

Paper 191-27

AN INTRODUCTION TO PROC SQL®

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ABSTRACT

PROC SQL is a powerful Base SAS® Procedure that combines the functionality of DATA and PROC steps into a single step. PROC SQL can sort, summarize, subset, join (merge), and concatenate datasets, create new variables, and print the results or create a new table or view all in one step!

PROC SQL can be used to retrieve, update, and report on information from SAS data sets or other database products. This paper will concentrate on SQL's syntax and how to access information from existing SAS data sets. Some of the topics covered in this brief introduction include:

Write SQL code using various styles of the SELECT statement.
Dynamically create new variables on the SELECT statement.
Use CASE/WHEN clauses for conditionally processing the data.
Joining data from two or more data sets (like a MERGE!).
Concatenating query results together.

WHY LEARN PROC SQL?

PROC SQL can not only retrieve information without having to learn SAS syntax, but it can often do this with fewer and shorter statements than traditional SAS code. Additionally, SQL often uses fewer resources than conventional DATA and PROC steps. Further, the knowledge learned is transferable to other SQL packages.

AN EXAMPLE OF PROC SQL SYNTAX

Every PROC SQL query must have at least one SELECT statement. The purpose of the SELECT statement is to name the columns that will appear on the report and the order in which they will appear (similar to a VAR statement on PROC PRINT). The FROM clause names the data set from which the information will be extracted from (similar to the SET statement). One advantage of SQL is that new variables can be dynamically created on the SELECT statement, which is a feature we do not normally associate with a SAS Procedure:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES,
    (SALES * .05) AS TAX
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
```

(no output shown for this code)

THE SELECT STATEMENT SYNTAX

The purpose of the SELECT statement is to describe how the report will look. It consists of the SELECT *clause* and several sub-clauses. The sub-clauses name the input dataset, select rows meeting certain conditions (subsetting), group (or aggregate) the data, and order (or sort) the data:

```
PROC SQL options;
  SELECT column(s)
  FROM table-name | view-name
  WHERE expression
  GROUP BY column(s)
  HAVING expression
  ORDER BY column(s);
```

```
QUIT;
```

A SIMPLE PROC SQL

An asterisk on the SELECT statement will select all columns from the data set. By default a row will wrap when there is too much information to fit across the page. Column headings will be separated from the data with a line and no observation number will appear:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT *
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
```

(see output #1 for results)

LIMITING INFORMATION ON THE SELECT

To specify that only certain variables should appear on the report, the variables are listed and separated on the SELECT statement. The SELECT statement does NOT limit the number of variables read. The NUMBER option will print a column on the report labeled 'ROW' which contains the observation number:

```
PROC SQL NUMBER;
  SELECT STATE, SALES
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
```

(see output #2 for results)

CREATING NEW VARIABLES

Variables can be dynamically created in PROC SQL. Dynamically created variables can be given a variable name, label, or neither. If a dynamically created variable is not given a name or a label, it will appear on the report as a column with no column heading. Any of the DATA step functions can be used in an expression to create a new variable except LAG, DIF, and SOUND. Notice the commas separating the columns:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT SUBSTR(STORENO,1,3) LABEL='REGION',
    SALES, (SALES * .05) AS TAX,
    (SALES * .05) * .01
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
```

(see output #3 for results)

THE CALCULATED OPTION ON THE SELECT

Starting with Version 6.07, the CALCULATED component refers to a previously calculated variable so recalculation is not necessary. The CALCULATED component must refer to a variable created within the same SELECT statement:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, (SALES * .05) AS TAX,
    (SALES * .05) * .01 AS REBATE
  FROM USSALES;
```

```
- or -
SELECT STATE, (SALES * .05) AS TAX,
      CALCULATED TAX * .01 AS REBATE
FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #4 for results)
```

USING LABELS AND FORMATS

SAS-defined or user-defined formats can be used to improve the appearance of the body of a report. LABELs give the ability to define longer column headings:

```
TITLE 'REPORT OF THE U.S. SALES';
FOOTNOTE 'PREPARED BY THE MARKETING DEPT.';
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES
    FORMAT=DOLLAR10.2
    LABEL='AMOUNT OF SALES',
    (SALES * .05) AS TAX
    FORMAT=DOLLAR7.2
    LABEL='5% TAX'
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #5 for results)
```

THE CASE EXPRESSION ON THE SELECT

The CASE Expression allows conditional processing within PROC SQL:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE,
    CASE
      WHEN SALES<=10000 THEN 'LOW'
      WHEN SALES<=15000 THEN 'AVG'
      WHEN SALES<=20000 THEN 'HIGH'
      ELSE 'VERY HIGH'
    END AS SALESCAT
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see results #6 for results)
```

The END is required when using the CASE. Coding the WHEN in descending order of probability will improve efficiency because SAS will stop checking the CASE conditions as soon as it finds the first true value.

ANOTHER CASE

The CASE statement has much of the same functionality as an IF statement. Here is yet another variation on the CASE expression:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE,
    CASE
      WHEN SALES > 20000 AND STORENO
        IN ('33281','31983') THEN 'CHECKIT'
      ELSE 'OKAY'
    END AS SALESCAT
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #7 for results)
```

ADDITIONAL SELECT STATEMENT CLAUSES

The GROUP BY clause can be used to summarize or aggregate data. Summary functions (also referred to as aggregate functions) are used on the SELECT statement for each of the analysis variables:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
  FROM USSALES
  GROUP BY STATE;
QUIT;
      (see output #8 for results)
```

Other summary functions available are the AVG/MEAN, COUNT/FREQ/N, MAX, MIN, NMISS, STD, SUM, and VAR. This capability is similar to PROC SUMMARY with a CLASS statement.

REMERGING

Remerging occurs when a summary function is used without a GROUP BY. The result is a grand total shown on every line:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #9 for results)
```

REMERGING FOR TOTALS

Sometimes remerging is good, as in the case when the SELECT statement does not contain any other variables:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #10 for results)
```

CALCULATING PERCENTAGE

Remerging can also be used to calculate percentages:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES,
    (SALES/SUM(SALES)) AS PCTSALES
    FORMAT=PERCENT7.2
  FROM USSALES;
QUIT;
      (see output #11 for results)
```

Check your output carefully when the remerging note appears in your log to determine if the results are what you expect.

SORTING THE DATA IN PROC SQL

The ORDER BY clause will return the data in sorted order: Much like PROC SORT, if the data is already in sorted order, PROC SQL will print a message in the LOG stating the sorting utility was not used. When sorting on an existing column, PROC SQL and PROC SORT are nearly comparable in terms of efficiency. SQL may be more efficient when you need to sort on a dynamically created variable:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES
  FROM USSALES
  ORDER BY STATE, SALES DESC;
QUIT;
      (see output #12 for results)
```

SORT ON NEW COLUMN

On the ORDER BY or GROUP BY clauses, columns can be referred to by their name or by their position on the SELECT

cause. The option 'ASC' (ascending) on the ORDER BY clause is the default, it does not need to be specified.

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT SUBSTR(STORENO,1,3)
         LABEL='REGION',
         (SALES * .05) AS TAX
  FROM USSALES
  ORDER BY 1 ASC, TAX DESC;
QUIT;
  (see output #13 for results)
```

SUBSETTING USING THE WHERE

The WHERE statement will process a subset of data rows before they are processed:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT *
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE STATE IN
    ('OH','IN','IL');

  SELECT *
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE NSTATE IN (10,20,30);

  SELECT *
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE STATE IN
    ('OH','IN','IL')
    AND SALES > 500;
QUIT;
  (no output shown for this example)
```

INCORRECT WHERE CLAUSE

Be careful of the WHERE clause, it cannot reference a computed variable:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES,
         (SALES * .05) AS TAX
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE STATE IN
    ('OH','IN','IL')
    AND TAX > 10 ;
QUIT;
  (see output #14 for results)
```

WHERE ON COMPUTED COLUMN

To use computed variables on the WHERE clause they must be recomputed:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, SALES,
         (SALES * .05) AS TAX
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE STATE IN
    ('OH','IL','IN')
    AND (SALES * .05) > 10;
QUIT;
  (see output #15 for results)
```

SELECTION ON GROUP COLUMN

The WHERE clause cannot be used with the GROUP BY:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, STORE,
```

```
SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
FROM USSALES
GROUP BY STATE, STORE
WHERE TOTSALES > 500;
QUIT;
  (see output #16 for results)
```

USE HAVING CLAUSE

In order to subset data when grouping is in effect, the HAVING clause must be used:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE, STORENO,
         SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
  FROM USSALES
  GROUP BY STATE, STORENO
  HAVING SUM(SALES) > 500;
QUIT;
  (see output #17 for results)
```

HAVING WITHOUT A COMPUTED COLUMN

The HAVING clause is needed even if it is not referring to a computed variable:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT STATE,
         SUM(SALES) AS TOTSALES
  FROM USSALES
  GROUP BY STATE
  HAVING STATE IN ('IL','WI');
QUIT;
  (see output #18 for results)
```

CREATING NEW TABLES OR VIEWS

The CREATE statement provides the ability to create a new data set as output in lieu of a report (which is what happens when a SELECT is present without a CREATE statement). The CREATE statement can either build a TABLE (a traditional SAS dataset, like what is built on a SAS DATA statement) or a VIEW (not covered in this paper):

```
PROC SQL;
  CREATE TABLE TESTA AS
  SELECT STATE, SALES
  FROM USSALES
  WHERE STATE IN ('IL','OH');

  SELECT * FROM TESTA;
QUIT;
  (see output #19 for results)
```

The name given on the create statement can either be temporary or permanent. Only one table or view can be created by a CREATE statement. The second SELECT statement (without a CREATE) is used to generate the report.

JOINING DATASETS USING PROC SQL

A join is used to combine information from multiple files. One advantage of using PROC SQL to join files is that it does not require sorting the datasets prior to joining as is required with a DATA step merge.

A Cartesian Join combines all rows from one file with all rows from another file. This type of join is difficult to perform using traditional SAS code.

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT *
```

```
FROM JANSALLES, FEBSALES;
QUIT;
    (see output #20 for results)
```

INNER JOIN

A Conventional or Inner Join combines datasets only if an observation is in both datasets. This type of join is similar to a DATA step merge using the IN Data Set Option and IF logic requiring that the observation is on both data sets (IF ONA AND ONB).

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT U.STORENO, U.STATE,
         F.SALES AS FEBSALES
  FROM USSALES U, FEBSALES F
  WHERE U.STORENO=F.STORENO;
QUIT;
    (see output #21 for results)
```

JOINING THREE OR MORE TABLES

An Associative Join combines information from three or more tables. Performing this operation using traditional SAS code would require several PROC SORTs and several DATA step merges. The same result can be achieved with one PROC SQL:

```
PROC SQL;
  SELECT B.FNAME, B.LNAME, CLAIMS,
         E.STORENO, STATE
  FROM BENEFITS B, EMPLOYEE E,
       FEBSALES F
  WHERE B.FNAME=E.FNAME AND
        B.LNAME=E.LNAME AND
        E.STORENO=F.STORENO AND
        CLAIMS > 1000;
QUIT;
    (see output #22 for dataset list and results)
```

CONCATENATING QUERY RESULTS

Query results can be concatenated with the UNION operator. The UNION operator keeps only unique observations. To keep all observations, the UNION ALL operator can be used. Traditional SAS syntax would require the creation of multiple tables and then either a SET concatenation or a PROC APPEND. Again, the results can be achieved with one PROC SQL:

```
PROC SQL;
  CREATE TABLE YTDSALES AS
  SELECT TRANCOD, STORENO, SALES
  FROM JANSALLES

  UNION

  SELECT TRANCOD, STORENO,
        SALES * .99
  FROM FEBSALES;
QUIT;
```

(no output shown for this example)

CHANGES IN VERSION 8

1. Some PROC SQL views are now updateable. The view must be based on a single DBMS table or SAS data file and must not contain a join, an ORDER BY clause, or a subquery.
2. Whenever possible, PROC SQL passes joins to the DBMS rather than doing the joins itself. This enhances performance.

3. You can now store DBMS connection information in a view with the USING LIBNAME clause.
4. A new option, DQUOTE=ANSI, enables you to non-SAS names in PROC-SQL.
5. A PROC SQL query can now reference up to 32 views or tables. PROC SQL can perform joins on up to 32 tables.
6. PROC SQL can now create and update tables that contain integrity constraints.

IN SUMMARY

PROC SQL is a powerful data analysis tool. It can perform many of the same operations as found in traditional SAS code, but can often be more efficient because of its dense language structure.

PROC SQL can be an effective tool for joining data, particularly when doing associative, or three-way joins. For more information regarding SQL joins, reference the papers noted in the bibliography.

TRADEMARK NOTICE

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USEFUL PUBLICATIONS

SAS Institute Inc., Getting Started with the SQL Procedure, Version 6, First Edition

SAS Institute Inc., SAS® Guide to the SQL Procedure: Usage and Reference, Version 6, First Edition

Kolbe Ritzow, Kim, "Joining Data with SQL", Proceedings of the 6th Annual MidWest SAS® Users Group Conference

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OUTPUT #1 (PARTIAL):

STATE	SALES	STORENO
COMMENT		
STORENAM		

WI	10103.23	32331
SALES WERE SLOW BECAUSE OF COMPETITORS SALE		
RON'S VALUE RITE STORE		
WI	9103.23	32320
SALES SLOWER THAN NORMAL BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER		
PRICED SMART GROCERS		
WI	15032.11	32311
AVERAGE SALES ACTIVITY REPORTED		
VALUE CITY		

OUTPUT #2 (PARTIAL):

ROW	STATE	SALES

1	WI	10103.23
2	WI	9103.23
3	WI	15032.11

OUTPUT #3 (PARTIAL):

REGION	SALES	TAX

323	10103.23	505.1615 5.051615
323	9103.23	455.1615 4.551615
323	15032.11	751.6055 7.516055
332	33209.23	1660.462 16.60461

OUTPUT #4 (PARTIAL):

STATE	TAX	REBATE

WI	505.1615	5.051615
WI	455.1615	4.551615
WI	751.6055	7.516055
MI	1660.462	16.60461

OUTPUT #5 (PARTIAL):

REPORT OF THE U.S. SALES		
STATE	AMOUNT OF SALES	5% TAX

WI	\$10,103.23	\$505.16
WI	\$9,103.23	\$455.16
WI	\$15,032.11	\$751.61
MI	\$33,209.23	1660.46
PREPARED BY THE MARKETING DEPT.		

OUTPUT #6 (PARTIAL):

STATE	SALESCAT

WI	AVG
WI	LOW
WI	HIGH
MI	VERY HIGH

OUTPUT #7 (PARTIAL):

STATE	SALESCAT
WI	OKAY
WI	OKAY
WI	OKAY
MI	CHECKIT

OUTPUT #8:

STATE	TOTSALES
IL	84976.57
MI	53341.66
WI	34238.57

OUTPUT #9 (PARTIAL):

STATE	TOTSALES
WI	172556.8
WI	172556.8
WI	172556.8
MI	172556.8

OUTPUT #10:

TOTSALES
172556.8

OUTPUT #11 (PARTIAL):
(log message shown)

STATE	SALES	PCTSALES
WI	10103.23	5.86%
WI	9103.23	5.28%
WI	15032.11	8.71%
MI	33209.23	19.2%

NOTE: The query requires remerging summary
Statistics back with the original data.

OUTPUT #12 (PARTIAL):

STATE	SALES
IL	32083.22
IL	22223.12
IL	20338.12
IL	10332.11
MI	33209.23

OUTPUT #13 (PARTIAL):

REGION	TAX
-----	-----
312	516.6055
313	1604.161
313	1111.156
319	1016.906

OUTPUT #14 (THE RESULTING SAS LOG- PARTIAL):

```

27      PROC SQL;
28      SELECT STATE,SALES, (SALES * .05) AS TAX
29      FROM USSALES
30      WHERE STATE IN ('OH','IN','IL') AND TAX > 10;
ERROR: THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS WERE NOT FOUND IN THE
      CONTRIBUTING TABLES: TAX.
NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because
      of errors.

```

OUTPUT #15 (PARTIAL):

STATE	SALES	TAX
-----	-----	-----
WI	10103.23	505.1615
WI	9103.23	455.1615
WI	15032.11	751.6055
IL	20338.12	1016.906

OUTPUT #16 (THE RESULTING SAS LOG- PARTIAL):

```

167    GROUP BY STATE, STORE
168    WHERE TOTSALES > 500;
-----
22
202
ERROR 22-322: Expecting one of the following: (, **, *, /, +, -,
            !!, ||, <, <=, <>, =, >, >=, EQ, GE, GT, LE, LT,
            NE, ^=, ~=, &, AND, !, OR, |, ',', HAVING, ORDER.
            The statement is being ignored.

ERROR 202-322: The option or parameter is not recognized.

```


OUTPUT #17 (PARTIAL):

STATE	STORENO	TOTSALES

IL	31212	10332.11
IL	31373	22223.12
IL	31381	32083.22
IL	31983	20338.12
MI	33281	33209.23

OUTPUT #18:

STATE	TOTSALES

IL	84976.57
WI	34238.57

OUTPUT #19:

STATE	SALES

IL	20338.12
IL	10332.11
IL	32083.22
IL	22223.12

OUTPUT #20(PARTIAL):

STATE	SALES	STORENO	NUMEMP	STATE	SALES	STORENO

WI	9103.23	32320	10	IL	30083.22	31381
WI	9103.23	32320	10	IL	30083.22	31381
WI	15032.11	32311	13	IL	30083.22	31381
MI	33209.23	33281	25	IL	30083.22	31381
MI	20132.43	33312	20	IL	30083.22	31381
IL	20338.12	31983	21	IL	30083.22	31381
IL	10332.11	31212	18	IL	30083.22	31381
IL	32083.22	31381	31	IL	30083.22	31381
IL	22223.12	31373	28	IL	30083.22	31381
WI	9103.23	32320	10	IL	26223.12	31373
WI	9103.23	32320	10	IL	26223.12	31373
WI	15032.11	32311	13	IL	26223.12	31373
MI	33209.23	33281	25	IL	26223.12	31373

OUTPUT #21 (PARTIAL):

STORENO	STATE	FEBSALES

32320	WI	9103.23
32331	WI	8103.23
32320	WI	10103.23
32311	WI	13032.11
33281	MI	31209.23
33312	MI	15132.43
31983	IL	25338.12
31212	IL	8332.11

OUTPUT #22:

EMPLOYEE				FEBSALES				BENEFITS			
OBS	FNAME	LNAME	STORENO	OBS	STATE	SALES	STORENO	OBS	FNAME	LNAME	CLAIMS
1	ANN	BECKER	33281	1	MI	31209.23	33281	1	ANN	BECKER	2003
2	CHRIS	DOBSON	33281	2	MI	15132.43	33312	2	CHRIS	DOBSON	100
3	EARL	FISHER	33281	3	IL	25338.12	31983	3	ALLEN	PARK	10392
4	ALLEN	PARK	31373	4	IL	26223.12	31373	4	BETTY	JOHNSON	3832
5	BETTY	JOHNSON	31373								
6	KAREN	ADAMS	31373								

FNAME	LNAME	CLAIMS	STORENO	STATE

ANN	BECKER	2003	33281	MI
ALLEN	PARK	10392	31373	IL
BETTY	JOHNSON	3832	31373	IL

