



## Quiz: Lesson 3

**Your Score:** 100% Congratulations! Your score indicates that you have mastered the topics in this course. You can review the feedback and when you're finished, exit the lesson.



1. Based on the following program and data, how many rows will be included in the **payment** table?

```
proc sort data=payment dupout=dups nodupkey;  
    by ID;  
run;
```

ID	Amount
A	\$997.54
A	\$833.88
B	\$879.05
C	\$894.77
C	\$894.77
C	\$998.26

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 6

**Your answer:** b

**Correct answer:** b

The NODUPKEY option keeps the first row for each unique value of **ID**, which includes A, B and C.



2. Which of the following **FORMAT** statements was used to create this output?

Obs	Order_ID	Order_Date	Delivery_Date
1	1230058123	11JAN07	01/11/07
2	1230080101	15JAN07	01/19/07
3	1230106883	20JAN07	01/22/07
4	1230147441	28JAN07	01/28/07

5	1230315085	27FEB07	02/27/07
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- a. format Order\_Date date9. Delivery\_Date mmddyy8.;
- b. format Order\_Date date7. Delivery\_Date mmddyy8.;
- c. format Order\_Date ddmmmyy. Delivery\_Date mmddyy8.;
- d. format Order\_Date monyy7. Delivery\_Date mmddyy8.;

**Your answer: b**

**Correct answer: b**

The DATE7. format displays a two-digit day, three-letter month abbreviation, and two-digit year. The MMDDYY8. format displays a two-digit month, day, and year, separated by slashes.



3. The format name must include a period delimiter in the FORMAT statement.

- a. True
- b. False

**Your answer: a**

**Correct answer: a**

The period is a required syntax element in a format name within a FORMAT statement.



4. Which row or rows will be selected by the following WHERE statement?

```
where Job_Title like "Sales%";
```

Obs	Last_Name	First_Name	Country	Job_Title
1	Wu	Christine	AU	Sales Rep I
2	Stone	Kimiko	AU	Sales Manager
3	Hoffman	Fred	AU	Insurance Sales

- a. row 1
- b. row 2
- c. row 3
- d. rows 1 and 2
- e. all rows

**Your answer: d**

**Correct answer: d**

This WHERE statement returns rows that contain *Sales* with any number of additional characters after *Sales* because of the position of the percent sign.



5. Which statement about this PROC SORT step is true?

```
proc sort data=orion.staff;  
          out=work.staff;  
          by descending Salary Manager_ID;  
run;
```

- a. The sorted table overwrites the input table.
- b. The rows are sorted by **Salary** in descending order, and then by **Manager\_ID** in descending order.
- c. A semicolon should not appear after the input data set name.
- d. The sorted table contains only the columns specified in the BY statement.

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

This PROC SORT step has a syntax error: a semicolon in the middle of the PROC SORT statement. If you correct this syntax error, this step sorts **orion.staff** by **Salary** in descending order and by **Manager\_ID** in ascending order. The step then creates the temporary data set **staff** that contains the sorted rows and all columns.

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6. Which of the following statements selects from a table only those rows where the value of the column **Style** is *RANCH*, *SPLIT*, or *TWOSTORY*?

- a. where Style='RANCH' or 'SPLIT' or 'TWOSTORY';
- b. where Style in 'RANCH' or 'SPLIT' or 'TWOSTORY';
- c. where Style in (RANCH, SPLIT, TWOSTORY);
- d. where Style in ('RANCH', 'SPLIT', 'TWOSTORY');

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

In the WHERE statement, the IN operator enables you to select rows based on several values. You specify values in parentheses and separate them with spaces or commas. Character values must be enclosed in quotation marks and must be in the same case as in the data set.

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7. Which of the following statements selects rows in which **Amount** is less than or equal to \$5,000 or **Rate** equals 0.095?

- a. where amount <= 5000 or rate=0.095;
- b. where amount le 5000 or rate=0.095;
- c. where amount <= 5000 or rate eq 0.095;
- d. all of the above

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

All of the statements shown here select rows in which **Amount** is less than or equal to \$5000 or **Rate** equals 0.095.

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8. Which statement creates the macro variable **flower** and assigns the value *Plumeria*?

- a. `%let flower=Plumeria;`
- b. `%let flower="Plumeria";`
- c. `%let &flower=Plumeria;`
- d. `%let &flower="Plumeria";`

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

In the %LET statement, the name of the macro variable is followed by an equal sign and the unquoted value. The ampersand is added when you use the macro variable.

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9. Which statement in a PROC MEANS step lets you specify the numeric columns to analyze?

- a. TABLES
- b. VARS
- c. VAR
- d. KEEP=

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

You use the VAR statement to specify the numeric columns to analyze in PROC MEANS. If you don't specify the VAR statement, all numeric columns are analyzed.

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10. Suppose you have a table that includes flower sales to all your retail outlets. You want to see the distinct values of **Flower\_Type** with a count and percentage for each. Which procedure would you use?

- a. PRINT
- b. MEANS
- c. UNIVARIATE
- d. FREQ

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

PROC FREQ output includes the distinct values for the column, as well as a frequency count, percent, cumulative frequency, and cumulative percent.

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Close

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