Summary of Lesson 7: Using SQL in SAS

Using Structured Query Language (SQL) in SAS

- PROC SQL creates a report by default.

- The SELECT statement describes the query. List columns to include in the results after SELECT, separated by commas.

- The FROM clause lists the input table(s).

- The ORDER BY clause arranges rows based on the columns listed. The default order is ascending. Use DESC after a column name to reverse the sort sequence.

- PROC SQL ends with a QUIT statement.

> **PROC SQL**;
> **SELECT** *col-name, col-name*
>   **FROM** *input-table*;
> **QUIT**;

- Subsetting data:

> **WHERE** *expression*

- Sorting data:

> **ORDER BY** *col-name* **<DESC>**

- Creating output data:

> **CREATE TABLE** *table-name* **AS**

- Deleting data:

> **DROP TABLE** *table-name*;

Joining Tables Using SQL in SAS

- An SQL inner join combines matching rows between two tables.

- The two tables to be joined are listed in the FROM clause.

> **FROM** *from table1* **INNER JOIN** *table2*
> **ON** *table1.column = table2.column*

- Assign an alias (or nickname) to a table in the FROM clause by adding the keyword AS and the alias of your choice. Then you can use the alias in place of the full table name to qualify columns in the other clauses of a query.

> **FROM** *table1* **AS** *alias1, table2* **AS** *alias2*