

# How can we use the WHERE operator in PROC SQL to implement the SAS approach known as SAS?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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The WHERE operator in PROC SQL is a powerful tool that allows us to implement the SAS approach known as SAS. This approach uses a structured query language to extract and manipulate data from a database. By utilizing the WHERE operator, specific conditions can be applied to the data being retrieved, allowing for more targeted and efficient data analysis. This approach is widely used in the fields of data analytics and business intelligence, providing users with a streamlined and effective means of data retrieval and manipulation. By incorporating the WHERE operator into PROC SQL, users can easily implement the SAS approach and effectively manage and analyze their data.

## **SAS: Use the WHERE Operator in PROC SQL**

**You can use the WHERE operator in the PROC SQL statement in SAS to only return rows where certain conditions are met.**

**The following examples show how to use the WHERE operator in the following scenarios:**

**Select rows where one condition is met. Select rows where one of several conditions are met. Select rows where multiple conditions are met.**

**The following examples show how to use the WHERE operator in each scenario with the following dataset in SAS:**

```
/*create dataset*/  
data my_data;
```

```
input team $ points;  
datalines;  
A 12  
A 14  
A 15  
A 18  
B 31  
B 32  
C 35  
C 36  
C 40  
D 28  
E 20  
E 21  
;  
run;  
  
/*view dataset*/  
proc printdata=my_data;
```

Obs	team	points
1	A	12
2	A	14
3	A	15
4	A	18
5	B	31
6	B	32
7	C	35
8	C	36
9	C	40
10	D	28
11	E	20
12	E	21

### Example 1: Select Rows Where One Condition is Met

The following code shows how to use the WHERE operator in the PROC SQL statement to select all rows in the dataset where the team is equal to A:

```
/*select all rows where team is equal to A*/  
proc sql;  
select *  
from my_data  
where team = 'A';  
quit;
```

team	points
A	12
A	14
A	15
A	18

The only rows returned are the ones where the team is equal to A.

Example 2: Select Rows Where One of Several Conditions are Met

The following code shows how to use the WHERE operator in the PROC SQL statement to select all rows in the dataset where the team is equal to A or points is greater than 30:

```
/*select all rows where team is equal to A or points is  
greater than 30*/  
proc sql;  
select *  
from my_data  
where team = 'A' or points > 30;  
quit;
```

team	points
A	12
A	14
A	15
A	18
B	31
B	32
C	35
C	36
C	40

**The only rows returned are the ones where the team is equal to A or points is greater than 30:**

**Example 3: Select Rows Where Multiple Conditions are Met**

```
/*select all rows where team is equal to A and points is  
greater than 13*/  
proc sql;  
select *  
from my_data  
where team = 'A' and points > 13;  
quit;
```

team	points
A	15
A	18

**The only rows returned are the ones where the team is equal to A and points is greater than 13:**

**The following tutorials explain how to perform other common tasks in SAS:**

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