

\*\*\*\*\* Code for the seminar 12 Apr 2012 \*\*\*\*\*;

libname Seminar 'C:\Users\ninmal\Desktop\Proc SQL\Database';

\*\*\*\*\*

PROC SQL SYNTAX

\*\*\*\*\*;

PROC SQL;

    Create table as  
    SELECT  
    FROM  
    WHERE;

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

Example 1:

1 a) Select men

1 b) Select Swedish men;

\*\*\*\*\*;

Proc SQL;

    Create table men as  
    Select \*  
    FROM Seminar.PERSON  
    WHERE KON=1 and BIRTH\_COUNTRY='Sverige';

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

Example 2:

2 a) As / rename variabel and Label

2 b) Sort data "ORDER BY"

\*\*\*\*\*;

Proc SQL;

    Create table men as  
    Select LOPNR, KON as SEX LABEL='SEX', BIRTH\_DATE, Birth\_country  
    FROM Seminar.PERSON  
    WHERE KON=1 and BIRTH\_COUNTRY='Sverige'  
    ORDER BY BIRTH\_DATE;

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 3

All SAS function is working

Substrn format ;

\*\*\*\*\*

Proc SQL;

    Create table canceyear as

    Select \*, input(substrn(DIAGDATE\_TEXT,1,4),best4.) as CANCERDIAG\_YEAR

format=best4.

    FROM Seminar.CANCER;

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 4

Create a new column (new variable) with name, format, label ;

\*\*\*\*\*

Proc SQL;

    Create table deathage as

    Select \*, int((Death\_date-Birth\_date)/365.24) as Death\_age format=best4.

    FROM Seminar.PERSON;

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 5

Frequency table of cancer incidence per year

\*\*\*\*\*

Proc SQL;

    Create table Nr\_cancer as

    Select DIAGYEAR, count(LOPNR) as CANCER\_inc LABEL='CANCER INCIDENCE'

    FROM Seminar.CANCER

    WHERE DIAGYEAR>1990

    GROUP BY DIAGYEAR

    ORDER BY CANCER\_inc;

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 6

Select all individuals who have Multiple Cancers

Where statement: look in the input data

Having statement: look in the output data

\*\*\*\*\*;

Proc SQL;

```

Create table multi_cancer_incidence as
Select LOPNR, count(LOPNR) as NR_CANCER LABEL='#CANCER_inc'
FROM Seminar.CANCER
GROUP BY LOPNR
HAVING COUNT(*)>1;

```

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 7

Join

7a) INNER Join (if a and b)

Same variable name ;

\*\*\*\*\*;

PROC SQL;

```

Create table Person_death AS
SELECT MGR.LOPNR, DEATH.DEATHDATE, DEATH.DEATHYEAR, DEATH.ULORSAK
FROM SEMINAR.MGR_REG MGR, SEMINAR.Death as DEATH
WHERE MGR.LOPNR=DEATH.LOPNR;

```

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

7b)

Same code with merge

(Do not work have to sort)

\*\*\*\*\*;

Data Person\_death\_merge;

merge SEMINAR.MGR\_REG(in=a) SEMINAR.Death(in=b);

by LOPNR;

if a and b;

run;

Proc sort data=SEMINAR.MGR\_REG out=sortMGR;by LOPNR;run;

Proc sort data=SEMINAR.Death out=sortDOD;by LOPNR;run;

Data Person\_death\_merge;

merge SortMGR(in=a keep=LOPNR) SortDOD(in=b);

by LOPNR;  
if a and b;  
run;

\*\*\*\*\*

### 7c) Left OUTER Join (if a)

Same variable name

\*\*\*\*\*

PROC SQL;

```
Create table Person_death AS
SELECT MGR.LOPNR, DEATH.DEATHDATE, DEATH.DEATHYEAR, DEATH.ULORSAK
FROM SEMINAR.MGR_REG MGR left JOIN SEMINAR.Death as DEATH ON
MGR.LOPNR=DEATH.LOPNR;
```

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### 7d) Again inner join with "on"

Same variable name

\*\*\*\*\*

PROC SQL;

```
Create table Person_death AS
SELECT MGR.LOPNR, DEATH.DEATHDATE, DEATH.DEATHYEAR, DEATH.ULORSAK
FROM SEMINAR.MGR_REG MGR JOIN SEMINAR.Death as DEATH ON
MGR.LOPNR=DEATH.LOPNR;
```

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### 7e) Inner join with different variable names

\*\*\*\*\*

PROC SQL;

```
Create table MOTHER_death AS
SELECT MGR.LOPNRMOR, DEATH.DEATHDATE, DEATH.DEATHYEAR, DEATH.ULORSAK
FROM SEMINAR.MGR_REG MGR, SEMINAR.Death as DEATH
WHERE MGR.LOPNRMOR=DEATH.LOPNR;
```

QUIT;

\*\*\*\*\*

### Example 8

Many to many Join

Cartesian product

Select all children and their mothers and the education for the mother

A mother can have several children and have one observation per year in the education registry

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

PROC SQL;

```
Create table Mother_education AS
SELECT MGR.LOPNR, MGR.LOPNRMOR, EDU.Highest_education, EDU.REGYEAR
FROM SEMINAR.MGR_REG MGR, SEMINAR.EDUCATION_REG as EDU
```

```
WHERE MGR.LOPNRMOR=EDU.LOPNR
ORDER BY LOPNRMOR, LOPNR, REGYEAR;
```

```
QUIT;
```

```
/*
```

```
NOTE: Table WORK.MOTHER_EDUCATION created, with 1268 rows and 7 columns.
```

```
*/
```

```
*****
```

```
Check LOPNRMOR=3974325, have two children with LOPNR=5063934 and LOPNR=6561090
```

```
*****
```

```
PROC SQL;
```

```
    Create table MOTHER_TEST AS
```

```
    SELECT *
```

```
    FROM MOTHER_EDUCATION
```

```
    WHERE LOPNRMOR=3974325;
```

```
QUIT;
```

```
*****
```

```
Test with merge
```

```
Have to sort first
```

```
*****
```

```
proc sort data=SEMINAR.MGR_REG out=sortMGR; by lopnrmor;run;
```

```
proc sort data=SEMINAR.EDUCATION_REG out=sortedu; by lopnr;run;
```

```
Data MOTHER_EDUCATION_Merge;
```

```
merge SortMGR(in=a Keep=LOPNRmor) sortEDU(in=b rename=LOPNR=LOPNRMOR);
```

```
by LOPNRMOR;
```

```
if a and b;
```

```
run;
```

```
/*
```

```
NOTE: MERGE statement has more than one data set with repeats of BY values.
```

```
NOTE: There were 28222 observations read from the data set WORK.SORTMGR.
```

```
NOTE: There were 543377 observations read from the data set SEMINAR.EDUCATION.
```

```
NOTE: The data set WORK.TESTTTT has 1234 observations and 6 variables.
```

```
*/
```

```
*****
```

```
Check LOPNRMOR=3974325 have two children with LOPNR=5063934 and LOPNR=6561090
```

```
*****
```

```
PROC SQL;
```

```
    Create table MOTHER_TEST_merge AS
```

```
    SELECT *
```

```
    FROM MOTHER_EDUCATION_MERGE
```

```
    WHERE LOPNRMOR=3974325;
```

```
QUIT;
```