



SAS Institute

A00-231

SAS 9.4 Base Programming -- Performance-based

QUESTION & ANSWERS

Question: 1

Which statement limits a PROC MEANS analysis to the variables Boarded, Transfer, and Deplane?

- A. by boarded transfer deplane;
- B. var boarded transfer deplane;
- C. output boarded transfer deplane;
- D. class boarded transfer deplane;

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

To specify the variables that PROC MEANS analyzes, add a VAR statement and list the variable names.

Question: 2

During the compilation phase, SAS scans each statement in the DATA step, looking for syntax errors. Which of the following is not considered a syntax error?

- A. invalid options or variable names
- B. missing or invalid punctuation
- C. incorrect values and formats
- D. missing or misspelled keywords

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

Syntax checking can detect many common errors, but it cannot verify the values of variables or the correctness of formats.

Question: 3

Which of the following PROC PRINT steps is correct if labels are not stored with the data set?

- A. proc print data cert.totals label noobs; run;
- B. proc print data=cert.totals label; label region8='Region 8 Yearly Totals';run;
- C. proc print cert.totals label;run;

D. `proc print data=cert.totals; label region8='Region 8 Yearly Totals'; run;`

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

You use the `DATA=` option to specify the data set to be printed. The `LABEL` option specifies that variable labels appear in output instead of in variable names.

Question: 4

Which program combines `Work.One` and `Work.Two` to produce `Work.Three`?

Work.One			Work.Two			Work.Three		
VarX	VarY		VarX	VarZ		VarX	VarY	VarZ
1	Groucho	+	2	Chico	=	2	Groucho	Chico
3	Harpo		4	Zeppo		4	Harpo	Zeppo
5	Karl							

- A. `data work.three; merge work.one work.two; by varx; run;`
- B. `data work.three; set work.one work.two; by varx; run;`
- C. `data work.three; set work.one; set work.two; run;`
- D. `data work.three; set work.one work.two; run;`

Answer: C

Explanation/Reference:

This example is a case of one-to-one matching, which requires multiple `SET` statements. Where same-named variables occur, values that are read from the second data set replace those that are read from the first data set. Also, the number of observations in the new data set is the number of observations in the smallest original data set.

Question: 5

What happens if you submit the following program? `proc sort data=cert.stress out=maxrates; by maxhr; run; proc print data=maxrates label double noobs; label rechr='Recovery Heart Rate; var resthr maxhr rechr date; where toler='I' and resthr>90; sum fee; run;`

- A. SAS log messages indicate that the program ran successfully.
- B. A SAS log message might indicate that a quoted string has become too long or that the statement is ambiguous.
- C. A SAS log message indicates that an option is not valid or not recognized.
- D. A log message might indicate an error in a statement that seems to be valid.

Answer: B

Explanation/Reference:

The missing quotation mark in the LABEL statement causes SAS to misinterpret the statements in the program. When you submit the program, SAS is unable to resolve the PROC step, and a PROC PRINT running message appears at the top of the active window.

Question: 6

Within the data set Cert.Temp, PayRate is a character variable and Hours is a numeric variable. What happens when the following program is run?

```
data work.temp;  
  set cert.temp;  
  Salary=payrate*hours;  
run;
```

- A. SAS converts the values of Hours to character values. A message is written to the log.
- B. SAS converts the values of PayRate to numeric values. No message is written to the log.
- C. SAS converts the values of Hours to character values. No message is written to the log.
- D. SAS converts the values of PayRate to numeric values. A message is written to the log.

Answer: D

Explanation/Reference:

When this DATA step is executed, SAS automatically converts the character values of PayRate to numeric values so that the calculation can occur. Whenever data is automatically converted, a message is written to the SAS log stating that the conversion has occurred.

Question: 7

Which type of delimited file does PROC IMPORT read by default?

- A. illogical record-length files
- B. varying record-length files