Print

Quiz, Lesson 6: Reading SAS Data Sets

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. What statement is used to read a SAS data set in a DATA step?

   a. DATA statement
   b. WHERE statement
   c. SET statement
   d. assignment statement

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

A SET statement reads observations from a SAS data set for further processing in the DATA step.

Review: Using the DATA Step

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2. In this PROC PRINT step, which statement can you use to subset observations?

```
proc print data=work.us;
run;
```

   a. only a WHERE statement
   b. only a subsetting IF statement
   c. either a WHERE statement or a subsetting IF statement
   d. neither a WHERE statement or a subsetting IF statement

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

To subset observations in a PROC step, you must use a WHERE statement. You cannot use a subsetting IF statement.

Review: Choosing a Statement for Subsetting Observations

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3. What is the name of the output data set in the program below?

```
data work.us;
   set orion.sales;
   where Country='US';
run;
```

   a. **work.us**
   b. **orion.sales**
   c. **Country**
   d. **sales**

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

The DATA statement provides the name of the SAS data set being created, **work.us**.

Review: Using the DATA Step

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4. Which of the following DATA steps correctly reads the permanent data set **salesinfo** from the **sporting** library and creates a new data set named **salesinfo2** in the same library?

a.
```
data sporting.salesinfo2;
   set salesinfo;
run;
```
b.
```
data salesinfo2;
   set sporting.salesinfo;
run;
```
c.
```
data sporting.salesinfo2;
   set sporting.salesinfo;
run;
```

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

The SET statement identifies the input data set, **salesinfo**, which is stored in the permanent library, **sporting**. The DATA statement identifies the output data set, **salesinfo2**, to be created in the permanent library, **sporting**.

Review: Using the DATA Step

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5. Which of the following is **not** created during the compilation phase?

   a. the descriptor portion of the output data set
   b. the first observation
   c. the PDV (program data vector)

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

During compilation, SAS creates the PDV and the descriptor portion of the new data set. SAS creates the first observation during the execution phase.

Review: How SAS Processes the DATA Step

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6. The data set **orion.sales** contains nine variables. Given this DATA step, how many variables does the descriptor portion of **work.comp** contain?

```
data work.comp;
   set orion.sales;
   drop Gender Salary Birth_Date;
run;
```

a. six
b. seven
c. nine
d. None. This program contains errors.

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

At compile time, SAS uses the descriptor portion of the input data set, **orion.sales**, to create nine variables in the PDV. The DROP statement sets drop flags for three of the nine variables. SAS writes the six variables without drop flags to the output data set, **work.comp**.

Review: Using the DROP and KEEP Statements

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7. The data set **orion.sales** contains nine variables. Given this DATA step, how many variables does the descriptor portion of **work.comp** contain?

```
data work.comp;
   set orion.sales;
   keep Employee_ID Gender Job_Title Salary;
run;
```

a. four
b. nine
c. 13
d. None. This program contains a logic error.

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

At compile time, SAS uses the descriptor portion of the input data set, **orion.sales**, to create nine variables in the PDV. The KEEP statement sets drop flags for the five variables not listed in the KEEP statement. SAS writes the four variables without drop flags to the output data set, **work.comp**.

Review: Using the DROP and KEEP Statements

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8. When you use LABEL and FORMAT statements in a DATA step, SAS permanently associates the labels and formats to the variables. You can override these permanent labels and formats by specifying different labels and formats in a PROC PRINT step.

```
data work.us;
   set orion.sales;
   label Job_Title='Sales Title' Hire_Date='Date Hired';
   format Salary commax8. Bonus commax8.2
          Hire_Date ddmmyy10.;
run;

proc print data=work.us label;
   label Job_Title='Title';
   format Hire_Date date9.;
run;
```

a. True
b. False

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

Labels and formats that you specify in PROC steps override the permanent labels and formats in the current step. However, the permanent labels and formats are not changed.

Review: Assigning Permanent Labels in a DATA Step

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9. What value will be assigned to **Units**?

```
data work.comp;
   set work.sales;
   Units=Total+Bonus/Quantity;
run;
```

Partial PDV

Total	Quantity	Bonus	Units
140	10	50	.

a. *19*
b. *145*
c. *3*
d. missing

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

SAS executes the expression on the right side of the assignment statement following normal operator precedence, and the result is assigned to **Units**. The division occurs first (50/10 is 5), and then the addition occurs (140+5 is 145).

Review: Using the Assignment Statement

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10. Which procedure can be used to view the permanent labels and formats stored in a data set?

a. PROC CONTENTS
b. PROC PRINT
c. PROC FORMAT
d. PROC UNIVARIATE

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

PROC CONTENTS displays the descriptor portion of a data set, and SAS stores permanent labels and formats in the descriptor portion.

Review: Adding Permanent Labels to a SAS Data Set

Close