



## Quiz, Lesson 7: Reading Spreadsheet and Database 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 this SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement, what does **oracle** represent?

```
libname sports oracle  
        user=edu001 pw=edu001  
        path=dbmssrv schema=educ;
```

- a. libref
- b. option
- c. table name
- d. engine name

**Your answer: d**

**Correct answer: d**

In this SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement, you must specify an engine name following the libref. **Oracle** is the engine name.

**Review:** [Using SAS/ACCESS](#)



2. Which PROC step successfully prints a list of all data sets in the **orionx** library without printing descriptor portions for the individual data sets?

a.

```
proc contents data=orionx.nods _all_  
run;
```

b.

```
proc contents data=orionx._all_ nods  
run;
```

c.

```
proc print data=orionx._all_ noobs  
run;
```

d.

```
proc print data=orionx._all_ nods  
run;
```

**Your answer: b**

**Correct answer: b**

A PROC CONTENTS step prints a list of data sets in a library. To suppress the descriptor portions, you specify the following after the DATA= option and the libref: the **\_ALL\_** keyword, a space, and then the NODS option.

**Review:** [Accessing Excel Worksheets in SAS](#)



3. When you use the SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement to assign a libref to a Microsoft Excel workbook, you can view the workbook using PROC CONTENTS or Microsoft Excel.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

If SAS has a libref assigned to an Excel workbook, the workbook cannot be opened in Excel. To disassociate a libref, use a LIBNAME statement and specify the libref and the CLEAR option. SAS disconnects from the data source and closes any resources that are associated with that libref's connection.

Review: [Disassociating a Libref](#)

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4. When you use the SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement to assign a libref to a Microsoft Excel workbook, SAS treats each worksheet within the workbook as a library.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

SAS treats the workbook as a library, and each worksheet as a SAS data set.

Review: [Exploring SAS/ACCESS](#)

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5. What does the program shown here create?

```
libname sales excel 'filepath/annual.xls';

data sales.qtr1_2011;
    set sasdata.qtr1_2011;
run;

data sales.qtr2_2011;
    set sasdata.qtr2_2011;
run;
```

- a. a data set named **sales.qtr1\_2011** and a data set named **sales.qtr2\_2011**
- b. an Excel workbook named **sales.qtr1\_2011** and an Excel workbook named **sales.qtr2\_2011**
- c. an Excel workbook named **annual** that contains two worksheets, **qtr1\_2011** and **qtr2\_2011**
- d. an Excel workbook named **sales** that contains two worksheets, **qtr1\_2011** and **qtr2\_2011**

Your answer: **c**

Correct answer: **c**

This program creates one Excel workbook named **annual** that contains two worksheets, and it uses two data sets as input data.

Review: [Exploring SAS/ACCESS](#)

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6. What statement is used to read an Oracle table in a DATA step?

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

**Your answer: c**

**Correct answer: c**

When you use the SAS/ACCESS LIBNAME statement to assign a libref to a database, SAS treats the database like a SAS library, and any table in the database can be referenced using a SAS two-level name. Therefore, you can use a SET statement to read an Oracle table (or any database table) into SAS for further processing in the DATA step.

**Review:** [Using SAS/ACCESS](#)

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7. A SAS name literal is a string that contains one or more special characters, enclosed in quotation marks, followed by the letter n.
- a. True
  - b. False

**Your answer: a**

**Correct answer: a**

A SAS name literal is a string within quotation marks, followed by the letter n. SAS name literals permit special characters in data set names.

**Review:** [Referencing Excel Worksheets in SAS](#)

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8. When a date value is read from a worksheet, it is converted automatically to a SAS date. Which SAS format is used to display the value?
- a. MMDDYY8.
  - b. MMDDYY10.
  - c. DATE7.
  - d. DATE9.

**Your answer: d**

**Correct answer: d**

The DATE9. format is used to display all dates read from a worksheet regardless of how the date was formatted in the worksheet.

**Review:** [Accessing Excel Worksheets in SAS](#)

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9. When a SAS data set is created from a spreadsheet, the spreadsheet column headings are always stored as which of the following?
- a. variable names
  - b. labels
  - c. formats
  - d. descriptor

**Your answer: b**

**Correct answer: b**

The original column headings are stored as labels in the descriptor portion of the new data set. In SAS Enterprise Guide, the column names are also used as variable names, but this is not

true in the SAS windowing environment.

**Review:** [Accessing Excel Worksheets in SAS](#)

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10. A WHERE statement or a subsetting IF statement can be used in a DATA step to subset a Microsoft Excel worksheet.

- a. True
- b. False

**Your answer:** a

**Correct answer:** a

You can use a WHERE statement or a subsetting IF statement to process a subset of a worksheet because the worksheet is treated as though it is a SAS data set.

**Review:** [Printing an Excel Worksheet](#)

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Close

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