Print

Quiz Feedback, Lesson 4: Creating Simple Queries

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.

When you're ready to start the next lesson, exit this lesson and begin the next one.

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1. Suppose you want to filter data to select only rows in which the value of **StartDate** is after August 14, 2009. What is the correct form of the SAS date constant for the comparison?

   ○   *a.*   "August 14, 2009"

   ○   *b.*   08/14/2009

   ○   *c.*   '14AUG2009'

   ○   *d.*   '14AUG2009'd

Your answer: d
Correct answer: d

The correct form of a SAS date constant is 'DDMMMYYYY'd

Review: Using the Filter and Sort Task

Using the **orion_profit** data as input, use the Filter and Sort task to create a subset of the data that includes only customers at least 50 years of age who placed an order from the catalog (represented by an **Order_Type** of 2). Use the Filter and Sort task and include the customer's name, customer's age, and the product name in the output data set. Answer the question below by viewing the output data.

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2. How many observations are in the output data set?

   ○   *a.*   83

   ○   *b.*   66

   ○   *c.*   53

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

The filter you must use to get this result (66 rows in the output data) is **Customer_Age** greater than or equal to 50 AND **Order_Type** equal to 2.

Review: Using the Filter and Sort Task

Using the **orion_profit** data as input to a query, create an output data set that includes only **Customer_Name** and **SUM_of_Quantity**. Filter the summarized data to include only customers who ordered at least 10 items.

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3. How many customers ordered at least 10 items?

   ○   *a.*   40

   ○   *b.*   41

   ○   *c.*   14

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

To get the correct answer, you apply SUM to **Quantity** and then filter the summarized data with **SUM_of_Quantity** greater than or equal to 10.

Review: Using the Query Builder

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4. In the query you just ran, what happens in the calculation for the **SUM_of_Quantity** column if there is a

missing value in the **Quantity** column?

○   *a.*   A missing value in the **Quantity** column would produce a missing value in the **SUM_of_Quantity** column.

○   *b.*   A missing value in the **Quantity** column would be ignored by the SUM function and a value would be calculated for **SUM_of_Quantity**.

○   *c.*   The query will return an error in the log window, and no output data table will be produced.

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

The SUM function ignores missing values.

Review: Building Expressions with Functions

Using the **orion_profit** data as input, use a query to create a computed column named **ItemProfit** that stores the profit per item (**Profit/Quantity**) for each individual product order in the data. Apply the DOLLAR8.2 format to values in the new column. Include **Order_ID**, **Product_Name**, and **ItemProfit** in the output data. Sort the data by the **ItemProfit** column in ascending order.

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5. Is Orion Star losing money on any items in these orders?

○   *a.*   yes

○   *b.*   no

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

The first row in the output data shows that for order 1244117101, **Football Super Bowl** has an **ItemProfit** value of -1.41. Orion Star is losing money on this individual product order.

Review: Building Expressions, Creating a Column with an Expression

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In the Query Builder, join the **orion_profit** and **Country_Region_Lookup** data sets with an inner join on the **Customer_Country** and **Country_Code** columns. The output data set should have three columns: **Region**, **AVG_of_Profit**, and **SUM_of_Profit**. View the output data to answer the next question.

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6. Which region had the highest average profit value?

○   *a.*   Africa

○   *b.*   Asia/Pacific

○   *c.*   Europe

○   *d.*   North America

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

To get the correct answer, you must join the tables as indicated. Then, add the **Region** and **Profit** columns to the query and apply the SUM statistic to the **Profit** column. Add the **Profit** column to the query again and apply the AVG statistic to the column. The output data is automatically grouped by **Region**. Europe had the highest average profit at $138.76.

Review: About Joining Tables, Joining Tables

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7. Which column attributes does the Query Builder use when it attempts to automatically join tables?

○   *a.*   column name and length

○   *b.*   column name, type, and length

○   *c.*   column name

○   *d.*   column name and type

Your answer: d
Correct answer: d

The Query Builder looks for columns with matching name and type (character or numeric).

Review: About Joining Tables

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8. By default, the Query Builder uses an inner join when it joins tables. Which of these statements accurately describes an inner join?

○ *a.* includes all rows from the left table given a condition

○ *b.* includes all rows from both tables given a condition

○ *c.* includes only matching rows given a condition

○ *d.* includes all rows from the right table given a condition

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

An inner join includes only matching rows that meet the condition.

Review: Types of Joins

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