1	Route1	17	
create table r as select	2	Route2	4	
route, count (*) as count from sasuser.cargorev group	3	Route3	16	
by route;	4	Route4	5	
	5	Route5	6	
	6	Route6	1	
	7	Route7	1	
<pre>select * from r where count =(select max(count) from r); quit;</pre>	Route Route1	С	ount 17 ery gets the or	16:28 Friday, May 🧱, utput with max count for any
Using inline view proc sql; select * from ((same out	put as abo	ove)	

select route, count(*) as	
count from sasuser.cargorev	
group by route)	
where count = (select	
max(count) from	
(select route, count(*) as	
count from sasuser.cargorev	
group by route));	
quit;	

/*Prog_9*/	Output
<pre>proc sql; select country,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country; quit;</pre>	The SAS System 16:28 Friday, May 8, Employee Country of Residence count BELGIUM 1 CANADA 3 DENMARK 1 EUROPEAN HQ 1 GERMANY 1 UNITED KINGDOM 2 USA 41 Explained: This query gets the output with country wise count.
/*Prog 10*/ Using inline view	Output
proc sql; select * from (select country, count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country) where count=1; quit;	The SAS System 16:28 F Employee Country of Residence count BELGIUM 1 DENMARK 1 EUROPEAN HQ 1 GERMANY 1 Explained: This query gives a country wise output where count = 1.
/*Prog 11*/	Output
<pre>proc sql; select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location; quit;</pre>	The SAS System 16:28 Frida Employee Country of Residence Employee Office Count BELGIUM BRUSSELS 1 CANADA TORONTO 3 DENMARK COPENHAGEN 1 EUROPEAN HQ FRANKFURT 1 GERMANY FRANKFURT 1 UNITED KINGDOM LONDON 2 USA AUSTIN 1 USA BOSTON 1 USA BOSTON 1 USA CARY 37 USA HOUSTON 1 USA PHOENIX 1 Explained: This query gets the output with country wise,
	location-wise count.
/*Prog 12*/ Using inline view	Output
<pre>proc sql; select * from (select country,location,count(*)</pre>	

	The SAS System 16:28 Friday
as count from sasuser.empdata group by	Employee Country Employee Office
country, location	of Residence Location count
) where country="USA" and	USA AUSTIN 1
count=1;	USA BOSTON 1 USA HOUSTON 1
quit;	USA PHOENIX 1
	Explained : This query gets the output with country wise,
	location-wise count but with country = USA and Count =1
	location with country of the country
/*Prog 13*/ Using inline view	Output
Trop 15 / Comp mine view	
proc sql;	The SAS System 16:28 Friday, May 8, 2009
select count(*) as count	count
from	count
(4
select * from	
(
select	
country, location, count(*)	
as count from	Explained : This query gets the output for the total count of
sasuser.empdata group by	country wise, location-wise count with country = USA and
country, location	Count =1
) where country="USA" and	
count=1	
);	
quit;	
/*Prog 14*/ Using inline view	Output
proc sql;	The SAS System 03:48 Saturday, Ma
select *, count(*) as total	The drib dyseem vo. 10 data day, ha
I from	Footbase Country Footbase Office
from (Employee Country Employee Office of Residence Location count total
(
	of Residence Location count total USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4
(USA AUSTIN 1 4
(select * from (select	of Residence Location count total USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4
(select * from (of Residence Location count total USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from</pre>	of Residence Location count total USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*)</pre>	of Residence Location count total USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4 Explained: This query gets the output for the total count of country wise, location-wise count with country = USA and
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1);</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4 Explained: This query gets the output for the total count of country wise, location-wise count with country = USA and
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4 Explained: This query gets the output for the total count of country wise, location-wise count with country = USA and
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit;</pre>	USA
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1);</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 4 USA PHOENIX 1 4 Explained: This query gets the output for the total count of country wise, location-wise count with country = USA and
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view</pre>	USA
<pre>(select * from (select country, location, count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country, location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql;</pre>	USA
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as</pre>	USA
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as total, count/count(*) as</pre>	USA
<pre>(select * from (select country, location, count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country, location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *, count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from</pre>	Output The SAS System The SA
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from (</pre>	Output Country wise, location Count Country wise, location Country with all attributes of the same. Country wise Count with country USA Country Country
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from (select * from</pre>	Output The SAS System The SA
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from (select * from (</pre>	Output Country wise, location Count Country Country with all attributes of the same. Country
<pre>(select * from (select country, location, count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country, location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *, count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from (select * from (select</pre>	USA AUSTIN 1 4 USA BOSTON 1 4 USA HOUSTON 1 6:28 Friday, May 8, 1 Employee Country Employee Office Location count total pc USA HOUSTON 1 4 25.00% USA HOUSTON 1 4 25.00% USA HOUSTON 1 4 25.00% USA PHOENIX 1 4 25.00% Explained: This query gets the same output as in Prog 14, but
<pre>(select * from (select country,location,count(*) as count from sasuser.empdata group by country,location) where country="USA" and count=1); quit; /*Prog 15*/ Using inline view proc sql; select *,count(*) as total, count/count(*) as pc format percent9.2 from (select * from (</pre>	Output Country wise, location Count Country Country with all attributes of the same. Country

```
sasuser.empdata group by
country,location
) where country="USA" and
count=1
);
quit;
```

Difference between Subquery and Inline View:

Subquery	Inline View
Returns value / values and is used with	 Returns a table, used with from.
where.	 This table has no physical presence
• Operator used is "IN".	
• Summary functions (like: max (), avg ()	
etc) does not work with where hence sub-	
query is used.	
 Summary functions work only with select 	
and having	