



Exam : **SAS A00-212**

Title : SAS Advanced Programming
Exam for SAS 9

Update : Demo

1. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONEDIVISIONSALES A 1234 A 3654 B 5678 The following SAS program is submitted: data _null_; set one; by division; if first.division then do; %let mfirst = sales; end; run; What is the value of the macro variable MFIRST when the program finishes execution?

A.1234

B.5678

C.null

D.sales

Answer: D

2. 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 POINTS1, POINTS2, POINTS3, POINTS4, POINTS5, POINTS6 are created in the PDV.

B.The variables named POINTS10, POINTS15, POINTS20, POINTS25, POINTS30, POINTS35 are created in the PDV.

C.The variables named POINTS11, POINTS12, POINTS13, POINTS21, POINTS22, POINTS23 are created in the PDV.

D.No variables are created in the PDV.

Answer: A

3. Given the SAS data sets MATH1A and MATH1B: MATH1AMATH1BNAME FINAME FI Lauren LSmith M Patel ALauren S Chang ZPatel A Hillier R The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select * from MATH1A select * from MATH1B; quit; The following output is desired: NAME FI Lauren L Patel A Chang Z Smith M Lauren S Patel A Hillier R Which SQL set operator completes the program and generates the desired output? A.APPEND CORR

B.EXCEPT CORR

C.OUTER UNION CORR

D.INTERSECT ALL CORR

Answer: C

4. The following SAS program is submitted: %let test = one; %let one = two; %let two = three; %let three = last; %put what displays is &&&&test; What is written to the SAS log? A.what displays is one

B.what displays is two

C.what displays is three

D.what displays is last

Answer: B

5. Given the following partial SAS log: 29 %macro test; 30 %if &a = 5 %then %do; 31 proc print data = sashelp.prdsale; 32 run; 33 %end; 34 %else %put a is not 5; 35 %mend; 36 37 %let a = 5; 38 %test (TEST): Beginning execution. : Macro variable A resolves to 5 (TEST): %IF condition &a = 5 is TRUE (TEST): proc print data = sashelp.prdsale; (TEST): run; Which SAS System option writes to the SAS log the note Macro variable A resolves to 5?

A.MLOGIC

B.MPRINT
C.SYMBOLGEN
D.MSGLEVEL= I

Answer: C

6. The SAS data set WORK.TEMPDATA contains the variables FMTNAME, START, and LABEL and it consists of 10 observations. The following SAS program is submitted: proc format cntlin = work.tempdata; run; What is the result of submitting the FORMAT procedure step?

- A.No formats are created in this step.
- B.All formats created will be stored in the WORK.TEMPDATA SAS data set.
- C.It uses the WORK.TEMPDATA SAS data set as input to create the format.
- D.An ERROR message is written to the SAS log because the program is incomplete. Answer: C

7. Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO: ONETWO YEARQTRBUDGETYEARQTRSALES 20013 50020014 300 20014 40020012 200 20021 70020021 600 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select one.*, sales from one, two where one.year = two.year; quit; Which report is generated?

- A.YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES 2001 4 400 300 2002 1 700 600
- B.YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES 2001 3 500 300 2001 4 400 200 2002 1 700 600
- C.YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES 2001 3 500 300 2001 3 500 200 2001 4 400 300 2001 4 400 200 2002 1 700 600
- D.YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES 2001 3 500 300 2001 4 400 300 2002 1 700 300 2001 3 500 200 2001 4 400 200 2002 1 700 200 2001 3 500 600 2001 4 400 600 2002 1 700 600 Answer: C

8. Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO: ONETWO YEARQTRBUDGETYEARQTRSALES 20013 50020014 300 20014 40020021 600 20021 700 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select one.*, sales from one left join two on one.year = two.year where one.year=2001; quit; Which report is generated?

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

Answer: B

9. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONE COUNTRYCITY VISIT USABOSTON 10 UKLONDON 5 USADALLAS 10 UKMARLOW 10 USABOSTON 20 USABOSTON 20 UKLONDON 15 USADALLAS 10 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select country, city, sum(visit) as TOTAL from one group by country, city order by country, total desc; quit; Which report is generated?

- A.COUNTRY CITY TOTAL USA DALLAS 20 USA BOSTON 50 UK MARLOW 10 UK LONDON 20
- B.COUNTRY CITY TOTAL UK LONDON 20 UK MARLOW 10 USA BOSTON 50 USA DALLAS 20
- C.COUNTRY CITY TOTAL USA BOSTON 50 USA DALLAS 20 UK LONDON 20 UK MARLOW 10
- D.COUNTRY CITY TOTAL UK MARLOW 10 UK LONDON 20 USA DALLAS 20 USA BOSTON 50

Answer: B

10. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONE CATEGORYAGESALARYBONUS M 29 200 20 M 25 100 10 M 48

300 10 F 38 300 50 F 25 200 . The following output is desired: CATEGORY EARNINGS F 550 M 640 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; from one group by category; quit; Which SQL procedure clause completes the program and generates the desired output?

- A.select category, sum(salary, bonus) as EARNINGS
- B.select category, sum(salary + bonus) as EARNINGS
- C.select distinct category, sum(salary, bonus) as EARNINGS
- D.select distinct category, sum(sum(salary, bonus)) as EARNINGS

Answer: D

11. Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO: ONE TWONUM COUNTRY NUM CITY 1 CANADA 3 PARIS 2 FRANCE 5 TOKYO 3 GERMANY 4 BELGIUM 5 JAPAN The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select country from one where not exists (select * from two where one.num = two.num); quit; Which report is generated? A.COUNTRYFRANCEJAPAN

- B.COUNTRYGERMANYJAPAN
- C.COUNTRYCANADAFRANCEBELGIUM
- D.COUNTRY FRANCEGERMANYBELGIUM

Answer: C

12. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONEREP COST SMITH 200 SMITH 400 JONES 100 SMITH 600 JONES 100 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select rep, avg(cost) as AVERAGE from one group by rep quit; The following output is desired: REP AVERAGE SMITH 400 Which SQL procedure clause completes the program and generates the desired output?

- A.having avg(cost) < (select avg(cost) from one);
- B.where avg(cost) > (select avg(cost) from one);
- C.having avg(cost) > (select avg(cost) from one);
- D.where calculated average > (select avg(cost) from one);

Answer: C

13. Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO: ONE TWO NUMCHAR1NUMCHAR2 1A 2 X 2B 3 Y 4D 5 V The following SAS program is submitted, creating the output table THREE: data three; set one two; run; THREENUMCHAR1 CHAR2 1A 2B 4D 2 X 3 Y 5 V Which SQL procedure program creates an equivalent SAS data set THREE?

- A.proc sql; create table three as select * from one outer union corr select * from two; quit; B.proc sql; create table three as select * from one outer union select * from two; quit; C.proc sql; create table three as select * from one union select * from two; quit;
- D.proc sql; create table three as select * from one union corr select * from two; quit; Answer: A

14. The following SAS program is submitted: proc contents data = testdata.one; run; Which SQL procedure program produces similar information about the column attributes of the dataset TESTDATA.ONE?

- A.proc sql; contents testdata.one; quit;
- B.proc sql; describe testdata.one; quit;
- C.proc sql; contents table testdata.one; quit;

D.proc sql; describe table testdata.one; quit;

Answer: D

15. The following SAS program is submitted: proc datasets lib = testdata; modify one; label num = 'Number'; format num 4.; quit; Which SQL procedure program produces the same results?

A.proc sql; modify table testdata.one set num format = 4. label = 'Number'; quit;

B.proc sql; alter table testdata.one modify num format = 4. label = 'Number'; quit;

C.proc sql; modify table testdata.one alter num format = 4. label = 'Number'; quit;

D.proc sql; alter table testdata.one set num format = 4. label = 'Number'; quit;

Answer: B

16. What does the DICTIONARY.MACROS table store?

A.information about user defined macro variables only

B.information about system defined macro variables only

C.information about both user and system defined macro variables

D.information about macros stored in the autocall macro library only

Answer: C

17. The following SAS program is submitted: %let lib = %upcase(sasuser); proc sql; select nvar from dictionary.tables where libname = "&lib"; quit; Several SAS data sets exist in the SASUSER library. What is generated as output?

A.a report showing the numeric columns in each table in SASUSER

B.a report showing the number of columns in each table in SASUSER

C.a report showing the names of the columns in each table in SASUSER

D.a report showing the number of numeric columns in each table in SASUSER

Answer: B

18. The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; select * from dictionary.tables; quit; What is generated as output?

A.metadata on all tables in all libraries

B.metadata on all tables in the WORK library only

C.metadata on the DICTIONARY.TABLES table only

D.metadata on all tables in the DICTIONARY library only

Answer: A

19. Which should be avoided when creating and using an SQL procedure view?

A.using a HAVING clause

B.using summary functions

C.referencing a view multiple times in the same program

D.creating views on tables whose structures remain constant

Answer: C

20. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONENUMVAR 1 A 2 B 3 C Which SQL procedure program deletes the

data set ONE?

- A.proc sql; delete table one; quit;
- B.proc sql; remove table one; quit;
- C.proc sql; drop table one; quit;
- D.proc sql; delete from one; quit;

Answer: C

21. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONE JOBLEVEL SALARY ACC2 300 SEC1 100 SEC2 200 MGR3 700 ACC1 . ACC3 . MGR2 400 The following SAS data set TWO is required: TWO JOBLEVEL BONUS ACC2 30 MGR3 70 MGR2 40 Which SQL procedure program creates the data set TWO?

- A.proc sql; create table two as select job, level, salary * 0.1 as BONUS from one where 3 > 20; quit;
- B.proc sql; create table two as select job, level, salary * 0.1 as BONUS from one where calculated 3 > 20; quit;
- C.proc sql; create table two as select job, level, salary * 0.1 as BONUS from one where bonus * 0.1 > 20; quit;
- D.proc sql; create table two as select job, level, salary * 0.1 as BONUS from one where calculated bonus > 20; quit;

Answer: D

22. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONE CATEGORY AGE M 28 M 25 M 28 M 33 F 18 F 25 F 35 The following SAS program is submitted: proc sql; create table two as select distinct age from one where age < 33; quit; How many rows are written to the SAS data set TWO? A.0

- B.3
- C.4
- D.5

Answer: B

23. Given the SAS data set ONE: ONEGROUP SUM A 765 B 123 C 564 The following SAS program is submitted: data _null_; set one; call symput(GROUP,SUM); stop; run; What is the result when the program finishes execution?

- A.Macro variable A has a value of 765.
- B.Macro variable C has a value of 564.
- C.Macro variable GROUP has a value of 564.
- D.Macro variable GROUP has a value of SUM.

Answer: A

24. The following SAS program is submitted: %let first = yourname; %let last = first; %put &&&last; What is written to the SAS log?

- A.first
- B.&&first
- C.yourname
- D.&yourname

Answer: C

25. The following SAS program is submitted: %let a = cat; %macro animal(a = frog); %let a = bird; %mend; %animal(a = pig) %put a is &a; What is written to the SAS log?

- A.a is cat
- B.a is pig
- C.a is bird
- D.a is frog

Answer: A

26. Given the SAS data set SASUSER.HIGHWAY: SASUSER.HIGHWAY STEERINGSEATBELTSPEED STATUS COUNT absentNo0-29serious 31 absentNo0-29not 1419 absentNo30-49serious 191 absentno30-49not 2004 absentno50+serious 216 The following SAS program is submitted: %macro highway; proc sql noprint; %let numgrp = 6; select distinct status into :group1 - :group&numgrp from sasuser.highway; quit; %do i = 1 %to &numgrp; proc print data = sasuser.highway; where status = "&&group&i" ; run; %end; %mend; %highway How many reports are produced? A.0

- B.2
- C.5
- D.6

Answer: B

27. The following SAS program is submitted: %macro execute; proc print data = sasuser.houses; run; %end; %mend; %execute Which statement completes the program so that it executes on Tuesday?

- A.%if &sysday = Tuesday %then %do;
- B.%if &sysday = 'Tuesday' %then %do;
- C.%if &sysdate = Tuesday %then %do;
- D.%if &sysdate = 'Tuesday' %then %do;

Answer: A

28. Assume today is Tuesday, August 15, 2006. Which statement, submitted at the beginning of a SAS session, assigns the value Tuesday, August 15, 2006 to the macro variable START?

- A.%let start = %eval(today(), weekdate.);
- B.%let start = %sysfunc(today(), weekdate.);
- C.%let start = %sysexec(today(), weekdate.);
- D.%let start = %sysevalf(today(), weekdate.);

Answer: B

29. The following SAS program is submitted: %let value = 0.5; %let add = 5; %let newval = %eval(&value + &add); What is the value of the macro variable NEWVAL?

- A.5
- B.5.5
- C.0.5 + 5
- D.null

Answer: D

30. The following SAS program is submitted: %macro test(var); %let jobs = BLACKSMITH WORDSMITH SWORDSMITH; %let type = %index(&jobs, &var); %put type = &type; %mend; %test(SMITH) What is the value of the macro variable TYPE when the %PUT statement executes?

- A.0
- B.3
- C.6
- D.null

Answer: C



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