A. %let dept = %str(research&development);
B. %let dept = %str(research%&development);
C. %let dept = %nrstr(research&development);
D. %let dept = %nrstr(research%&development);

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 76
Which one of the following SAS SORT procedure options eliminates identical consecutive observations?

A. NODUP
B. UNIQUE
C. DISTINCT
D. NODUPKEY

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 77
Which one of the following is an advantage of creating and using a SAS DATA step view?

A. It can store an index.
B. It always accesses the most current data.
C. It works quickly through multiple passes of the data.
D. It is useful when the underlying data file structure changes.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 78
The following SAS program is submitted:

options reuse=YES;

data sasuser RealEstate(compress=CHAR);

set sasuser houses;

run;

What is the effect of the REUSE=YES SAS system option?

A. It tracks and recycles free space
B. It allows a permanently stored SAS data set to be replaced
C. It allows users to access the same SAS data set concurrently
D. It allows updates in place

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 79
Following SAS program is submitted:

data temp(<insert option here>);

infile 'rawdata';

input x $ y z;

run;

RAWDATA is a file reference to an external file that is ordered by the variable X.

Which option specifies how the data in the SAS data set TEMP will be sorted?

A. ORDEREDBY=X
B. GROUPBY=X
C. SORTEDBY=X
D. SORTSYNC=X

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 80
The following SAS program is submitted:

%let value = 9;

%let value2 = 5;

%let newval = %eval(&value / &value2);

Which one of the following is the resulting value of the macro variable NEWVAL?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 1.8
D. null

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 81
Given the following SAS data set ONE:

ONE

CATEGORY AGE SALARY BONUS

M 28 200 .
M 25 100 10

F 18 100 50

F 25 200 10

The following SAS program is submitted:

proc sql;

create table two as

select category, salary + bonus as EARNINGS

from one; quit;

Which one of the following represents the data values stored in the data set TWO?

A. CATEGORY EARNINGS
    M 200
    M 110
    F 150
    F 210
B. CATEGORY EARNINGS
    M .
    M 110
    F 150
    F 210
C. CATEGORY SALARY BONUS EARNINGS
    M 200 . 200
    M 100 10 110
    F 100 50 150
    F 200 10 210
D. CATEGORY SALARY BONUS EARNINGS
    M 200 . .
    M 100 10 110
    M 200 . 200
    M 100 10 110
    F 100 50 150
    F 200 10 210

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 82
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 83
The following SAS program is submitted:

data one;

do i = 1 to 10;

ptobs = ceil(ranuni(0) * totobs);

set temp point = ptobs

nobs = totobs;

output;

end;

stop;

run;

The SAS data set TEMP contains 2,500,000 observations. Which one of the following represents the possible values for PTOBS?

A. any integer between 1 and 10
B. any real number between 0 and 1
C. any integer between 1 and 2,500,000
D. any real number between 1 and 2,500,000

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 84
Given the following SAS data sets ONE and TWO:

ONE TWO

YEAR QTR BUDGET YEAR QTR SALES

2001 3 500 2001 4 300

2001 4 400 2002 1 600

2002 1 700

The following SAS program is submitted:

proc sql;

select one.*, sales

from one, two;

quit;

Which one of the following reports is generated?

A. YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES
    2001 4 400 300
    2002 1 700 600
B. YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES
    2001 3 500 .
    2001 4 400 300
    2002 1 700 600
C. YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES
    2001 3 500 300
    2001 4 400 300
    2002 1 700 600