-----STATION 1-----

- 1. Which of the following statements displays all user-defined macro variables in the SAS log?
 - a) %put user=;
 - b) %put user;
 - c) %put_user_;
 - d) options mprint

2. The data set <u>Company.Employee</u> has 100 observations and contains the variables Name, Salary and Birthdate. The following SAS program is submitted:

Which of the following statements successfully completes the program to append the data in <u>Work.Newemployees</u> to <u>Company.Employee</u>?

- a) alter company.employee (name, salary, birthdate)
- b) update company.employee (name, salary, birthdate)
- c) modify company.employee (name, salary, birthdate)
- d) insert into company.employee (name, salary, birthdate)

3. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data two;
 y= '2';
run;
%let x= 10;
%let var= y;
data one;
 set two (keep= &var);
 z= &var*&x;
run;
```

Which of the following answers is the value of the variable z when the program finishes executing?

- a) _ERROR_
- b) 20
- c) y*20
- d) . (missing value)

4. After submitting a SAS program, the following is written to the SAS log:

11 %let date= o;
12 proc print data= sashelp.class;
ERROR: The PUT function referenced in the %SYSFUNC
or %QSYSFUNC macro function is not found.
13 title "SAS Base date is
%sysfunc(put(&date, date9.))";
14 run;

What is the cause of this error message?

- a) the PUT function does not exist
- b) the macro variable reference &date needs to have double quotation marks around it
- c) the PUT function cannot be used in %SYSFUNC
- d) the %PUT function is missing a percent sign in front of the word put.



-----STATION 2-----

1. At the beginning of a new SAS session, the following program is submitted:

```
%macro one;
%let proc= means;
proc &proc data= sashelp.class;
run;
%mend;
%one
```

Where is the macro variable proc stored?

- a) in the local symbol table
- b) in the global symbol table
- c) in the SAS data set **Work.Sasmacr**
- d) the program fails to execute because PROC is a reserved word
- 2. The table <u>One</u> has five million observations. Table <u>Two</u> has one thousand observations. These tables have identical column attributes. Concatenating tables <u>One</u> and <u>Two</u> should result in 5,001,000 observations.

Which of the following SAS techniques uses the least CPU time and fewest I/O operations to process?

- a) the APPEND procedure
- b) the SET statement in the DATA step
- c) the INSERT INTO statement in an SQL procedure
- d) the OUTER UNION CORR operator in an SQL procedure



3. Which of the following statements cannot be used in a DATA step that reads a raw data file as input?

- a) KEEP statement
- b) IF statement
- c) FORMAT statement
- d) WHERE statement

4. Which statement about this program is true?

```
proc print data= orion.sales;
  var employee_id salary;
  where country= 'AU';
  by gender;
  label salary= 'Annual Salary';
run;
```

- a) the program will run correctly only if **Orion.Sales** is sorted in ascending order by Country
- b) the PROC PRINT report displays only the observations in which the value of Country is AU
- c) the label and format specified in the program are stored in **Orion.Sales**
- d) none of the above

-----STATION 3-----

1. Which statement about this PROC SORT step is true?

```
proc sort data= orion.staff;
out= work.staff;
by descending salary;
manager_ID;
```

run;

- a) the sorted data set overwrites the input data set
- b) the observations are sorted by Salary in descending order, and then by Manager_ID in descending order
- c) a semicolon should not appear after the input data set name
- d) the sorted data set contains only the variables specified in the BY statement

2. Which of the following is *not true* of SAS date values?

- a) they are numeric
- b) they can be positive or 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



3. The following SAS program is submitted at the start of a new SAS session:

```
data sashelp.test:
    set sashelp.class;
    if _N_ > 5;
run;
```

proc print data= test noobs; run;

<u>Sashelp.Class</u> contains 5 variables and 19 observations. Which one of the following answers explains what happens when this code is submitted?

- a) the SAS data set **Test** does not exist and no report is generated
- b) the SAS data set **Test** has no observations
- c) the PRINT procedure statement syntax is incorrect and no report is generated
- d) the PRINT procedure statement syntax is correct and a report is generated
- 4. The data portion of the <u>Work.Salaries</u> data set is shown below. Note that Salary is an 8-byte character variable.

name	status	salary
Liz	S	15,600
Herman	S	26,700
Marty	S	35,000

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
proc print data= work.salaries;
where salary GT 20000;
run:
```

No observations are output. Why?

- a) WHERE statement will not do any automatic data conversion the step fails
- b) GT is not a valid operator. The symbol > must be used
- c) GT is a valid operator, but it does not work with character data
- d) the WHERE statement must use the value 20,000

1. The following SAS program is submitted:

libname sasdata 'SAS-data-library'; data work.boston work.dallas (drop= city equipment); set sasdata.cities (keep= orig price city dest equipment); if dest= 'BOS' then output work.boston; else if dest= 'DFW' then output work.dallas; drop dest; run;

Which variables are output to both data sets?

- a) City and Equipment
- b) Price and Orig
- c) Price, Orig, and Dest
- d) City, Price, Orig, and Equipment
- 2. The variable Name in the data set <u>Employee</u> has a \$CHAR10. format. The variable Name in the data set <u>Sales</u> has a \$CHAR15. format. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data both;
length name $ 20;
merge sales employee;
by id;
run;
```

What is the format of the variable Name in the data set Both?

- a) \$20
- b) \$CHAR10.
- c) \$CHAR15.
- d) \$CHAR20.

3. The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data work.words;
  word1= 'Is';
  word2= 'It';
  word3= 'Blue';
  all= catx(word1, word2, word3);
run;
```

The variable All is created with which value? Note that the quotes are shown for readability and are not part of the value.

- a) "It Is Blue"
- b) "ItIsBlue"
- c) "It Is Blue"
- d) "IsItBlue"
- 4. Assume that <u>Sasuser.One</u> does not exist and that the following SAS program is submitted at the beginning of a new SAS session:

```
data sasuser.one;
  x= 1;
  y= 27;
  output one;
run;
```

What is the result?

- a) the data set **Sasuser.One** is created with 2 variables and 3 observations
- b) the data set **Sasuser.One** is created with 2 variables and 0 observations
- c) the DATA step does not execute
- d) the data set Sasuser.One is created with 2 variables and 1 observations

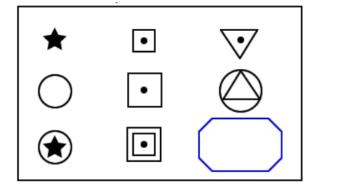
-----STATION 5 - Just for Fun-----

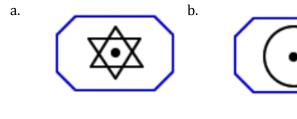
- 1. If a doctor gives you 3 pills and tells you to take one pill every half hour, how long would it be before all the pills had been taken?
 - a) 3 hrs
 - b) 1.5 hrs
 - c) 1 hr
 - d) none of the above

2. Divide 30 by one half and add ten. What do you get?

- a) 20
- b) 25
- c) 60
- d) 70
- 3. At a conference, 12 members shook hands with each other before and after the meeting. How many total number of handshakes occurred?
 - a) 100
 - b) 132
 - c) 145
 - d) 144

4. Select the item below which would complete the pattern:









1. How many tons of M&M's was it estimated that SAS consumed (as at December 7, 2011)?

- a. 1
- b. 8
- c. 11
- d. 22
- e. 53
- 2. Match the date=0 value to the correct software
 - a. Jan 1 1753
 - b. Jan 0 1900
 - c. Jan 1 1960
 - d. Jan 1 1970
 - e. Jan 1 2000
- 3. Which of the following are true or false
 - a. SAS stands for: South African Ship the South African Navy Ship Prefix
 - b. SAS stands for: Scandinavian Airlines
 - c. SAS stands for: Surfers Against Sewage
 - d. SAS is a village in Iran
 - e. SAS stands for: Space Activity Suit
 - f. SAS stands for: San Antonio Spurs
- 4. Timeline match the SAS Canada Events to the dates

SAS Canada expands to the Quebec market	1. 1993
SAS Canada expands into Western	2. 1988
SAS Canada opens its Ottawa office.	3. 1995
SAS Canada celebrates hiring 150th employee	4. 2013
SAS Canada opens the SAS Institute in Toronto, with 2 employees.	5. 2008
SAS celebrates 25 years of business in Canada	6. 1991
SAS Canada, King Street East is recognized Canada's first LEED®	7. 2000
SAS Canada's corporate headquarters opens at 280 King Street East.	8. 2005
	SAS Canada expands into Western SAS Canada opens its Ottawa office. SAS Canada celebrates hiring 150th employee SAS Canada opens the SAS Institute in Toronto, with 2 employees. SAS celebrates 25 years of business in Canada

- 1. Excel
- 2. SQL
- Javascript
 SAS
- 5. Netezza

Statio	on 1	Statio		Statio		Statio	on 4
Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Questio n	nswer	Question	Answer
1	a b c d	1		1 a b c d			a b c d
2	a b c d	2	a b c d d	2 a b c d			a b c d
3	a b c d	3	a b c d	3 a b c d			a b c d
4	a b c d	4	a b c d	4 a b c d			a b c d
Statio		Statio					
Question 1	a b c d	Question 1	a b c d e				
2	a b c d	2	a b c d				
3	a b c d	3	e True False a b c				
4	a b c d	4	d e f a b c d f				
			g h				