



Quiz, Lesson 8: Reading Raw Data Files

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 the first iteration of this SAS program, SAS does the following:

- reads a record from the raw data file into the input buffer
- scans the input buffer and copies the values to the PDV
- writes the values to the output data set
- reinitializes the input buffer
- reads the next record from the raw data file

```
data work.profit;  
  infile 'filepath/income.csv' dlm=',';  
  input Amount SalesRep $ Customer $;  
run;
```

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

SAS reinitializes the PDV and then reads the second record from the input data file. It does not reinitialize the input buffer.

Review: [Execution Phase](#)



2. Which INFILE statement correctly specifies the raw data file shown here?

Partial **salestotals.dat**

1---5---10---15---20---25---30---35---40---45---50---55
14528*instore*06/15/2008*215.65*1650072*red
14529*online*06/15/2008*183.98*1650039*white
14530*online*06/16/2008*107.50*1650450*green
14531*instore*06/17/2008*350.78*1652903*graphite

- a. infile 'filepath/salestotals.dat';
- b. infile 'filepath/salestotals.dat' dlm*;
- c. infile 'filepath/salestotals.dat' dlm=',';
- d. infile 'filepath/salestotals.dat' dlm='*';

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

SAS expects a space between values in a delimited raw data file. When a file uses any other character to separate data values, you use the DLM= option in the INFILE statement to indicate what the delimiter is. In this raw data file, you specify an asterisk in quotation marks as the delimiter.

Review: [The INFILE Statement](#)



3. Which of the following INPUT statements creates the data set shown here, assuming that the DATA step does not contain a LENGTH statement?

Partial SAS Data Set **customers**

Customer_ID	Last_Name	First_Name	Total_Sales
123049	Kim	Jason	545
123050	Weston	Ingrid	832

- a. `input Customer_ID $ Last_Name $ First_Name $ Total_Sales;`
- b. `input customer_id $ last_name $ first_name $ total_sales;`
- c. `input Last_Name $ First_Name $ Total_Sales Customer_ID $;`

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

You specify variables in the INPUT statement in the same case and order that you want them to appear in the data set.

Review: [INPUT Statement for List Input](#)



4. The INPUT statement below correctly reads this space-delimited raw data file.

```
input name $ hired date9. age state$ salary comma10.;
```

1---5---10---15---20---25---30---35
Donny 5MAY2008 25 FL \$43,123.50
Margaret 20FEB2008 43 NC 65,150

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

You must use the colon modifier along with an informat to enable SAS to correctly read nonstandard values that might not have the same length in a delimited raw data file.

Review: [Reading Nonstandard Numeric Data](#)



5. By default, SAS creates character variables with a length of _____ bytes for list input.

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 10
- d. 12

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

Unless otherwise directed, when using list input, SAS creates all variables with a length of 8 bytes.

Review: [INPUT Statement for List Input](#)



6. Which of the following values can SAS store, without truncation, in a character variable that has

a length of 8 bytes?

- a. Sales Manager
- b. Regional Manager
- c. 12036578
- d. \$123,293.50
- e. 06/15/2008

Your answer: c

Correct answer: c

A character variable with a length of 8 bytes can have values of up to eight characters and can hold any value: letters, numerals, blanks, and special characters. A numeric variable with a length of eight bytes can have more than 8 digits.

Review: [Using the LENGTH Statement](#)



7. To explicitly define the length of a variable read from a raw data file, you use a LENGTH statement after the INPUT statement in a DATA step.

- a. True
- b. False

Your answer: b

Correct answer: b

SAS determines variable attributes the first time it encounters a variable. For the LENGTH statement to define the length of variables in the output data set, it needs to precede the INPUT statement in the DATA step.

Review: [Using the LENGTH Statement](#)



8. Which informat should you use to read the last values, or **Hire_Date** values, in each record of this raw data file?

```
input Employee_ID First_Name $ Last_Name $
      Gender $ Salary Job_Title $ Country $
      Birth_Date :date9. Hire_Date :_____;
```

Partial sales.dat

1---	5---	10---	15---	20---	25---	30---	35---	40---	45---	50---	55---	60---	65---	70
12010,	Tom,	Zhou,	M,	108255,	SalesManager,	AU,	11AUG1969,	6/01/1989						
120103,	Wilson,	Dawes,	M,	87975,	Sales Manager,	AU,	22JAN1949,	01/31/1974						
120121,	Irenie,	Elvish,	F,	26600,	Sales Rep. II,	AU,	02AUG1944,	01/01/1974						

- a. MMDDYY.
- b. DDMMYY.
- c. DATE.

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

An informat is the instruction that SAS uses to read data values into a variable. The MMDDYY. informat enables SAS to read any of the **Hire_Date** values in this raw data file.

Review: [Reading Nonstandard Numeric Data](#), [SAS Informats](#)



9. Which of the following statements specifies instream data, or the lines of data that you enter directly in a DATA step?

- a. DATALINES
- b. INFILE
- c. INPUT
- d. INSTREAM

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

You use the DATALINES statement to read instream data, which is lines of data that you enter directly into your SAS program, rather than data that is stored in an external file. The DATALINES statement is the last statement in the DATA step, and immediately precedes the first data line. You use a null statement, which is a single semicolon, to indicate the end of the input data.

Review: [The DATALINES Statement](#)



10. Which of the following statements cannot be used in a DATA step that reads a raw data file as input?

- a. KEEP
- b. IF
- c. FORMAT
- d. WHERE

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

You cannot use the WHERE statement to subset observations that are read from a raw data file.

Review: [Subsetting and Adding Permanent Attributes](#)

Close

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