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Vendor: SAS

Code: A00-215

Exam: SAS 9.4 Programming Fundamentals Exam

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

DEMO VERSION

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DEMO VERSION
(LIMITED CONTENT)

Version: 5.0

Question: 1

Which statement is true regarding the XLSX engine in the LIBNAME statement?

- A. The individual worksheets are automatically concatenated when reading a Microsoft Excel workbook.
- B. The XLSX engine can read and write data in Microsoft Excel workbooks.
- C. The XLSX engine can read Microsoft workbooks with both XLSX and XLS extensions
- D. The XLSX extension in the Microsoft Excel workbook name is optional in the LIBNAME statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B: The XLSX engine can read and write data in Microsoft Excel workbooks. This functionality allows SAS users to directly access and manipulate data stored in Excel files using the .xlsx extension. The XLSX engine does not automatically concatenate individual worksheets; instead, each worksheet is accessed separately. Also, it specifically works with files that have the .xlsx extension, not the older .xls format, thus eliminating option C. Option D is incorrect because the XLSX engine requires the correct file extension (.xlsx) in the LIBNAME statement to properly identify and interact with Excel files.

Reference:

SAS documentation on LIBNAME statement for XLSX engine: SAS Support: LIBNAME Statement

Question: 2

Which ODS EXCEL statement correctly creates an Excel using the ANALYSIS style?

- A. Ods excel=' c : \report. xlsx' style=analysis;
- B. Ods excel workbook=' report. xles' analysis;
- C. Ods excel=' c : \report. xlsx' / analysis;
- D. Ods excel file ='c \report.xlsx' styleanalysis;

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A: Ods excel='c:\report.xlsx' style=analysis;. This syntax is correct for the ODS EXCEL statement in SAS, where you specify the path and filename, followed by the 'style' option to apply a specific style template to the output Excel file. The 'style=analysis' is used to set the output appearance according to the 'ANALYSIS' style template provided by SAS. Option B is syntactically incorrect and does not use the 'style' option correctly. Option C incorrectly places a slash which is not syntactically valid in this context, and Option D misses the equals sign and quotes which are necessary for correct syntax in SAS.

Reference:

SAS documentation on ODS EXCEL statement: SAS Support: ODS EXCEL Statement

Question: 3

Which PROC IMPORT step correctly creates the MYDATA,SALES data set from the SALES.SCV file?

A. proc import datafile=sales.csv dbms=csv
out="mydata.sales";
run;

B. proc import datafile="sales.csv" dbms=csv
out=mydata. sales;
run;

C. proc import data="mydata. sales" dbms=csv
out="mydata.sales";
run;

D. proc import data=mydata.sales dbms=csv
out=mydata.sales;
run;

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct statement to import a CSV file into SAS and create a dataset is option B. The PROC IMPORT statement is used in SAS to read data from external files and create a SAS data set. Let's break down why option B is correct:

datafile= specifies the location and filename of the external data file. In this case, "sales.csv" is the correct filename and format for a CSV file.

dbms=csv tells SAS that the format of the external data file is CSV (comma-separated values).

out=mydata.sales; specifies the name of the output SAS dataset. It consists of two parts: the libref mydata and the dataset name sales. This tells SAS to store the new dataset in a library called mydata with the dataset name sales.

Option A uses an incorrect syntax as it incorrectly specifies the data= option, which is not valid in this

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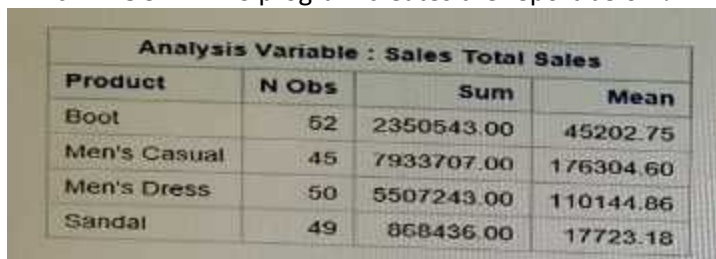
context. Also, the out= option is incorrectly quoted and terminated with a semicolon within the quotes. Option C has a typo in the out= option (out=mydata.gales;), which incorrectly specifies the output dataset name. Additionally, it incorrectly specifies the data= option, which should actually be datafile=. Option D has incorrectly quoted the out= option and uses a hyphen instead of an equals sign. Additionally, it does not use quotes around the filename, which may cause issues if the filename contains special characters or spaces.

Reference:

SAS 9.4 documentation, specifically the PROC IMPORT statement: SAS Help Center: PROC IMPORT Statement

Question: 4

Which PROC MEANS program creates the report below?



Analysis Variable : Sales Total Sales			
Product	N Obs	Sum	Mean
Boot	52	2350543.00	45202.75
Men's Casual	45	7933707.00	176304.60
Men's Dress	50	5507243.00	110144.86
Sandal	49	868436.00	17723.18

- A. proc means data=sashelp. shoes sum mean;
var Sales;
Class Product;
run;
- B. proc means data=sashelp. 'shoes
var Sale;
group Product;
run/
- C. Proc means data=sashelp . shoes sum mean nobe;
by sales;
class product
- D. proc means data=sashelp= ashelp. shoes.
sum Sales;
mean Sales;
by product;
run."

Answer: A

Explanation:

The PROC MEANS statement is used to compute descriptive statistics of data in SAS. Option A is the correct code to produce the report shown in the first image because of the following reasons:
data=sashelp.shoes specifies the dataset on which the procedure is to be performed.
sum mean specifies that the summary statistics should include the sum and mean of the variables.
var Sales; specifies that the variable Sales is the analysis variable for which the summary statistics are to

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be computed.

class Product; specifies that the procedure should classify results by unique values of the Product variable. This will produce separate statistics for each type of product, which aligns with the structure of the report provided in the image.

Options B, C, and D are incorrect for the following reasons:

B uses group instead of class, and group is not a valid statement in the context of PROC MEANS. Also, var Sale; is incorrect as the variable name is Sales.

C includes nobe; which is not a valid SAS option and seems to be a typo. The by statement is used for sorting data, not for classifying groups as class does.

D incorrectly uses sum Salad; and mean Sales; as separate statements and has an invalid use of by product; which is not needed here.

Reference:

SAS 9.4 documentation for the PROC MEANS statement: SAS Help Center: PROC MEANS

Question: 5

Given the following SAS program:

```
footnote1 'Created by HR';
footnote2 'Confidential';

proc print data=work.salaries;
run;

footnote2 'Draft - Do Not Distribute';

proc print data=work.bonuses;
run;
```

What footnotes appear for the second PROC PRINT report?

- A. Created by HR
- B. Created by HR
- C. Draft - Do Not Distribute
- Create by HR
- D. Draft –Do NOT Distribute

Answer: D

Explanation:

In SAS, footnotes are set using the footnote statement and they will appear on all subsequent output until they are either changed or cleared. Based on the second image provided with the SAS code, the footnote for the second PROC PRINT report is set immediately before it runs.

The code sets footnote1 as 'Created by HR' and footnote2 as 'Confidential' initially. However, before the second PROC PRINT step, footnote2 is redefined as 'Draft - Do Not Distribute'. Since footnote1 is not redefined or cleared, it is no longer in effect for the second report.

Therefore, the only footnote that appears for the second PROC PRINT report is what is defined for footnote2 at that point in the code, which is 'Draft – Do Not Distribute'. That's why the correct answer is

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D.

Reference:

SAS 9.4 documentation for the FOOTNOTE statement: SAS Help Center: FOOTNOTE Statement



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