



Quiz, Lesson 5: Formatting Data Values

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. Which of the following is a valid name for a character format?

- a. country
- b. \$ctry
- c. \$country.
- d. _country

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Character formats must start with a dollar sign followed by a letter or underscore. A format name does not end with a period. The period is a required delimiter when using a format in a FORMAT statement.

Review: [PROC FORMAT](#)



2. You specify the variable to which a format applies when you create it in a PROC FORMAT step.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Formats are not associated with a specific variable until they are applied with a FORMAT statement.

Review: [Using PROC PRINT to Apply a User-Defined Format](#)



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

Employee_ID	Job_Title	Salary
120102	Sales Manager	\$108255.00
120103	Sales Manager	\$87,975.00
120121	Sales Rep. II	\$26,600.00
120122	Sales Rep. II	\$27,475.00
120123	Sales Rep. I	\$26,190.00

- a. `format Salary dollar.;`
- b. `format Salary dollar12.2;`
- c. `format Salary dollar11.2;`
- d. `format Salary dollar10.2;`

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

The data value in the first observation was displayed without commas because the format width was not large enough. It contains 10 characters, indicating a format width of 12 with two decimal places.

Review: [SAS Formats](#), [Examples of SAS Formats](#)



4. 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

- a. `format Order_Date date9. Delivery_Date mmddyy8.;`
- b. `format Order_Date date7. Delivery_Date mmddyy8.;`
- c. `format Order_Date ddmmyy. 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.

Review: [SAS Formats](#), [Examples of SAS Formats](#)



5. Which of the following is not true of SAS date values?

- a. They are numeric.
- b. They can be positive or negative values.
- c. They represent the number of days between the day being stored and a base date.
- d. The base date is January 1, 1900.

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

All of these are true of SAS date values except that SAS stores date values as the number of days between January 1, 1960, and a specific date.

Review: [Working with SAS Date Values and SAS Date Formats](#)



6. You can use either < or > to define a non-inclusive range in a VALUE statement.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

You can only use the < symbol to define a non-inclusive range.

Review: [Specifying Ranges of Values](#)



7. 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.

Review: [SAS Formats](#)



8. You want to apply the following user-defined format to the numeric variable **Age**. The values of **Age** are stored with one decimal place. Which of the following statements is true regarding the PROC FORMAT step?

```
proc format;  
    value $agegp low-65='Non Retirement'  
                66<-high='Retirement';  
run;
```

- a. The value 65 is not included in either of the specified ranges.
- b. The value 66 will be displayed as *Retirement*.
- c. The format name does not match the variable type.
- d. The text strings for the formatted values cannot include spaces.

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

A user-defined format that applies to numeric values cannot start with \$. The first value range is an inclusive range, which means it includes the first value and the last value, so 65 will be included in the range. The value 66 will not be displayed as *Retirement* because the less-than symbol appears directly after it, so it will be excluded from the range. The formatted value is always a character string, no matter whether the format applies to character values or numeric values. A character string can consist of any type of character.

Review: [Specifying Ranges of Values](#)



9. A format modifies both the stored value and the displayed value.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

A format affects the way a value is displayed. It does not change the stored value in any way.

Review: [Examples of SAS Formats](#)



10. A FORMAT statement is used only to apply SAS formats.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

A FORMAT statement is used to apply both SAS and user-defined formats.

Review: [Creating and Applying User-Defined Formats](#)

Close

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