Week 03 Quiz

Problem 1.

Which procedure can be used to view the permanent labels and formats stored in a data set?

a. PROC CONTENTS
b. PROC PRINT
c. PROC FORMAT
d. PROC UNIVARIATE

Correct answer: a

PROC CONTENTS displays the descriptor portion of a data set, and SAS stores permanent labels and formats in the descriptor portion.

Problem 2

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

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

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.

Problem 3

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 ddmmmyy. Delivery_Date mmddyy8.;`
d. `format Order_Date monyy7. Delivery_Date mmddyy8.;`

Correct answer: b

DATE7. displays a two-digit day, three-letter month abbreviation and two-digit year. MMDDYY8. displays a two-digit month, day, and year, separated by slashes.

Problem 4

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=oranges;
run;

title2 'The Next Line';
proc print data=oranges;
run;

title 'The Top Line';
proc print data=oranges;
run;
```

a. The Top Line

b. The Top Line
The Next Line

c. The Top Line
The First Line
The Next Line

d. a, b, and c are wrong

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 one.

Problem 5

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

a. They are numeric.

b. They can be positive of 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.

Correct answer: d

The base date is January 1, 1960.

Problem 6

Which style of INPUT statement specification is used to read data in fixed columns?

a. column input
b. formatted input
c. a and b
d. none of the above

Correct answer: c

You can use column or formatted input to read data in fixed columns.

Problem 7

In the INPUT statement, what is the syntax used to move the input pointer to a specified column?

a. */n*
b. *+n*
c. *#n*
d. *@n*

Correct answer: d

The @n is an absolute pointer control that moves the input pointer to a specific column.

Problem 8

Formatted input **cannot** be used to read which of the following types of raw data?

a. standard free-format data
b. standard data in fixed fields
c. nonstandard data in fixed fields
d. both a and b.

Correct answer: a

Formatted input requires that data is in fixed columns. Free-format data consists of fields that are separated by a delimiter and require list input to read.

Problem 9

A report of SAS presently follows over two pages as it is big for the dimension of the specified display. Answer one of the following options give below that what action will be used for changing the dimension of the display in order to fit the report on the page?

a Increasing the LINENO option value
b Increase the PAGESIZE option value
c Decrease LINESIZE option value
d Decrease the PAGENO option value

Correct answer: b

Since the actual page size is larger than the default size, we need to increase the page size.

Problem 10.

Which of the following statements specifies in-stream data, or the lines of data that you enter directly in a DATA step?

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

Correct answer: a

You use the DATALINES statement to read in-stream data, which is lines of data that you enter directly into your SAS program, rather than data that is stored in an external file. A DATALINES statement must be the last statement in the DATA step, except for the RUN statement, and it must immediately precede the lines of data.

Problem 11.

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

Partial **salestotals.dat**

```
          1    1    2    2    3    3    4    4    5
1---5----0----5----0----5----0----5----0----5----0
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 'c:\mydata\salestotals.dat';`
b. `infile 'c:\mydata\salestotals.dat' dlm*;`

c. `infile 'c:\mydata\salestotals.dat' dlm=',';`

d. `infile 'c:\mydata\salestotals.dat' dlm='*';`

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 quotes as the delimiter.

Problem 12

Which of the following values can SAS store 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

Correct answer: c

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

Problem 13

The contents of the raw data file NAMENUM are listed below:

```
----*---1----*----2----*----3
Joe Biden 1234
```

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data test;
  infile datalines;
  input name $ number;
  datalines;
  Joe Biden 1234
  ;
  run;

proc print; run;
```

Which one of the following is the value of the NUMBER variable?

A. Biden
B. Joe
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. 1234
F. The value cannot be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.

Answer : C. It is because number is defined as a numeric variable so it is expecting a numeric value but it reads xx, so number will be a missing value.

Problem 14.

A raw data file is listed below:

```
----*----1----*----2----*----3
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
```

(1).

```
data test;
  infile datalines;
  input @1 name $
        @16 age
        @19 height;
  datalines;
  John McCloskey 35 71
  June Rosesette 10 43
  Tineke Jones 9 37
  ;
  run;
```

(2).

```
data test;
  infile datalines;
  input @1 name $ 14.
        @16 age
        @19 height;
  datalines;
  John McCloskey 35 71
  June Rosesette 10 43
  Tineke Jones 9 37
  ;
  run;
```

(3).
```
data test;
infile datalines;
input @1 name $1-14.
      @16 age 16-18
      @19 height 19-21;
datalines;
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
;
run;
```

(4).
```
data test;
infile datalines;
input @1 name $1-14
      @16 age 16-18
      @19 height 19-21;
datalines;
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
;
run;
```

(5).
```
data test;
infile datalines;
input name 1-14
      age  16-18
      height 19-21;
datalines;
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
;
run;
```

(6).
```
data test;
infile datalines;
input name
      age
      height;
datalines;
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
;
run;
```

How many of the data steps create a correct SAS data set?
A. 0

B. 1
C. 2
D. 3
F. 4

Answer: A. None of the data step will create a correct SAS data set. The 3rd record is NOT well aligned. The column and formatted (column pointer) are not appropriate. Since there are only 3 variables in the INPUT statement, the list input style is also not appropriate since SAS will consider the data block involves 4 variables and the delimiter is the white space.

Problem 15

Which of the following is not an error identified during the compilation phase?

A) Quotation marks are unbalances
B) No RUN statement in the step
C) An option is invalid
D) Semicolons are missing in statements

Answer : B.

Problem 16

A double-at sign: @@ on a SAS INPUT statement means:

A). The data are to be read as character data instead of numeric data.
B). The data follow immediately in the SAS code instead of being read from a file.
C). Each time SAS finishes loading values for the variable list it should look for the next observation on the same line instead of automatically dropping to the next line of input data.
D). The data to be processed will be all numeric data with no special characters or letters.
E). SAS should read the data alternately from two input data sets.

Answer : C.