Print

Quiz, Lesson 4: Producing Detail Reports

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.

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1. Which observation or observations will be selected by the following WHERE statement?

```
where Job_Title contains 'I';
```

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. observation 1
   b. observation 2
   c. observation 3
   d. observations 1 and 3
   e. all observations

Your answer: d
Correct answer: d

Expressions in the WHERE statement are case sensitive. This WHERE statement returns only those values that contain the exact character string shown. The position of the substring within the value is not important.

Review: The CONTAINS Operator

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2. You want the variables **Birth_Date** and **Employee_Hire_Date** to be labeled in your PROC PRINT report. What do you need to do to this program?

```
proc print data=orion.employee_payroll;
   var Employee_ID  Birth_Date Employee_Hire_Date Salary;
   label Birth_Date='Birth Date'
         Employee_Hire_Date='Hire Date';
run;
```

   a. Nothing. As a global statement, the LABEL statement in the PROC PRINT step will display the labels.
   b. Move the LABEL statement to the beginning of the program so that it acts as a global statement.
   c. Add another LABEL statement for **Employee_Hire_Date** because you can't specify two labels in one LABEL statement.
   d. Add the LABEL option to the PROC PRINT statement.

Your answer: d
Correct answer: d

The LABEL statement is not a global statement. You can specify labels for multiple variables in one LABEL statement, or you can use a separate LABEL statement for each variable. To display temporary labels in your PROC PRINT report, you use the LABEL option in your PROC PRINT statement because PROC PRINT doesn't display labels automatically.

Review: Assigning Temporary Labels by Using the LABEL Statement

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

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

   a. The sorted data set overwrites the input data set.
   b. The observations 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 data set contains only the variables 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 **work.staff_sort** that contains the sorted observations and all variables.

Review: Specifying Multiple BY Variables

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4. Which of the following statements selects from a data set only those observations for which the value of the variable **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 observations based on several values. You specify values in parentheses and separate them by spaces or commas. Character values must be enclosed in quotation marks and must be in the same case as in the data set.

Review: Comparison and Arthmetic Operators

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5. 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*.

Review: Comparison and Arthmetic Operators

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6. When you run this code, which title or titles appear in the last PROC PRINT output?

```
title1 'The First Line';
title2 'The Second Line';
proc print data=orion.sales;
run;

title2 'The Next Line';
proc print data=orion.sales;
run;

title 'The Top Line';
proc print data=orion.sales;
run;
```

a. The Top Line

b. The Top Line
      The First Line

c. The Top Line
      The First Line
      The Next Line

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

The TITLE statement in the last PROC PRINT step changes the first title line and cancels all
previously specified titles with line numbers higher than 1.

Review: Assigning Titles and Footnotes, Changing Titles and Footnotes

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7. Which program creates the output shown here?

Obs	EMP ID	Employee Hire Date
1	120101	01JUL2001
2	120102	01JUN1989
3	120103	01JAN1974
4	120104	01JAN1981
5	120105	01MAY1999
6	120106	01JAN1974

a.

```
proc print data=orion.staff;
   var Employee_ID Emp_Hire_Date;
   label Employee_ID='EMP ID'
         Emp_Hire_Date='Employee_Hire Date';
run;
```

b.

```
proc print data=orion.staff split='+';
   var Employee_ID Emp_Hire_Date;
   label Employee_ID='EMP ID'
         Emp_Hire_Date='Employee+Hire Date';
run;
```

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

To display temporary labels in PROC PRINT output, you must specify either the SPLIT= option or the LABEL option in the PROC PRINT statement.

Review: Assigning Temporary Labels by Using the LABEL Statement, Using the SPLIT= Option

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8. Which BY statement is valid for this PROC PRINT step?

```
proc sort data=orion.staff
          out=work.staff_sort;
   by Gender Start_Date;
run;

proc print data=work.staff_sort label;
   by _____;
   label Start_Date='Start';
run;
```

a. `by Start_Date Gender;`
b. `by Start;`
c. `by descending Gender;`
d. `by Gender;`

Your answer: d
Correct answer: d

You can group by **Gender** because **Gender** is the first variable that the data set is sorted by. You could also group by **Gender** and then **Start_Date** because the data set is sorted by these variables in the same order. You cannot use the other BY statements because the variables are not specified for grouping in the same order that the data set is sorted.

Review: Specifying Report Groupings

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9. Suppose you already ran the first program, which created a one-page report. Next, you want to run the second program. What will appear at the top of the second report?

```
title1 'RADIX Company';
title3 'DVD Sales';
proc print data=radix.sales;
   where UnitSold>=30;
run;
```

```
title2 'Best Sales;
title;
proc print data=radix.staff;
   where Sales>25000;
run;
```

a. no titles

b. RADIX Company
   Best Sales
   DVD Sales

c. RADIX Company
   Best Sales

d. RADIX Company

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

No titles will appear at the top of the second PROC PRINT report. The null TITLE statement above that statement cancels all previously specified titles.

Review: Changing Titles and Footnotes

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10. Which statement about this program is true?

```
proc print data=orion.sales;
    var Employee_ID Salary;
    where Country='AU';
    by Gender;
    label Salary='Annual Salary';
run;
```

a. This program will run correctly only if **orion.sales** is sorted in ascending order by **Country**.
b. The PROC PRINT report displays only the observations in which the value of **Country** is *AU*.
c. The label and format specified in the program are stored in **orion.sales**.

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

The WHERE statement subsets the data so that the report displays only the observations in which the value of **Country** is *AU*. The input data set must be sorted by **Gender**, the variable specified in the BY statement. The LABEL and FORMAT statements affect only the report output; they do not affect the input data set.

Review: Subsetting Observations Using the WHERE Statement, Assigning Temporary Labels by Using the LABEL Statement, Specifying Report Groupings

Close