

Others...

- Python is open source / SAS proprietary
- SAS holds data on-disk / python is in-mem
- SAS is not free for commercial use / python is
- SAS has support available / python does not
- Python is general purpose / SAS is domain specific
1. (1 pt.) State an important difference between Python and SAS.
2. (1 pt.) Give an example of, or describe, a nominal variable?
- A nominal variable is an unordered categorical variable  
examples include: car make/models, colors, events, states, etc...
3. (1 pts.) Given Data Set 1 below, write out the results of selecting the rows where  $X1 \geq 3$ .

ID	X1	X2
123A	0	W
1234	5	X
1235	8	Y
1235B	3	Z

Data Set 1

ID	X1	X2
1234	5	X
1235	8	Y
1235B	3	Z

} row order does not matter

- 4.) Given Data Set 2 below, write out the results of transposing Data Set 2. You may disregard column and/or row names for the transposed set. (2 pts.)

ID	X3
123C	5
1234	6
1235	7
1235	8
1234	9
1235	10
1235B	11

Data Set 2

ID	X3
123C	5
1234	6
1235	7
1235	8
1234	9
1235	10
1235B	11

- 2 pts.
- 4.) (2 pts.) Given Data Set 2 above, write out the results of grouping Data Set 2 by ID and summing X3.

ID	SUM-X3
123C	5
1234	15
1235	25
1235B	11

row order does not matter  
aggregated X3 col name does not matter

5. (3 pts.) Given Data Sets 1 and 2 above, write out the results of **left** joining Data Set 1 onto Data Set 2 by the key variable shared between the two data sets. (Let Data Set 2 be the left table.) Fill any resulting numeric missing values with the sentinel value -9999 and any missing character values with the sentinel value ZZZZ.

ID	X3	X1	X2
123C	5	-9999	ZZZZ
1234	6	5	W
1235	7	8	Y
1235	8	8	Y
1234	9	5	W
1235	10	8	Y
1235B	11	3	Z

row order does not matter

column order does not matter

ID can be repeated