

1. A data set has 2000 million observations and 300 character variables, what is the correct way to compress.
Compress=_____

2. A compressed data set has 200,000 observations, 300 variables. We need 20% of character observations, what method can minimize computer resource usage?

- A. If-then/Else clause
- B. Case
- C. Where
- D. Keep/Drop

3. A data set has 300,000 observations, 20 character variables, 50 numeric variables. We need 5 character variables and 7 numeric variables, which one is the most efficient:

- A. Drop=option in data step
- B. Keep=option in data step
- C. Keep=option in set statement
- D. Keep statement

4. Which of proc can check the pagesize information?

- A. Proc contents
- B. proc print
- C. proc report
- D. proc catalog

5. Repeated need a local data set, what kind of effect does SASFILE statement has to the Global statement?

- A. increase Network Bandwidth
- B. CPU increase
- C. I/O increase
- D. memory increase

6. What is an advantage of using the SASFILE statement?

- A. It reduces network traffic.
- B. It reduces memory usage.
- C. It reduces the number of I/O operations.
- D. It reduces the amount of disk storage space required.

7. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Data finance.newdata/view=finance.newdata;
Infile <fileref>;
<Data step statement>;
Run;
```

Submit the above code and create a data step view, then we need to use this view in the PROC MEANS procedure, which one to use:

- A. Proc means view=finance.newdata;
- B. Proc means data=finance.newdata/ view=finance.newdata;
- C. Proc means data=finance.newdata/ view;
- D. Proc means data=finance.newdata;

8. Which one of the following options controls the pagesize of a SAS data set?

- A. SIZE= B. BUFNO= C. BUFSIZE= D. PAGESIZE=

9. What is the advantage of changing the SAS data set size?

- A. to change the memory usage whenever the SAS data set is used.
 B. to change from direct access to sequential access whenever the SAS data set is used.
 C. to vary the number of bytes of physical storage used by the data values in a SAS data set.
 D. to optimize the unit of data transfer between the operating system buffers and SAS buffers in memory.

10. Which one of the following statements is true?

- A. The WHERE statement can be executed conditionally as part of an IF statement.
 B. The WHERE statement selects observations before they are brought into the PDV.
 C. The subsetting IF statement works on observations before they are read into the PDV.
 D. The WHERE and subsetting IF statements can be used interchangeably in all SAS programs.

11. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data new (bufsize = 6144 bufno = 4);
  Set old;
run;
```

Which one of the following describes the difference between the usage of BUFSIZE= and BUFNO= options?

- A. BUFSIZE= specifies the size of the input buffer in bytes; BUFNO= specifies the number of input buffers.
 B. BUFSIZE= specifies the size of the output buffer in bytes; BUFNO= specifies the number of output buffers.
 C. BUFSIZE= specifies the size of the output buffer in kilobytes; BUFNO= specifies the number of input buffers.
 D. BUFSIZE= specifies the size of the output buffer in kilobytes; BUFNO= specifies the number of output buffers.

12. The SAS data Set ONE consists of five million observations and has 25 variables.

Which one of the following SAS programs successfully creates three new variables TOTREV, TOTCOST, and PROFIT and requires the least CPU time to be processed?

- A. data two;
 set One;
 totrev = sum(price * quantity);
 totcost = Sum(fixed, variable);
 profit = sum(totrev,otcost); if totrev > 1000;
 run;
- B. data two;
 set One;
 totreV = Sum(price quantity);
 if totrev > 1000; totcost = Sum(fixed, variable);
 profit = sum(totrev,otcost);
 run;

C. data two;
 set one;
 totrev = sum(price quantity);
 where totrev > 1000; totcost = Sum(fixed, variable);
 profit = sum(totrev,otcost);
 run;

D. data two;
 set one;
 where totrev > 1000;
 totreV = Sum(price quantity);
 totcost = Sum(fixed, Variable);
 profit = sum(totrev,otcost);
 run;

13. Which one of the following SAS programs uses the most amount of memory resources for output buffers?

A. data new(bufsize = 1000 bufno = 5);
 set temp;
 run;

B. data new(bufsize = 1000 bufno = 2);
 set temp;
 run;

C. data new(bufsize = 2000 bufno = 3);
 set temp;
 run;

D. data new(bufsize = 4000 bufno = 1);
 set temp;
 run;

14. Which one of the following is the purpose of the REUSE= YES option in a compressed SAS data set?

- A. It temporarily compresses observations in a SAS data set.
- B. It allows users to update the same SAS data set concurrently.
- C. It allows new observations to be inserted wherever enough free space exists.
- D. It specifies that a new empty data set with a given name replaces an existing data set with the SIC IC

15. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data sasuser.new (compress = );
  infile 'file reference';
  input name1 - name100 ($100.) position1 - position100 ($50.) salary1 - salary50 (12.2);
run;
```

Which COMPRESS data set option value will compress only repeated characters such as blanks or binary zeros?

- A. YES
- B. TRUE
- C. BINARY
- D. CHARACTER