|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbolic** | **Mnemonic** | **Example** |
| = | EQ | IF region=‘Spain’; |
| ~= or ^= | NE | IF region ne ‘Spain’; |
| > | GT | IF rainfall > 20; |
| < | LT | IF rainfall lt 20; |
| >= | GE | IF rainfall ge 20; |
| <= | LE | IF rainfall <= 20; |
| & | AND | IF rainfall ge 20 & temp < 90; |
| | or ! | OR | IF rainfall ge 20 OR temp < 90; |
| =. | MISSING | If Missing(at) then delete; |
| ^=. | IS NOT MISSING | IF region IS NOT MISSING; |
| <= AND <= | BETWEEN AND | IF region BETWEEN ‘Plain’ AND ‘Spain’; |
| N/A | CONTAINS | IF region CONTAINS ‘ain’; |
| If =  Else if =  … | IN | IF region IN (‘Rain’, ‘Spain’, ‘Plain’); |

**Basic SAS Skills**

**Handout #3 - Common Useful Inequalities in SAS**

These are most frequently used in conditional statements (typically if statements).