



Quiz, Lesson 3: Accessing Data

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. In which portion of a SAS data set are the following found?

- name of the data set
- type of the variable **Salary**
- creation date of the data set

- a. descriptor portion
- b. data portion

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

The descriptor portion contains general properties, such as the data set name and number of observations. It also contains the variable properties, including the name, type, and length of variables. The data portion contains the data, or variable values.

Review: [Examining SAS Data Sets](#)



2. In this PROC CONTENTS output, what is the default length of the variable **Birth_Date**?

Alphabetic List of Variables and Attributes			
#Variable	Type	Len	Format
4 Birth_Date	Num		
8 Dependents	Num	8	
2 Employee_/Gender	Char	1	
5 Employee_Hire_Date	Num	8	
1 Employee_ID	Num	8 12.	
6 Employee_Term_Date	Num	8	
7 Marital_Status	Char	1	
3 Salary	Num	8	

- a. 2 bytes
- b. 8 bytes
- c. 16 or 17 bytes
- d. 32,767 bytes

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Birth_Date is a numeric variable, and the default length of numeric variables is 8 bytes.

Review: [Exploring SAS Variable Attributes](#)



3. Which LIBNAME statement has the correct syntax?

- a. libname reports 'filepath/workshop';
- b. libname orion filepath/workshop;

```
c. libname 3456a 'filepath/workshop';
```

Your answer: **a**

Correct answer: **a**

In a basic LIBNAME statement, you specify the keyword LIBNAME, a valid libref, and then the physical name of the library in quotation marks.

Review: [Using the LIBNAME Statement](#)



4. Which of the following data sets will be available if you start a new SAS session?

- a. **sales**
- b. **orion.sales**
- c. **work.newsalesemps**
- d. **newsalesemps**

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

Any library that you create is a permanent library and is available in subsequent SAS sessions. When a data set is in the temporary **work** library, you can optionally use a one-level name. A one-level name consists of only the data set name, such as **sales** or **newsalesemps**. When you specify a one-level name, SAS assumes that the data set is stored in the **work** library because **work** is the default libref.

Review: [Using Two-Level Data Set Names](#)



5. In this data set, what type of variable is **Employee_ID**?

Obs	Employee_ID	Last	Salary
1	.	Ralston	29250
2	120101	Lu	163040
3	120104	Billington	46230
4	120105	Povey	27110
5	120106	Hornsey	.

- a. character
- b. **numeric**
- c. temporary
- d. missing

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

Employee_ID has a missing value that is displayed as a period. A missing value is displayed as a period for numeric variables and as a blank for character variables. Also, numeric values are right-justified and character values are left-justified by default.

Review: [Understanding Missing Values](#)



6. What type of data set is the input data set in this PROC PRINT step?

```
proc print data=order_fact;
```

```
run;
```

- a. temporary
- b. permanent
- c. There is not enough information to determine the type.

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

When you specify a one-level data set name, SAS assumes the library is **work** and the data set is temporary.

Review: [Using Two-Level Data Set Names](#)



7. A numeric variable can store numeric values with a maximum of eight digits.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Numeric values are stored in floating point notation in 8 bytes of storage, allowing a maximum of 16-17 digits.

Review: [Exploring SAS Variable Attributes](#)



8. To disassociate a libref that you previously assigned, you can use the UNASSIGN option in the LIBNAME statement.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

You use the CLEAR option in the LIBNAME statement to cancel, or disassociate, a libref that you previously assigned.

Review: [Changing or Cancelling a Libref](#)



9. In this data set, what do the values 72, 64, 68, and 76 represent?

ID	Height	Weight	Age
54209	72	165	35
38204	64	122	46
10462	68	154	28
38754	76	188	51

- a. an observation
- b. four observations
- c. values of a variable

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

These are the values for the variable **Height**. Recall that in SAS, the observations are the rows in a data set, and variables are the columns in a data set. The values 72, 64, 68, and 76 are displayed in the column for **Height**.

Review: [Examining SAS Data Sets](#)



10. Which of the following librefs is valid?

- a. 2010Car
- b. car/2010
- c. Car_2012
- d. 1_or_a

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

This libref follows all three rules for valid librefs. A libref must have a length of one to eight characters, and must begin with a letter or underscore. The remaining characters must be letters, numbers, or underscores.

Review: [Using the LIBNAME Statement](#)

Close

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