Print

Quiz, Lesson 2: Working with SAS Programs

Your Score: 100%

Congratulations! Your score of 100% indicates that you've mastered the topics in this lesson. If you'd like, you can review the feedback for each question.

1. How many step boundaries does this program contain?

```
data work.staff;
   length First_Name $ 12
          Last_Name $ 18
          Job_Title $ 25;
   infile "&path/newemployees.csv" dlm=',';
   input First_Name $ Last_Name$
         Job_Title $ Salary;
run;

proc print data=work.staff;
run;

proc means data=work.staff;
   var Salary;
run;
```

   a. four
   b. five
   c. six
   d. seven

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

RUN, QUIT, DATA, and PROC statements function as step boundaries, which determine when SAS statements take effect and indicate the end of the current step or the beginning of a new step.

Review: SAS Programming Steps

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2. Which of the following is a SAS syntax requirement?

   a. Begin each statement in column one.
   b. Put only one statement on each line.
   c. Separate each step with a line space.
   d. End each statement with a semicolon.
   e. Put a RUN statement after every DATA or PROC step.

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

SAS statements usually begin with an identifying keyword, and they must end with a semicolon. Although it is recommended to end steps with a RUN statement, it is optional. The other listed items are related to formatting your programs to make them easier to read.

Review: Characteristics of SAS Programs

3. Which of the following steps is typically used to generate reports and graphs?

   a. DATA
   b. PROC
   c. REPORT
   d. RUN

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

PROC steps are typically used to process SAS data sets (that is, generate reports, graphs, and statistics).

Review: Understanding SAS Programs

4. Does this comment contain syntax errors?

```
   /*
   Report created for budget
   presentation; revised October 15.
   */
proc print data=work.newloan;
run;
```

   a. No. The comment is correctly specified.
   b. Yes. Every comment line must end with a semicolon.
   c. Yes. The comment text incorrectly begins on line one.
   d. Yes. The comment contains a semicolon, which causes an error message.

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

A block comment begins with a forward slash and an asterisk, followed by your comment text, and ends with an asterisk and forward slash. A block comment can be any length, and can contain semicolons.

Review: Types of Comments

5. What result would you expect from submitting this step?

```
proc print data=work.newsalesemps
```

```
run;
```

a. a list report of the **work.newsalesemps** data set
b. an error message in the log
c. a summary report of the **work.newsalesemps** data set
d. the creation of a temporary data set called **work.newsalesemps**

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

There is a missing semicolon following the data set name. When this step runs, SAS will interpret the word RUN as an option in the PROC PRINT statement (because of the missing semicolon). As a result, the PROC PRINT step will not execute and an error message will be displayed in the log.

Review: What Is a Syntax Error?

6. SAS allows either single or double quotation marks. If you begin with a single quotation mark, you can end with a double quotation mark.

a. True
b. False

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

Also, although SAS allows either single or double quotation marks, you can't mix the types. If you begin with a single quotation mark, you must end with a single quotation mark; otherwise, SAS considers the quotation marks unbalanced.

Review: Unbalanced Quotation Marks

7. What happens if you submit the following program?

```
porc print data=work.newsalesemps;
run;
```

a. SAS does not execute the step.
b. SAS assumes that the keyword PROC is misspelled and executes the PROC PRINT step.

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

The log will indicate that SAS assumed that the keyword PROC was misspelled, corrected it temporarily, and executed the PROC step.

Review: Viewing and Correcting Syntax Errors

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8. Where do global statements appear?

   a. anywhere in a SAS program
   b. only inside DATA steps
   c. only inside PROC steps
   d. only inside DATA steps or PROC steps

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

Global statements can appear anywhere in a SAS program—either inside or outside of DATA and PROC steps—and can affect more than one step.

Review: SAS Programming Steps

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9. SAS permits your programs to be free format.

   a. True
   b. False

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

SAS statements are free format. In other words, they can begin and end anywhere. In SAS, you can have as much or as little white space as you want. According to SAS syntax rules, you can begin or end a statement in any column and span multiple lines. You can also place multiple statements on one line, and unquoted values can be lowercase, uppercase, or mixed case.

Review: SAS Program Structure

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10. A comment is text in your program that SAS processes along with the other SAS steps in your program.

    a. True
    b. False

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

A comment is text in your program that SAS ignores during processing, but writes to the SAS log.

Review: Using SAS Comments

Close