

A00-212^{Q&As}

SAS Advanced Programming Exam for SAS 9

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QUESTION 1

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data temp;
set sasuser.history(kep=date);
format date qtr

if first.date then total=0;
total+1;
if last.date;
run;
proc print data=temp;
run
```

SASUSER.HISTORY is sorted by the SAS date variable DATE.

The following output is required: Date Total 1 13 3 15 4 25 Which By statement completes the data step and successfully generates the required output?

- A. by groupformat date;
- B. by formateed date;
- C. by notsorted date;
- D. by date qtr

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Which one of the following is the purpose of the IDXNAME= data set option?

- A. It instructs SAS to name and store a specific index.
- B. It instructs SAS to store an index in a particular location.
- C. It instructs SAS to use a specific index for WHERE processing.
- D. It instructs SAS to use any available index for WHERE processing.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

The following SAS program is submitted: data temp:

```
array points { 2,3 } (10,15,20,25,30,35);
```

```
run;
```

What impact does the ARRAY statement have in the program Data vector (PDV)?

- A. The variables named POINTS10, POINTS15, POINTS20, POINTS25, POINTS30, POINTS35 are created in the PDV
- B. No variables are created in the PDV
- C. The variables named POINTS1, POINTS2, POINTS4, POINTS5, POINTS6 are created in the PDV
- D. The variables named POINTS11, POINTS12, POINTS13, POINTS21, POINTS22, POINTS23 are created in the PDV

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

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;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data WORK.NEW;  
  do i=1, 2, 3;  
    Next=cats('March' || i );  
    infile XYZ  
      filevar=Next  
      end=Eof;  
    do until (Eof);  
      input Dept $ Sales;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

The purpose of FILEVAR = option on the INFILE statement is to name the variable next, whose value:

- A. Points to a new input file
- B. Points to an aggregate storage location
- C. Is output to the SAS data set WORK.NEW
- D. Is an input SAS data set reference

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/lrdict/64316/HTML/default/viewer.htm#a000146932.htm> (see FILEVAR=variable)

QUESTION 6

This question will ask you to provide a segment of missing code.

Given the two data sets on the left, the SAS program on the right is submitted.

STATES		CITIES	
StateID	State	StateID	City
1	North Carolina	1	Raleigh
2	South Carolina	2	Greenville
3	Virginia	3	Richmond
		1	Charlotte
		2	Columbia
		1	Durham
		1	Greenboro

```
%let Selection = North Carolina;

proc sql;
  select s.state,
         c.city
  from STATES as s
  join CITIES as c
  on (s.StateID = c.StateId)
  where s.state = || _____ ;
quit;
```

In the text box in the program above, complete the program so that it will properly use the macro variable to select the corresponding cities. Case is ignored and standard SAS syntax rules apply.

Correct Answer: North Carolina

QUESTION 7

When is it appropriate to create indexes on a SAS data set for efficient processing?

- A. if small subsets of data are often retrieved
- B. if the key variable has very few unique values
- C. if the data are often used for BY group processing
- D. if the SAS data set file page count is less than three pages

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let first=yourname;

%let last=first;

%put andandandlast;
```

What is written to the SAS Log?

- A. First
- B. Yourname
- C. andandFirst
- D. andyourname

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
date view=sauser.ranch;  
  
describe;  
  
run;
```

What is the result?

- A. The program creates a DATA step view called SASUSER.RANCH and places the program code in the current editor window
- B. The program retrieves the SAS source code that creates the view and places it in the output window
- C. The program creates a DATA step view called SASUSER.RANCH and places it in the SAS log
- D. the program retrieves the SAS source code that creates the view and places it in the SAS log

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

Given the following SAS data sets ONE and TWO:

ONE TWO

NUM CHAR1 NUM CHAR2

1 A1 2 X1

1 A2 2 X2

2 B1 3 Y

2 B2 5 V

4 D

The following SAS program is submitted creating the output table THREE:

```
proc sql; create table three as
select one.num, char1, char2
from one, two
where one.num = two.num;
quit;
THREE
NUM CHAR1 CHAR2
2 B1 X1
2 B1 X2
2 B2 X1
2 B2 X2
```

Which one of the following DATA step programs creates an equivalent SAS data set THREE?

- A. data three; merge one two; by num; run;
- B. data three; set one; set two; by num; run; merge one two; by num; run;
- C. data three; set one; set two; by num; run; by num; run;
- D. data three; set one; do i = 1 to numobs; set two(rename = (num = num2)) point = i nobs = numobs; if num2 = num then output; end; drop num2; run;

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

The following SAS program is submitted:

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

What is the difference between the usage of BUFSIZE= and BUFNO= options?

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

D. BUFSIZE= specifies the size of the output buffer in bytes; BUFNO= specifies the number of output buffers

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

The following SAS code is submitted:

```
%macro houses(dsn = houses,sub = RANCH);  
data anddsn;  
set sasuser.houses;  
if style = " ?quot;;  
run;  
%mend;  
%houses(sub = SPLIT)  
%houses(dsn = ranch)  
%houses(sub = TWOSTORY)
```

Which one of the following is the value of the automatic macro variable SYSLAST?

- A. work.ranch
- B. work.houses
- C. WORK.RANCH
- D. WORK.HOUSES

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
options yearcutoff = 1950;  
%macro y2kopt(date);  
%if anddate >= 14610 %then %do;  
options yearcutoff = 2000;  
%end;  
%else %do;
```



```
options yearcutoff = 1900; %end;  
  
%mend;  
  
data _null_ ;  
date = "01jan2000"d;  
call symput("date",left(date));  
  
run;  
  
%y2kopt(anddate)
```

The SAS date for January 1, 2000 is 14610 and the SAS system option for YEARCUTOFF is set to 1920 prior to submitting the above program.

Which one of the following is the value of YEARCUTOFF when the macro finishes execution?

- A. 1900
- B. 1920
- C. 1950
- D. 2000

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Given the following SAS data set ONE:

ONE

LEVEL AGE

1 10

2 20

3 20

2 10

1 10

2 30

3 10

2 20

3 30

1 10

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
proc sql;
select level, max(age) as MAX
from one
group by level
having max(age) > (select avg(age) from one);
quit;
```

Which one of the following reports is generated?

- A. LEVEL AGE 2 20 3 20
- B. LEVEL AGE 2 30 3 30
- C. LEVEL MAX 2 20 3 30
- D. LEVEL MAX 2 30 3 30

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 15

This question will ask you to provide a segment of missing code. The following SAS program submitted:

```
proc sql;
  select a.name, a.sal, a.dept, b.maxsal
  from EMP a,
           <Insert code here>
  where a.dept = b.dept
        and a.sal = b.maxsal;
quit;
```

Which segment of code will successfully run an in-line view?

```
Ⓐ A)      ( create dept, max(sal) as maxsal
           from EMP
           group by dept ) b

Ⓑ B)      create ( dept, max(sal) as maxsal
           from EMP
           group by dept ) b

Ⓒ C)      ( select dept, max(sal) as maxsal
           from EMP
           group by dept ) b

Ⓓ D)      select ( dept, max(sal) as maxsal
           from EMP
           group by dept ) b
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: D

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