Exam Code: A00-201
SAS Base Programming

1. In the following SAS program, the input data files are sorted by the NAMES variable:
 libname temp 'SAS-data-library';
 data   temp.sales;
 merge temp.sales
 work.receipt;
 by names;
 run;
 Which one of the following results occurs when this program is submitted?
  A. The program executes successfully and a temporary SAS data set is created.
  B. The program executes successfully and a permanent SAS data set is created.
 C. The program fails execution because the same SAS data set is referenced for both read and write operations.
 D. The program fails execution because the SAS data sets on the MERGE statement are in two different libraries.
 Answer: B

2. When the following SAS program is submitted, the data set SASDATA.PRDSALES contains 5000 observations:
libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
options obs = 500;
proc print data = sasdata.prdsales (firstobs = 100);
run;
options obs = max;
proc means data = sasdata.prdsales (firstobs = 500);
run;
How many observations are processed by each procedure?
A. 400 for PROC PRINT
4500 for PROC MEANS
B. 401 for PROC PRINT
4501 for PROC MEANS
C. 401 for PROC PRINT
4500 for PROC MEANS
D. 500 for PROC PRINT
5000 for PROC MEANS
Answer: B

3. The following SAS program is submitted:
data   work.new;
length word $7;
amount = 7;
if amount = 5 then word = 'CAT';
else if amount = 7 then word = 'DOG';
else word = 'NONE!!!';
amount = 5;
run;
Which one of the following represents the values of the AMOUNT and WORD variables?
A. amount word
5 DOG
B. amount word
5 CAT
C. amount word
7 DOG
D. amount word
7 ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

4. Which one of the following is true of the SUM statement in a SAS DATA step program?
A. It is only valid in conjunction with a SUM function.
B. It is not valid with the SET, MERGE and UPDATE statements.
C. It adds the value of an expression to an accumulator variable and ignores missing values.
D. It does not retain the accumulator variable value from one iteration of the SAS DATA step to the next.
Answer: C

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5. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.sets;
do until (prod gt 6);
prod + 1;
end;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable PROD in the output data set?
A. 5
B. 6
C. 7
D. 8
Answer: C

6. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc print data = sasuser.houses;
run;
<insert OPTIONS statement here>
proc means data = sasuser.shoes;
run;
Which one of the following OPTIONS statements resets the page number to 1 for the second report?
A. options pageno = 1;
B. options pagenum = 1;
C. options reset pageno = 1;
D. options reset pagenum = 1;
Answer: A

7. The contents of the raw data file PRODUCT are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
24613 $25.31
The following SAS program is submitted:
data inventory;
infile 'product';
input idnum 5. @10 price;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the PRICE variable?
A. 25.31
B. $25.31
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. No value is stored as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: C

8. The contents of the raw data file TYPECOLOR are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
daisyyellow
The following SAS program is submitted:
data flowers;
infile 'typecolor';
input type $ 1-5 +1 color $;
run;
Which one of the following represents the values of the variables TYPE and COLOR?
A. type color
daisy yellow
B. type color
daisy ellow
C. type color
daisyyellow (missing character value)
D. No values are stored as the program fails to execute due to syntax errors.
Answer: B

9. A raw data record is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
son,Travis,
The following output is desired:
relation firstname
son Travis
Which one of the following SAS programs reads the data correctly?
A. data family / dlm = ',';
infile 'file-specification';
input relation $ firstname $;
run;
B. options dlm = ',';
data family;
infile 'file-specification';
input relation $ firstname $;
run;
C. data family;
infile 'file-specification' dlm = ',';
input relation $ firstname $;
run;
D. data family;
infile 'file-specification';
input relation $ firstname $ / dlm = ',';
run;
Answer: C

10. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname rawdata1 'location of SAS data library';
filename rawdata2 'location of raw data file';
data work.testdata;
infile <insert item here>
input sales1 sales2;
run;
Which one of the following is needed to complete the program correctly?
A. rawdata1
B. rawdata2
C. 'rawdata1'
D. 'rawdata2'
Answer: B

11. The following SAS program is submitted and reads 100 records from a raw data file:
data work.total;
infile 'file-specification' end = eof;
input name $ salary;
totsal + salary;
<insert IF statement here>
run;
Which one of the following IF statements writes the last observation to the output data set?
A. if end = 0;
B. if eof = 0;
C. if end = 1;
D. if eof = 1;
Answer: D

12. The contents of the raw data file FURNITURE are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
chair,,table
chair,couch,table

The following SAS program is submitted:
data stock;
infile 'furniture' dsd;
input item1 $ item2 $ item3 $;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable named ITEM2 in the first observation of the output data set?
A. table
B. ,table
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: D

13. A raw data file is listed below:
RANCH,1250,2,1,Sheppard Avenue,"$64,000"
SPLIT,1190,1,1,Rand Street,"$65,850"
CONDO,1400,2,1.5,Market Street,"80,050"
TWOSTORY,1810,4,3,Garris Street,"$107,250"
RANCH,1500,3,3,Kemble Avenue,"$86,650"
SPLIT,1615,4,3,West Drive,"94,450"
SPLIT,1305,3,1.5,Graham Avenue,"$73,650"
The following SAS program is submitted using the raw data file as input:
data work.condo_ranch;
infile 'file-specification' dsd;
input style $ @;
if style = 'CONDO' or style = 'RANCH' then
input sqfeet bedrooms baths street $ price : dollar10.;
run;
How many observations does the WORK.CONDO_RANCH data set contain?
A. 0
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7
Answer: D

14. A raw data file is listed below:
RANCH,1250,2,1,Sheppard Avenue,"$64,000"
SPLIT,1190,1,1,Rand Street,"$65,850"
CONDO,1400,2,1.5,Market Street,"80,050"
TWOSTORY,1810,4,3,Garris Street,"$107,250"
RANCH,1500,3,3,Kemble Avenue,"$86,650"
SPLIT,1615,4,3,West Drive,"94,450"
SPLIT,1305,3,1.5,Graham Avenue,"$73,650"
The following SAS program is submitted using the raw data file as input:
data work.condo_ranch;
infile 'file-specification' dsd;
input style $ @;
if style = 'CONDO' or style = 'RANCH';
input sqfeet bedrooms baths street $ price : dollar10.;
run;
How many observations will the output data set contain?
A. 0
B. 3
C. 5
D. 7
Answer: B

15. The following SAS program is submitted:
data numrecords;
infile 'file-specification';

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input @1 patient $15.
relative $ 16-26 @;
if relative = 'children' then
input @54 diagnosis $15. @;
else if relative = 'parents' then
input @28 doctor $15.
clinic $ 44-53
@54 diagnosis $15. @;
input age;
run;
How many raw data records are read during each iteration of the DATA step during execution?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
Answer: A

16. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.empsalary;
set work.people (in = inemp)
work.money (in = insal);
if insal and inemp;
run;
The SAS data set WORK.PEOPLE has 5 observations, and the data set WORK.MONEY has 7 observations.
How many observations will the data set WORK.EMPSALARY contain?
A. 0
B. 5
C. 7
D. 12
Answer: A

17. The contents of two SAS data sets named EMPLOYEE and SALARY are listed below:
EMPLOYEE SALARY
name age name salary
Bruce 30 Bruce 40000
Dan 35 Bruce 35000
Dan 37000
Dan .
The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.empsalary;
merge work.employee (in = inemp)
work.salary (in = insal);
by name;
if inemp and insal;
run;
How many observations will the data set WORK.EMPSALARY contain?
A. 2
B. 4
C. 5
D. 6
Answer: B

18. The SAS data sets WORK.EMPLOYEE and WORK.SALARY are listed below:
WORK.EMPLOYEE WORK.SALARY
fname age fname salary
Bruce 30 Bruce 25000
Dan 40 Bruce 35000
Dan 25000
The following SAS program is submitted:

data work.empdata;
merge work.employee
work.salary;
by fname;
totsal + salary;
run;
How many variables are output to the WORK.EMPDATA data set?
A. 3
B. 4
C. 5
D. No variables are output to the data set as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: B

19. The SAS data sets WORK.EMPLOYEE and WORK.SALARY are shown below:
WORK.EMPLOYEE WORK.SALARY
fname age name salary
Bruce 30 Bruce 25000
Dan 40 Bruce 35000
Dan 25000
The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.empdata;
<insert MERGE statement here>
by fname;
totsal + salary;
run;
Which one of the following statements completes the merge of the two data sets by the FNAME variable?
A. merge work.employee
work.salary (fname = name);
B. merge work.employee
work.salary (name = fname);
C. merge work.employee
work.salary (rename = (fname = name));
D. merge work.employee
work.salary (rename = (name = fname));
Answer: D

20. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data=work.employee;
by descending fname;
proc sort data=work.salary;
by descending fname;
data work.empdata;
merge work.employee
work.salary;
by fname;
run;
Which one of the following statements explains why the program failed execution?
A. The SORT procedures contain invalid syntax.
B. The merged data sets are not permanent SAS data sets.
C. The data sets were not merged in the order by which they were sorted.
 D. The RUN statements were omitted after each of the SORT procedures.
Answer: C

21. The following SAS SORT procedure step generates an output data set:
proc sort data = sasuser.houses out = report;
by style;
run;
In which library is the output data set stored?
A. WORK

B.   REPORT
C.   HOUSES
D. SASUSER
Answer: A

22. The following SAS DATA step is submitted:
libname temp 'SAS-data-library';
data temp.report;
set sasuser.houses;
newvar = price * 1.04;
run;
Which one of the following statements is true regarding the program above?
A. The program is reading from a temporary data set and writing to a temporary data set.
B. The program is reading from a temporary data set and writing to a permanent data set.
C. The program is reading from a permanent data set and writing to a temporary data set.
 D. The program is reading from a permanent data set and writing to a permanent data set.
Answer: D

23. Which one of the following SAS DATA steps saves the temporary data set named MYDATA as a permanent data set?
A. libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data sasdata.mydata;
copy mydata;
run;
B. libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data sasdata.mydata;
keep mydata;
run;
C. libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data sasdata.mydata;
save mydata;
run;
D. libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data sasdata.mydata;
set mydata;
run;
Answer: D

24. The following SAS DATA step is submitted:
data sasdata.atlanta
sasdata.boston
work.portland
work.phoenix;
set company.prdsales;
if region = 'NE' then output boston;
if region = 'SE' then output atlanta;
if region = 'SW' then output phoenix;
if region = 'NW' then output portland;
run;
Which one of the following is true regarding the output data sets?
A. No library references are required.
B. The data sets listed on all the IF statements require a library reference.
 C. The data sets listed in the last two IF statements require a library reference.
D. The data sets listed in the first two IF statements require a library reference.
Answer: D

25. The following SAS DATA step executes on Monday, April 25, 2000:
data newstaff;
set staff;
start_date = today();

run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable START_DATE in the output data set?
A. a character string with the value '04/25/2000'
B. a character string with the value 'Monday, April 25, 2000'
C. the numeric value 14725, representing the SAS date for April 25, 2000
D. the numeric value 04252000, representing the SAS date for April 25, 2000
Answer: C

26. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.new;
mon = 3;
day = 23;
year = 2000;
date = mdy(mon,day,year);
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the DATE variable?
A. a character string with the value '23mar2000'
B. a character string with the value '03/23/2000'
C. a numeric value of 14692, which represents the SAS date value for March 23, 2000
D. a numeric value of 3232000, which represents the SAS date value for March 23, 2000
Answer: C

27. The following SAS program is submitted:
data revenue;
set year_1;
var1 = mdy(1,15,1960);
run;
Which one of the following values does the variable named VAR1 contain?
A. 14
B. 15
C. 1151960
D. '1/15/1960'
Answer: A

28. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.report;
set work.sales_info;
if qtr(sales_date) ge 3;
run;
The SAS data set WORK.SALES_INFO has one observation for each month in the year 2000 and the variable SALES_DATE which contains a SAS date value for each of the twelve months.
How many of the original twelve observations in WORK.SALES_INFO are written to the WORK.REPORT data set?
A. 2
B. 3
C. 6
D. 9
Answer: C

29. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname temp 'SAS-data-library';
data work.new;
set temp.jobs;
format newdate mmddyy10.;
qdate = qtr(newdate);
ddate = weekday(newdate);
run;
proc print data = work.new;
run;
The variable NEWDATE contains the SAS date value for April 15, 2000.

What output is produced if April 15, 2000 falls on a Saturday?
A. Obs newdate qdate ddate
1 APR152000 2 6
B. Obs newdate qdate ddate
1 04/15/2000 2 6
C. Obs newdate qdate ddate
1 APR152000 2 7
D. Obs newdate qdate ddate
1 04/15/2000 2 7
Answer: D

30. A raw data record is shown below:
07Jan2002
Which one of the following informats would read this value and store it as a SAS date value?
A. date9.
B. ddmonyy9.
C. ddMMMyy9. D.
ddmmmyyyy9.
Answer: A

31. The contents of the SAS data set PERM.JAN_SALES are listed below:
VARIABLE NAME TYPE
idnum character variable
sales_date numeric date value
A comma delimited raw data file needs to be created from the PERM.JAN_SALES data set. The SALES_DATE values need to be in a MMDDYY10 form.
Which one of the following SAS DATA steps correctly creates this raw data file?
A. libname perm 'SAS-data-library';
data _null_;
set perm.jan_sales;
file 'file-specification' dsd = ',';
put idnum sales_date : mmddyy10.;
run;
B. libname perm 'SAS-data-library';
data _null_;
set perm.jan_sales;
file 'file-specification' dlm = ',';
put idnum sales_date : mmddyy10.;
run;
C. libname perm 'SAS-data-library';
data _null_;
set perm.jan_sales;
file 'file-specification';
put idnum sales_date : mmddyy10. dlm = ',';
run;
D. libname perm 'SAS-data-library';
data _null_;
set perm.jan_sales;
file 'file-specification';
put idnum sales_date : mmddyy10. dsd = ',';
run;
Answer: B

32. The contents of the SAS data set named PERM.STUDENTS are listed below:
name age
Alfred 14
Alice 13
Barbara 13
Carol 14

The following SAS program is submitted using the PERM.STUDENTS data set as input:
libname perm 'SAS-data-library';
data students;
set perm.students;
file 'file-specification';
put name $15. @5 age 2.;
run;
Which one of the following represents the values written to the output raw data file?
A. ----|----10---|----20---|----30
Alfred 14
Alice 13
Barbara 13
Carol 14
B. ----|----10---|----20---|----30
Alfr14
Alic13
Barb13a
Caro14
C. ----|----10---|----20---|----30
Alfr14ed
Alic13e
Barb13ara
Caro14l
D. ----|----10---|----20---|----30
Alfred 14
Alice 13
Barbara 13
Carol 14
Answer: B

33. The contents of the raw data file TEAM are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
Janice 10
Henri 11
Michael 11
Susan 12
The following SAS program is submitted:
data group;
infile 'team';
input name $15. age 2.;
file   'file-specification';
put name $15. +5 age 2.;
run;
Which one of the following describes the output created?
A. a raw data file only
B. a SAS data set named GROUP only
C. a SAS data set named GROUP and a raw data file
D. No output is generated as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: C

34. The following SAS program is submitted:
data _null_;
set old;
put sales1 sales2;
run;
Where is the output written?
A. the SAS log
B. the raw data file that was opened last
C. the SAS output window or an output file

D. the data set mentioned in the DATA statement
Answer: A

35. The following SAS program is submitted:
data _null_;
set old (keep = prod sales1 sales2);
file 'file-specification';
put sales1 sales2;
run;
Which one of the following default delimiters separates the fields in the raw data file created?
A. : (colon)
B. (space)
C. , (comma)
D. ; (semicolon)
Answer: B

36. The following SAS program is submitted:
data allobs;
set sasdata.origin (firstobs = 75 obs = 499);
run;
The SAS data set SASDATA.ORIGIN contains 1000 observations.
How many observations does the ALLOBS data set contain?
A. 424
B. 425
C. 499
D. 1000
Answer: B

37. The SAS data set named COMPANY.PRICES is listed below:
COMPANY.PRICES
prodid price producttype sales returns
K12S 5.10 NETWORK 15 2
B132S 2.34 HARDWARE 300 10
R18KY2 1.29 SOFTWARE 25 5
3KL8BY 6.37 HARDWARE 125 15
DY65DW 5.60 HARDWARE 45 5
DGTY23 4.55 HARDWARE 67 2
The following SAS program is submitted:
libname company 'SAS-data-library';
data hware inter soft;
set company.prices (keep = producttype price);
if price le 5.00;
if producttype = 'HARDWARE' then output HWARE;
else if producttype = 'NETWORK' then output INTER;
else if producttype = 'SOFTWARE' then output SOFT;
run;
How many observations does the HWARE data set contain?
A. 0
B. 2
C. 4
D. 6
Answer: B

38. The SASDATA.BANKS data set has five observations when the following SAS program is submitted:
libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data allobs;
set sasdata.banks;
capital=0;
do year = 2000 to 2020 by 5;

capital + ((capital+2000) * rate);
output;
end;
run;
How many observations will the ALLOBS data set contain?
A. 5
B. 15
C. 20
D. 25
Answer: D

39. A raw data file is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
John McCloskey 35 71
June Rosesette 10 43
Tineke Jones 9 37
The following SAS program is submitted using the raw data file as input:
data work.homework;
infile 'file-specification';
input name $ age height;
if age LE 10;
run;
How many observations will the WORK.HOMEWORK data set contain?
A. 0
B. 2
C. 3
D. No data set is created as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: C

40. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc contents data = sasuser.airplanes;
run;
Which one of the following is produced as output?
A. the data portion of every data set in the SASUSER library
B. the data portion of the data set SASUSER.AIRPLANES only
C. the descriptor portion of every data set in the SASUSER library
D. the descriptor portion of the data set SASUSER.AIRPLANES only
Answer: D

41. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc datasets lib = sasuser;
contents data = class varnum;
quit;
Which one of the following is the purpose of the VARNUM option?
A. to print a list of variable names
B. to print the total number of variables
C. to print a list of the variables in alphabetic order
D. to print a list of the variables in the order they were created
Answer: D

42. Which one of the following SAS procedures displays the data portion of a SAS data set?
A. PRINT
B. FSLIST
C. CONTENTS
D. DATASETS
Answer: A

43. On which portion(s) of a SAS data set does the PRINT procedure report?
A. the data portion only

B. the descriptor portion only
C. the descriptor portion and the data portion
D. neither the data portion nor the descriptor portion
Answer: A

44. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
set work.staff (keep = jansales febsales marsales);
array diff_sales{3} difsales1 - difsales3;
array monthly{3} jansales febsales marsales;
run;
Which one of the following represents the new variables that are created?
A. JANSALES, FEBSALES and MARSALES
B. MONTHLY1, MONTHLY2 and MONTHLY3
C. DIFSALES1, DIFSALES2 and DIFSALES3
D. DIFF_SALES1, DIFF_SALES2 and DIFF_SALES3
Answer: C

45. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
array agents{4} $ 12 sales1 - sales4;
run;
Which one of the following represents the variables that are contained in the output data set?
A. SALES1, SALES2, SALES3, SALES4
B. AGENTS1, AGENTS2, AGENTS3, AGENTS4
C. None, the DATA step fails because the ARRAY statement can reference only numeric data.
D. None, the DATA step fails because the ARRAY statement can reference only pre-existing variables.
Answer: A

46. The following SAS program is submitted:
data stats;
set revenue;
array weekly{5} mon tue wed thu fri;
<insert DO statement here>
total = weekly{i} * .25;
output;
end;
run;
Which one of the following DO statements completes the program and processes the elements of the WEEKLY array?
A. do i = 1 to 5;
B. do weekly{i} = 1 to 5;
C. do i = mon tue wed thu fri;
D. A DO loop cannot be used because the variables referenced do not end in a digit.
Answer: A

47. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the name of a SAS array?
A. It is saved with the data set.
B. It can be used in procedures.
C. It exists only for the duration of the DATA step.
D. It can be the same as the name of a variable in the data set.
Answer: C

48. The observations in the SAS data set WORK.TEST are ordered by the values of the variable SALARY.
The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = work.test out = work.testsorted;
by name;
run;
Which one of the following is the result of the SAS program?
A. The data set WORK.TEST is stored in ascending order by values of the NAME variable.

B. The data set WORK.TEST is stored in descending order by values of the NAME variable.
C. The data set WORK.TESTSORTED is stored in ascending order by values of the NAME variable.
D. The data set WORK.TESTSORTED is stored in descending order by values of the NAME variable.
Answer: C

49. The SAS data set WORK.AWARDS is listed below:
fname points
Amy 2
Amy 1
Gerard 3
Wang 3
Wang 1
Wang 2
The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = work.awards;
by descending fname points;
run;
Which one of the following represents how the observations are sorted?
A. Wang 3
Gerard 3
Wang 2
Amy 2
Wang 1
Amy 1
B. Wang 3
Wang 2
Wang 1
Gerard 3
Amy 2
Amy 1
C. Wang 3
Wang 1
Wang 2
Gerard 3
Amy 2
Amy 1
D. Wang 1
Wang 2
Wang 3
Gerard 3
Amy 1
Amy 2
Answer: D

50. The SAS data set EMPLOYEE_INFO is listed below:
IDNumber Expenses
2542 100.00
3612 133.15
2198 234.34
2198 111.12
The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = employee_info;
<insert BY statement here>
run;
Which one of the following BY statements completes the program and sorts the data sequentially by ascending expense values within each ascending IDNUMBER value?
A. by Expenses IDNumber;
B. by IDNumber Expenses;
C. by ascending (IDNumber Expenses);

D. by ascending IDNumber ascending Expenses;
Answer: B

51. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname company 'SAS-data-library';
proc sort data = company.payroll;
by EmployeeIDNumber;
run;
Write access has been granted to the COMPANY library.
Which one of the following represents how the observations are sorted?
A. COMPANY.PAYROLL is recreated in sorted order by EmployeeIDNumber.
B. COMPANY.PAYROLL is stored in original order, and a new data set PAYROLL is created in sorted order by EmployeeIDNumber.
C. COMPANY.PAYROLL is stored in original order, and a new data set COMPANY.PAYROLLSORTED is created in sorted order by EmployeeIDNumber.
D. COMPANY.PAYROLL is recreated in sorted order by EmployeeIDNumber, and a new data set PAYROLL is created in sorted order by EmployeeIDNumber.
Answer: A

52. The SAS data set QTR1_REVENUE is listed below:
destination revenue
YYZ 53634
FRA 62129
FRA 75962
RDU 76254
YYZ 82174
The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = qtr1_revenue;
by destination descending revenue;
run;
Which one of the following represents the first observation in the output data set?
A. destination revenue
YYZ 82174
B. destination revenue
YYZ 53634
C. destination revenue
FRA 62129
D. destination revenue
FRA 75962
Answer: D

53. The SAS data set EMPLOYEE_INFO is listed below:
IDNumber Expenses
2542 100.00
3612 133.15
2198 234.34
2198 111.12
The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = employee_info;
<insert BY statement here>
run;
Which one of the following BY statements completes the program and sorts the data sequentially by descending expense values within each descending IDNUMBER value?
A. by descending IDNumber Expenses;
B. by (IDNumber Expenses) descending;
C. by IDNumber descending Expenses descending;
D. by descending IDNumber descending Expenses;
Answer: D

54. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.new;
length word $7;
amount = 4;
if amount = 4 then word = 'FOUR';
else if amount = 7 then word = 'SEVEN';
else word = 'NONE!!!';
amount = 7;
run;
Which one of the following represents the values of the AMOUNT and WORD variables?
A. amount word
7 FOUR
B. amount word
7 SEVEN
C. amount word
4 FOUR
D. amount word
4 ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

55. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.flights;
destination = 'CPH';
select(destination);
when('LHR') city = 'London';
when('CPH') city = 'Copenhagen';
otherwise;
end;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the CITY variable?
A. London
B. Copenh
C. Copenhagen
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: B

56. The following SAS program is submitted:
data   work.flights;
destination = 'cph';
select(destination);
when('LHR') city = 'London';
when('CPH') city = 'Copenhagen';
otherwise city = 'Other';
end;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the CITY variable?
A. Other
B. Copenh
C. Copenhagen
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

57. The SAS data set named WORK.TEST is listed below:
capacity airplanetype staff
150 Large 10
Which one of the following SAS programs created this data set?
A. data work.test;
capacity = 150;
if 100 le capacity le 200 then

airplanetype = 'Large' and staff = 10;
else airplanetype = 'Small' and staff = 5;
run;
B. data work.test;
capacity = 150;
if 100 le capacity le 200 then
do;
airplanetype = 'Large';
staff = 10;
end;
else
do;
airplanetype = 'Small';
staff = 5;
end;
run;
C. data work.test;
capacity = 150;
if 100 le capacity le 200 then
do;
airplanetype = 'Large';
staff = 10;
else
do;
airplanetype = 'Small';
staff = 5;
end;
run;
D. data work.test;
capacity = 150;
if 100 le capacity le 200 then;
airplanetype = 'Small';
staff = 5;
else;
airplanetype = 'Large';
staff = 10;
run;
Answer: B

58. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.one;
x = 3;
y = 2;
z = x ** y;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable Z in the output data set?
A. 6
B. 9
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. The program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: B

59. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.staff;
JobCategory = 'FA';
JobLevel = '1';
JobCategory = JobCategory || JobLevel;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable JOBCATEGORY in the output data set?

A. FA
B. FA1
C. FA 1
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

60. The following SAS program is submitted:data work.passengers;
data work.passengers;
if OrigPassengers = . then
OrigPassengers = 100;
TransPassengers = 100;
OrigPassengers = .;
NonPaying = 10;
TotalPassengers = OrigPassengers + TransPassengers;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the TOTALPASSENGERS variable in the output data set?
A. 100
B. 110
C. 200
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: D

61. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.passengers;
if OrigPassengers = . then
OrigPassengers = 100;
TransPassengers = 100;
OrigPassengers = .;
NonPaying = 10;
TotalPassengers = sum (OrigPassengers, TransPassengers);
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the TOTALPASSENGERS variable in the output data set?
A. 100
B. 110
C. 200
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: A

62. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.company;
set work.dept1(keep = jobcode)
work.dept2(rename = (jcode = jobcode));
run;
Which one of the following is the result?
A. The variable JCODE is written to the output data set.
B. The variable JOBCODE is written to the output data set.
C. Neither variable JCODE nor JOBCODE is written to the output data set.
D. The program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: B

63. Which one of the following SAS statements renames two variables?
A. set work.dept1
work.dept2(rename = (jcode = jobcode)
(sal = salary));
B. set work.dept1
work.dept2(rename = (jcode = jobcode
sal = salary));
C. set work.dept1
work.dept2(rename = jcode = jobcode

sal = salary);
D. set work.dept1
work.dept2(rename = (jcode jobcode)
(sal salary));
Answer: B

64. The following SAS DATA step is submitted:
data work.accounting;
set work.department;
length jobcode $ 12;
run;
The WORK.DEPARTMENT SAS data set contains a character variable named JOBCODE with a length of 5.
Which one of the following is the length of the variable JOBCODE in the output data set?
A. 5
B. 8
C. 12
D. The length can not be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: A

65. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.accounting;
set work.dept1 work.dept2;
run;
A character variable named JOBCODE is contained in both the WORK.DEPT1 and WORK.DEPT2 SAS data sets. The variable
JOBCODE has a length of 5 in the WORK.DEPT1 data set and a length of 7 in the WORK.DEPT2 data set.
Which one of the following is the length of the variable JOBCODE in the output data set?
A. 5
B. 7
C. 8
D. 12
Answer: A

66. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data test;
set sasdata.chemists (keep = job_code);
if job_code = 'chem3'
then description = 'Senior Chemist';
run;
The variable JOB_CODE is a character variable with a length of 6 bytes.
Which one of the following is the length of the variable DESCRIPTION in the output data set?
A. 6 bytes
B. 8 bytes
C. 14 bytes
D. 200 bytes
Answer: C

67. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.total;
set work.salary(keep = department wagerate);
by department;
if first.department then payroll = 0;
payroll + wagerate;
if last.department;
run;
The SAS data set named WORK.SALARY contains 10 observations for each department, currently ordered by DEPARTMENT.
Which one of the following is true regarding the program above?
A. The BY statement in the DATA step causes a syntax error.
B. FIRST.DEPARTMENT and LAST.DEPARTMENT are variables in the WORK.TOTAL data set.

C. The values of the variable PAYROLL represent the total for each department in the WORK.SALARY data set.
D. The values of the variable PAYROLL represent a total for all values of WAGERATE in the WORK.SALARY data set.
Answer: C

68. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.total;
set work.salary(keep = department wagerate);
by department;
if first.department then payroll = 0;
payroll + wagerate;
if   last.department;
run;
The SAS data set WORK.SALARY, currently ordered by DEPARTMENT, contains 100 observations for each of 5 departments.
Which one of the following represents how many observations the WORK.TOTAL data set contains?
A. 5
B. 20
C. 100
D. 500
Answer: A

69. A raw data file is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
squash 1.10
apples 2.25
juice 1.69
The following SAS program is submitted using the raw data file above:
data groceries;
infile 'file-specification';
input item $ cost;
<insert statement(s) here>
run;
Which one of the following completes the program and produces a grand total for all COST values?
A. grandtot = sum cost;
B. grandtot = sum(grandtot,cost);
C. retain grandtot 0;
grandtot = sum(grandtot,cost);
D. grandtot = sum(grandtot,cost);
output grandtot;
Answer: C

70. A raw data file is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
1901 2
1905 1
1910 6
1925 .
1941 1
The following SAS program is submitted and references the raw data file above:
data coins;
infile 'file-specification';
input year quantity;
<insert statement(s) here>
run;
Which one of the following completes the program and produces a non-missing value for the variable TOTQUANTITY in the last
observation of the output data set?
A. totquantity + quantity;
B. totquantity = sum(totquantity + quantity);
C. totquantity 0;
sum totquantity;

D. retain totquantity 0;
totquantity = totquantity + quantity;
Answer: A

71. Which one of the following is true of the RETAIN statement in a SAS DATA step program?
A. It can be used to assign an initial value to _N_ .
B. It is only valid in conjunction with a SUM function.
C. It has no effect on variables read with the SET, MERGE and UPDATE statements.
D. It adds the value of an expression to an accumulator variable and ignores missing values.
Answer: C

72. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
First = 'Ipswich, England';
City = substr(First,1,7);
City_Country = City!!', '!!'England';
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable CITY_COUNTRY in the output data set?
A. Ipswich!!
B. Ipswich, England
C. Ipswich, 'England'
D. Ipswich , England
Answer: D

73. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
First = 'Ipswich, England';
City_Country = substr(First,1,7)!!', '!!'England';
run;
Which one of the following is the length of the variable CITY_COUNTRY in the output data set?
A. 6
B. 7
C. 17
D. 25
Answer: D

74. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
Title = 'A Tale of Two Cities, Charles J. Dickens';
Word = scan(title,3,' ,');
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable WORD in the output data set?
A. T
B. of
C. Dickens
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: B

75. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
Author = 'Christie, Agatha';
First = substr(scan(author,2,' ,'),1,1);
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable FIRST in the output data set?
A. A
B. C
C. Agatha
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

76. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.test;
Author = 'Agatha Christie';
First = substr(scan(author,1,' ,'),1,1);
run;
Which one of the following is the length of the variable FIRST in the output data set?
A. 1
B. 6
C. 15
D. 200
Answer: D

77. Which one of the following SAS statements correctly computes the average of four numerical values?
A. average = mean(num1 - num4);
B. average = mean(of num1 - num4); C.
average = mean(of num1 to num4);
D. average = mean(num1 num2 num3 num4);
Answer: B

78. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.retail;
cost = '20000';
total = .10 * cost;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable TOTAL in the output data set?
A. 2000
B. '2000'
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: A

79. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.products;
Product_Number = 5461;
Item = '1001';
Item_Reference = Item||'/'||Product_Number;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable ITEM_REFERENCE in the output data set?
A. 1001/5461
B. 1001/ 5461
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. The value can not be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: B

80. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.month;
date = input('13mar2000',date9.);
run;
Which one of the following represents the type and length of the variable DATE in the output data set?
A. numeric, 8 bytes
B. numeric, 9 bytes
C. character, 8 bytes
D. character, 9 bytes
Answer: A

81. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.month;
date = put('13mar2000'd,ddmmyy10.);

run;
Which one of the following represents the type and length of the variable DATE in the output data set?
A. numeric, 8 bytes
B. numeric, 10 bytes
C. character, 8 bytes
D. character, 10 bytes
Answer: D

82. A raw data record is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
Printing 750
The following SAS program is submitted:
data bonus;
infile 'file-specification';
input dept $ 1 - 11 number 13 - 15;
<insert code here>
run;
Which one of the following SAS statements completes the program and results in a value of 'Printing750' for the DEPARTMENT variable?
A. department = trim(dept) || number;
B. department = dept || input(number,3.);
C. department = trim(dept) || put(number,3.);
D. department = input(dept,11.) || input(number,3.);
Answer: C

83. A raw data record is listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
1999/10/25
The following SAS program is submitted:
data projectduration;
infile 'file-specification';
input date $ 1 - 10;
<insert statement here>
run;
Which one of the following statements completes the program above and computes the duration of the project in days as of today's date?
A. duration = today( ) - put(date,ddmmyy10.);
B. duration = today( ) - put(date,yymmdd10.);
C. duration = today( ) - input(date,ddmmyy10.);
D. duration = today( ) - input(date,yymmdd10.);
Answer: D

84. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.sales;
do year = 1 to 5;
do month = 1 to 12;
x + 1;
end;
end;
run;
Which one of the following represents how many observations are written to the WORK.SALES data set?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 5
D. 60
Answer: B

85. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.pieces;

do while (n lt 6);
n + 1;
end;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable N in the output data set?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
Answer: C

86. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.clients;
calls = 6;
do while (calls le 6);
calls + 1;
end;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable CALLS in the output data set?
A. 4
B. 5
C. 6
D. 7
Answer: D

87. The SAS data set BANKS is listed below:
BANKS
name rate
FirstCapital 0.0718
DirectBank 0.0721
VirtualDirect 0.0728
The following SAS program is submitted:
data newbank;
do year = 1 to 3;
set banks;
capital + 5000;
end;
run;
Which one of the following represents how many observations and variables will exist in the SAS data set NEWBANK?
A. 0 observations and 0 variables
B. 1 observations and 4 variables
C. 3 observations and 3 variables
D. 9 observations and 2 variables
Answer: B

88. The SAS data set SASUSER.HOUSES contains a variable PRICE which has been assigned a permanent label of "Asking Price".
Which one of the following SAS programs temporarily replaces the label "Asking Price" with the label "Sale Price" in the output?
A. proc print data = sasuser.houses;
label price = "Sale Price";
run;
B. proc print data = sasuser.houses label;
label price "Sale Price";
run;
C. proc print data = sasuser.houses label;
label price = "Sale Price";
run;
D. proc print data = sasuser.houses label = "Sale Price";
run;
Answer: C

89. The value 110700 is stored in a numeric variable.
Which one of the following SAS formats is used to display the value as $110,700.00 in a report?
A. comma8.2
B. comma11.2
C. dollar8.2
D. dollar11.2
Answer: D

90. A realtor has two customers. One customer wants to view a list of homes selling for less than $60,000. The other customer wants to view a list of homes selling for greater than $100,000.
Assuming the PRICE variable is numeric, which one of the following PRINT procedure steps will select all desired observations?
A. proc print data = sasuser.houses;
where price lt 60000;
where price gt 100000;
run;
B. proc print data = sasuser.houses;
where price lt 60000 or price gt 100000;
run;
C. proc print data = sasuser.houses;
where price lt 60000 and price gt 100000;
run;
D. proc print data = sasuser.houses;
where price lt 60000 or where price gt 100000;
run;
Answer: B

91. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc report data = work.houses nowd;
column style price;
where price < 100000;
<insert DEFINE statements here>
title;
run;
Click the Exhibit button to view the output from the REPORT procedure. Assume permanent variable labels have been assigned.

style	price
CONDO	80,050
	79,350
RANCH	64,000
	86,650
	89,100
	34,550
SPLIT	65,850
	94,450
	73,650
TWOSTORY	55,850
	69,250

Which one of the following completes the program and produces the output displayed in the exhibit?
A. define style / display width = 9;
define price / sum format = comma9. width = 10;
B. define style / width = 9;
define price / sum format = comma9. width = 10;
C. define style / group width = 9;
define price / sum format = comma9. width = 10;
D. define style / order width = 9;
define price / sum format = comma9. width = 10;
Answer: D

92. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc report data = sasuser.houses nowd headline headskip;
column style price;
where price < 100000;
<insert code here>
title;
run;
Click the Exhibit button to view the output from the REPORT procedure.

```
Style           Price

RANCH          $64,000
SPLIT          $65,850
CONDO          $80,050
RANCH          $86,650
SPLIT          $94,450
SPLIT          $73,650
CONDO          $79,350
TWOSTORY       $55,850
RANCH          $89,100
TWOSTORY       $69,250
RANCH          $34,550
```

Assuming that the PRICE variable is numeric, which one of the following completes the program and produces the output displayed in the exhibit?
A. define style / group 'Style';
define price / mean 'Price' format = dollar9.;
B. define style / display 'Style';
define price / across 'Price' format = dollar9.;
C. define style / display 'Style';
define price / sum 'Price' format = dollar9.;
D. define style / order 'Style';
define price / mean 'Price' format = dollar9.;
Answer: C

93. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc sort data = sasuser.houses out = houses;
by style;
run;
proc print data = houses;
<insert statement(s) here>
run;
Click on the Exhibit button to view the report produced.
style bedrooms baths price
CONDO 2 1.5 80050
3 2.5 79350
4 2.5 127150
2 2.0 110700
RANCH 2 1.0 64000
3 3.0 86650
3 1.0 89100
1 1.0 34550
SPLIT 1 1.0 65850
4 3.0 94450
3 1.5 73650
TWOSTORY 4 3.0 107250
2 1.0 55850
2 1.0 69250
4 2.5 102950
Which of the following SAS statement(s) create(s) the report?
A. id style;

B. id style;
var style bedrooms baths price;
C. id style;
by style;
var bedrooms baths price;
D. id style;
by style;
var style bedrooms baths price;
Answer: C

94. Unless specified, which variables and data values are used to calculate statistics in the MEANS procedure?
A. non-missing numeric variable values only
B. missing numeric variable values and non-missing numeric variable values only
C. non-missing character variables and non-missing numeric variable values only
D. missing character variables, non-missing character variables, missing numeric variable values, and non-missing numeric variable values
Answer: A

95. Click the Exhibit button to view the output of a FREQ procedure.

The FREQ Procedure

Style of homes

style	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
CONDO	4	26.67	4	26.67
RANCH	4	26.67	8	53.33
SPLIT	3	20.00	11	73.33
TWOSTORY	4	26.67	15	100.00

Number of bedrooms

bedrooms	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Frequency	Cumulative Percent
1	2	13.33	2	13.33
2	5	33.33	7	46.67
3	4	26.67	11	73.33
4	4	26.67	15	100.00

The variable STYLE has a permanent label of "Style of homes" and the variable BEDROOMS has a permanent label of "Number of bedrooms".
Which one of the following SAS programs produced the output shown in the exhibit?
A. proc freq data = sasuser.houses;
tables style and bedrooms;
run;
B. proc freq data = sasuser.houses;
tables style * bedrooms;
run;
C. proc freq data = sasuser.houses;
tables style , bedrooms;
run;
D. proc freq data = sasuser.houses;
tables style;
tables bedrooms;
run;
Answer: D

96. Click the Exhibit button to view a listing of the SASUSER.HOUSES data set.

```
Obs   style     sqfeet   bedrooms   baths   street                     price
 1    RANCH      1250        2        1.0    Sheppard Avenue          $64,000
 2    SPLIT      1190        1        1.0    Rand Street              $65,850
 3    CONDO      1400        2        1.5    Market Street            $80,050
 4    TWOSTORY   1810        4        3.0    Garris Street           $107,250
 5    RANCH      1500        3        3.0    Kemble Avenue            $86,650
 6    SPLIT      1615        4        3.0    West Drive               $94,450
 7    SPLIT      1305        3        1.5    Graham Avenue            $73,650
 8    CONDO      1390        3        2.5    Hampshire Avenue         $79,350
 9    TWOSTORY   1040        2        1.0    Sanders Road             $55,850
10    CONDO      2105        4        2.5    Jeans Avenue            $127,150
11    RANCH      1535        3        3.0    State Highway            $89,100
12    TWOSTORY   1240        2        1.0    Fairbanks Circle         $69,250
13    RANCH       720        1        1.0    Nicholson Drive          $34,550
14    TWOSTORY   1745        4        2.5    Highland Road           $102,950
15    CONDO      1860        2        2.0    Arcata Avenue           $110,700
```

The following SAS program is submitted:
proc report data = sasuser.houses nowd headline;
column style price;
where price lt 100000;
<insert DEFINE statement here>
define price / mean width = 9;
title;
run;
The following ouput is created by the REPORT procedure:
style price
CONDO $79,700
RANCH $68,575
SPLIT $77,983
TWOSTORY $62,550
Which one of the following DEFINE statements completes the above program and produces the above output?
A. define style / order width = 9;
B. define style / group width = 9;
C. define style / across width = 9;
D. define style / display width = 9;
Answer: B

97. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc means data = sasuser.houses std mean max;
var sqfeet;
run;
Which one of the following is needed to display the standard deviation with only two decimal places?
A. Add the option MAXDEC = 2 to the MEANS procedure statement.
B. Add the statement MAXDEC = 7.2; in the MEANS procedure step.
C. Add the statement FORMAT STD 7.2; in the MEANS procedure step.
D. Add the option FORMAT = 7.2 option to the MEANS procedure statement.
Answer: A

98. The following SAS program is submitted:
footnote1 'Sales Report for Last Month';
footnote2 'Selected Products Only';
footnote3 'All Regions';
footnote4 'All Figures in Thousands of Dollars';
proc print data = sasuser.shoes;
footnote2 'All Products';
run;
Which one of the following contains the footnote text that is displayed in the report?
A. All Products
B. Sales Report for Last Month

All Products
C. All Products
All Regions
All Figures in Thousands of Dollars
D. Sales Report for Last Month
All Products
All Regions
All Figures in Thousands of Dollars
Answer: B

99. Click the Exhibit button to view two reports. Assume permanent variable labels have been assigned.

```
              Output we are getting

    Region                Subsidiary      Total Sales
    Asia                  Bangkok            $1,996
                          Bangkok            $3,033
                          Bangkok            $3,230
                          Bangkok            $3,019
                          Bangkok            $5,389
                          Seoul             $60,712
                          Seoul             $11,754
                          Seoul            $116,333
                          Seoul              $4,978
                          Seoul            $149,013
                          Seoul                $937
                          Seoul             $20,448
                          Seoul             $78,234
                          Tokyo              $1,155

--------------------------------------------------------

                 Output we want!

    Region                Subsidiary      Total Sales
    Asia                  Bangkok           $16,667
                          Seoul            $442,409
                          Tokyo              $1,155
```

The following SAS program is submitted and produces the first report:
proc report data = sasuser.shoes nowd;
column region subsidiary sales;
define subsidiary / display;
define region / group;
define sales / sum;
run;
Which one of the following corrects the program above to produce the second report shown in the exhibit?
A. Define the variable SUBSIDIARY with a SUM usage.
 B. Define the variable SUBSIDIARY with a GROUP usage.
C. Define the variable SUBSIDIARY with an ORDER usage.
 D. Define the variable SUBSIDIARY with an ACROSS usage.
Answer: B

100. Which one of the following SAS system options prevents the page number from appearing on a report?
A. NONUM
B. NOPAGE
C. NONUMBER
D. NOPAGENUM
Answer: C

101. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc freq data = sales;
<insert TABLES statement here>

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run;
Click the Exhibit button to view the output from the FREQ procedure.

The FREQ Procedure

Table of Region by Product

Region	Product			
Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	Boot	Sandal	Slipper	Total
Africa	8 12.70 33.33 38.10	8 12.70 33.33 38.10	8 12.70 33.33 38.10	24 38.10
Asia	2 3.17 33.33 9.52	2 3.17 33.33 9.52	2 3.17 33.33 9.52	6 9.52
Canada	5 7.94 33.33 23.81	5 7.94 33.33 23.81	5 7.94 33.33 23.81	15 23.81
Pacific	6 9.52 33.33 28.57	6 9.52 33.33 28.57	6 9.52 33.33 28.57	18 28.57
Total	21 33.33	21 33.33	21 33.33	63 100.00

Which one of the following statements completes the program and produces the output?
A. tables region product;
B. tables region * product;
C. tables product region;
D. tables product * region;
Answer: B

102. Which one of the following SAS system options displays the time on a report?
A. TIME
B. DATE
C. TODAY
D. DATETIME
Answer: B

103. The following SAS program is submitted:
options pageno = 1;
proc print data = sasuser.houses;
run;
proc means data = sasuser.shoes;
run;
The report created by the PRINT procedure step generates 5 pages of output.
What is the page number on the first page of the report generated by the MEANS procedure step?
A. 1
B. 2
C. 5
D. 6
Answer: D

104. The following SAS program is submitted:
proc format;
value score 1 - 50 = 'Fail'
51 - 100 = 'Pass';
run;
proc report data = work.courses nowd;
column exam;
define exam / display format = score.;
run;
The variable EXAM has a value of 50.5.
How will the EXAM variable value be displayed in the REPORT procedure output?
A. Fail
B. Pass
C. 50.5
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: C

105. The following SAS program is submitted:
<insert ODS statement here>
proc means data = sasuser.shoes;
where product in ('Sandal' , 'Slipper' , 'Boot');
run;
Which one of the following ODS statements completes the program and sends the report to an HTML file?
A. ods html = 'sales.html';
B. ods file = 'sales.html';
C. ods file html = 'sales.html';
D. ods html file = 'sales.html';
Answer: D

106. Which one of the following ODS statement options terminates output being written to an HTML file?
A.   END
B.   QUIT
C. STOP
D. CLOSE
Answer: D

107. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data test;
set sasdata.chemists;
if jobcode = 'chem3'
then description = 'Senior Chemist';
else description = 'Unknown';
run;
A value for the variable JOBCODE is listed below:
JOBCODE
CHEM3
Which one of the following values does the variable DESCRIPTION contain?
A. chem3
B. Unknown
C. Senior Chemist
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: B

108. The following SAS program is submitted:
libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library';
data test;
set sasdata.chemists;
if jobcode = 'Chem2'

then description = 'Senior Chemist';
else description = 'Unknown';
run;
A value for the variable JOBCODE is listed below:
JOBCODE
chem2
Which one of the following values does the variable DESCRIPTION contain?
A. Chem2
B. Unknown
C. Senior Chemist
D. ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: B

109. The contents of the raw data file EMPLOYEE are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
Ruth 39 11
Jose 32 22
Sue 30 33
John 40 44
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'employee';
input employee_name $ 1-4;
if employee_name = 'Sue' then input age 7-8;
else input idnum 10-11;
run;
Which one of the following values does the variable AGE contain when the name of the employee is "Sue"?
A. 30
B. 33
C. 40
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: C

110. The contents of the raw data file EMPLOYEE are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
Ruth 39 11
Jose 32 22
Sue 30 33
John 40 44
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'employee';
input employee_name $ 1-4;
if employee_name = 'Ruth' then input idnum 10-11;
else input age 7-8;
run;
Which one of the following values does the variable IDNUM contain when the name of the employee is "Ruth"?
A. 11
B. 22
C. 32
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: B

111. A SAS PRINT procedure output of the WORK.LEVELS data set is listed below:
Obs name level
1 Frank 1
2 Joan 2
3 Sui 2
4 Jose 3

5 Burt 4
6 Kelly .
7 Juan 1
The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.expertise;
set work.levels;
if level = . then
expertise = 'Unknown';
else if level = 1 then
expertise = 'Low';
else if level = 2 or 3 then
expertise = 'Medium';
else
expertise = 'High';
run;
Which of the following values does the variable EXPERTISE contain?
A. Low, Medium, and High only
B. Low, Medium, and Unknown only
C. Low, Medium, High, and Unknown only
D. Low, Medium, High, Unknown, and ' ' (missing character value)
Answer: B

112. The contents of the raw data file SIZE are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
72 95
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'size';
input @1 height 2. @4 weight 2;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the variable WEIGHT in the output data set?
A. 2
B. 72
C. 95
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: A

113. A SAS program is submitted and the following SAS log is produced:
2 data gt100;
3 set ia.airplanes
4 if mpg gt 100 then output;
22 202
ERROR: File WORK.IF.DATA does not exist.
ERROR: File WORK.MPG.DATA does not exist.
ERROR: File WORK.GT.DATA does not exist.
ERROR: File WORK.THEN.DATA does not exist.
ERROR: File WORK.OUTPUT.DATA does not exist.
ERROR 22-322: Syntax error, expecting one of the following: a name,
a quoted string, (, ;, END, KEY, KEYS, NOBS, OPEN, POINT, _DATA_, _LAST_, _NULL_.
ERROR 202-322: The option or parameter is not recognized and will be ignored.
5 run;
The IA libref was previously assigned in this SAS session.
Which one of the following corrects the errors in the LOG?
A. Delete the word THEN on the IF statement.
B. Add a semicolon at the end of the SET statement.
C. Place quotes around the value on the IF statement.
D. Add an END statement to conclude the IF statement.
Answer: B

114. The contents of the raw data file CALENDAR are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
01012000
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'calendar';
input @1 date mmddyy10.;
if date = '01012000'd then event = 'January 1st';
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the EVENT variable?
A. 01012000
B. January 1st
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. The value can not be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: D

115. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.january;
set work.allmonths (keep = product month num_sold cost);
if month = 'Jan' then output work.january;
sales = cost * num_sold;
keep = product sales; run;
Which variables does the WORK.JANUARY data set contain?
A. PRODUCT and SALES only
B. PRODUCT, MONTH, NUM_SOLD and COST only
C. PRODUCT, SALES, MONTH, NUM_SOLD and COST only
D. An incomplete output data set is created due to syntax errors.
Answer: D

116. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.totalsales;
set work.monthlysales(keep = year product sales);
retain monthsales {12} ;
array monthsales {12} ;
do i = 1 to 12;
monthsales{i} = sales;
end;
cnt + 1;
monthsales{cnt} = sales;
run;
The data set named WORK.MONTHLYSALES has one observation per month for each of five years for a total of 60 observations.
Which one of the following is the result of the above program?
A. The program fails execution due to data errors.
B. The program fails execution due to syntax errors.
C. The program runs with warnings and creates the WORK.TOTALSALES data set with 60 observations.
D. The program runs without errors or warnings and creates the WORK.TOTALSALES data set with 60 observations.
Answer: B

117. The following SAS program is submitted:
data work.totalsales (keep = monthsales{12});
set work.monthlysales (keep = year product sales);
array monthsales {12} ;
do i=1 to 12;
monthsales{i} = sales;
end;
run;
The data set named WORK.MONTHLYSALES has one observation per month for each of five years for a total of 60 observations.
Which one of the following is the result of the above program?

A. The program fails execution due to data errors.
B. The program fails execution due to syntax errors.
C. The program executes with warnings and creates the WORK.TOTALSALES data set.
D. The program executes without errors or warnings and creates the WORK.TOTALSALES data set.
Answer: B

118. Which one of the following is true when SAS encounters a data error in a DATA step?
A. The DATA step stops executing at the point of the error, and no SAS data set is created.
B. A note is written to the SAS log explaining the error, and the DATA step continues to execute.
C. A note appears in the SAS log that the incorrect data record was saved to a separate SAS file for further examination.
D. The DATA step stops executing at the point of the error, and the resulting DATA set contains observations up to that point.
Answer: B

119. Which one of the following statements is true regarding the SAS automatic _ERROR_ variable?
A. The _ERROR_ variable contains the values 'ON' or 'OFF'.
B. The _ERROR_ variable contains the values 'TRUE' or 'FALSE'.
C. The _ERROR_ variable is automatically stored in the resulting SAS data set.
D. The _ERROR_ variable can be used in expressions or calculations in the DATA step.
Answer: D

120. The contents of the raw data file AMOUNT are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
$1,234
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'amount';
input @1 salary 6.;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the SALARY variable?
A. 1234
B. 1,234
C. $1,234
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: D

121. The contents of the raw data file NAMENUM are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
Joe xx
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'namenum';
input name $ number;
run;
Which one of the following is the value of the NUMBER variable?
A. xx
B. Joe
C. . (missing numeric value)
D. The value can not be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: C

122. The contents of the raw data file AMOUNT are listed below:
----|----10---|----20---|----30
$1,234
The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
infile 'amount';
input @1 salary 6.;
if _error_ then description = 'Problems';
else description = 'No Problems';

run;
Which one of the following is the value of the DESCRIPTION variable?
A. Problems
B. No Problems
C. '' (missing character value)
D. The value can not be determined as the program fails to execute due to errors.
Answer: A

123. The following SAS program is submitted:
data test;
set sasuser.employees;
if 2 le years_service le 10 then
amount = 1000;
else if years_service gt 10 then
amount = 2000;
else
amount = 0;
amount_per_year = years_service / amount;
run;
Which one of the following values does the variable AMOUNT_PER_YEAR contain if an employee has been with the company for one year?
A. 0
B. 1000
C. 2000
D. . (missing numeric value)
Answer: D