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QUESTION NO: 1

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Data sasuser.history;  
Set sasuser.history(keep=state x y  
Rename = (state=ST));  
Total=sum(x,y);  
Run;
```

The SAS data set SASUSER.HISTORY has an index on the variable STATE.
Which describes the result of submitting the SAS program?

- A. The index on STATE is deleted and an index on ST is created
- B. The index on STATE is recreated as an index on ST
- C. The index on STATE is deleted
- D. The index on STATE is updated as an index on ST

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 2

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro one(input);  
%two;  
%put the value is &date;  
%mend;  
%macro two;  
data _null_;  
call symput('date','12SEP2008');  
run;  
%mend;  
%let date=31DEC2006;  
%one(&date)
```

What is the result when the %PUT statement executes?

- A. A macro variable DATE with the value 12SEP2008 is retrieved from the local symbol table for the ONE macro
- B. A macro variable DATE with the value 12SEP2008 is retrieved from the local symbol table for the TWO macro
- C. A macro variable DATE with the value 12SEP2008 is retrieved from the global symbol table
- D. A macro variable DATE with the value 31DEC2006 is retrieved from the global symbol table

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 3

Which SET statements option names a variable that contains the number of the observation to read during the current iteration of the DATA step?

- A. OBS=pointobs
- B. POINT=pointobs
- C. KEY=pointobs
- D. NOBS=pointobs

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 4

When reading a SAS data file, what does the NOBS=option on the SET statement represent?

- A. A variable that represents the total number of observation in the output data set(s)
- B. A variable that represents a flag indicating the end of the file
- C. A variable that represents the total number of observations in the input data set(s)
- D. A variable that represents the current observation number

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 5 CORRECT TEXT

CORRECT TEXT

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro check(num=4);  
%let result=%sysevalf(&num+0.5);  
%put result is &result;  
%mend;  
%check(num=10)
```

What is the written to the SAS log?

- result is
- result is 10
- result is 10.5
- result is 10+0.5

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 6

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%micro 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. Null
- C. 6
- D. 3

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 7

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro check(num=4);  
%let result=%eval(&nm gt 5);  
%put result is &result;  
%mend;  
%check (num=10)
```

What is written to the SAS log?

- A. result is true
- B. result is 10 gt 5
- C. result is 1
- D. result is 0

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 8

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data temp;
```

```
length 1 b 3 x;
infile 'file reference';
input a b x;
run;
```

What is the result?

- A. The data set TEMP is not created because variables A and B have invalid lengths
- B. The data set TEMP is created, but variable X is not created
- C. The data set TEMP is not created because variable A has an invalid length
- D. The data set TEMP is created and variable X has a length of 8

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 9

Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO:

| ONE | | TWO | | | |
|-------|-----|--------|------|-----|-------|
| YEAR | QTR | BUDGET | YEAR | QTR | SALES |
| 20013 | | 500 | 2001 | 4 | 300 |
| 20014 | | 400 | 2002 | 1 | 600 |
| 20031 | | 350 | | | |

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Proc sql;
Select two.*,budget from one <insert JOIN operator here> two on one.year=two.year,
Quit;
```

The following output is desired:

| YEAR | QTR | BUDGET | SALES |
|------|-----|--------|-------|
| 2001 | 4 | 300 | 500 |
| 2001 | 4 | 300 | 400 |
| 2002 | 1 | 600 | |
| | | | 350 |

Which JOIN operator completes the program and generates the desired output?

- A. FULL JOIN
- B. INNER JOIN
- C. LEFT JOIN
- D. RIGHT JOIN

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 10

Given the SAS data set SAUSER.HIGHWAY:

SAUSER.HIGHWAY

| STEERING | SEATABLT | | STATUS | COUNT |
|----------|----------|-------|---------|-------|
| absent | no | 0-29 | serious | 31 |
| absent | no | 0-29 | not | 1419 |
| absent | no | 30-49 | serious | 191 |
| absent | no | 30-49 | not | 2004 |
| absent | no | 50+ | serious | 216 |

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro highway;
proc sql nonprint;
%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. 2
- B. 6
- C. 0
- D. 5

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 11

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let dept=prod;
%let prod=merchandise;
```

The following message is written to the SAS log:

The value is "merchandise"

Which SAS System option writes this message to the SAS log?

- A. %put the value is "&&&dept";
- B. %put the value is "&&&dept";
- C. %put the value is "&&&dept";
- D. %put the value is %quote(&&&dept);

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 12

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=wor.tempdata;
```

```
Run;
```

What is the result of submitting the FORMAT procedure step?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 13

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 cod 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

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 14

Which SET statement option names a variable that contains the number of the observation to read during the current iteration of the DATA step?

- A. NOBS=pointobs
- B. OBS=pointobs
- C. KEY=pointobs
- D. POINT=pointobs

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 15

Which SAS procedure changes the name of a permanent format for a variable stored in a SAS data set?

- A. DATASETS
- B. MODIFY
- C. FORMAT
- D. REGISTRY

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 16

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro check(num=4);  
%let result=%sysevalf(&num+0.5);  
%put result is &result;  
%mend;  
%check(num=10)
```

What is the written to the SAS log?

- A. result is
- B. result is 10.5
- C. result is 10+0.5
- D. result is 10

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 17

Given the SAS data set ONE:

ONE

DIVISION SALES

A 1234

A 3654

B 5678

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Data_null_;
```

```
Set one;
```

```
By divition;
```

```
If first.division then
```

```
Do;
```

```
%let mfirst=sales;
```

```
end;
```

```
run;
```

What is the value of the macro variable MFRIST when the program finishes execution?

A. 1234

B. sales

C. 5678

D. null

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 18

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let first=yourname;
```

```
%let last=first;
```

```
%put &&&last;
```

What is written to the SAS Log?

A. First

B. Yourname

C. &&First

D. &yourname

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 19

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

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 20

Which SQL procedure program deletes rows from the data set CLASS?

- A.

```
proc sql;  
Select * from class  
Where age<(select stop_age from threshold);  
Quit;
```
- B.

```
proc sql;  
Modify table class  
Delete where age<(select stop_age from threshold);  
Quit
```
- C.

```
proc sql;  
Delete from class  
Where age<(select stop_age from threshold);  
Quit;
```
- D.

```
proc sql;  
Alter from class  
Delete where age<(select stop_age from threshold);  
Quit;
```

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 21

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let lib=%upcase(sauser);  
proc sql;  
select nvar from dictionary.tables where libname='&lib';  
quit;
```

Several SAS data sets exist in the SAUSER library.

What is generated as output?

- A. A report showing the names of the columns in each table in SASUSER
- B. A report showing the number of columns in each table in SASUSER
- C. A report showing the numeric columns in each table in SASUSER
- D. A report showing the number of numeric columns in each table in SASUSER

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 22

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro loop;  
data one;  
%do I=1 %to 3;  
var&I=&I;%  
end  
run;  
%mend;  
%loop
```

After this program executes; the following is written to the SAS log:

(LOOP): Beginning execution

(LOOP): %DO loop beginning; index variable I; start value is 1; stop value is 3; by value is 1

(LOOP): %DO loop index variable I is now 2; loop will iterate again

(LOOP): %DO loop index variable I is no 3; loop will iterate again

(LOOP): %DO loop index variable I is no 4; loop will iterate again

(LOOP): Ending execution

Which SAS system option displays the notes in the SAS log?

- A. SYMBOLGEN

- B. MLOGIC
- C. MACRO
- D. MPRINT

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 23

Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO:

| ONE | | TWO | |
|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| ID | NAME | ID | SALARY |
| 112 | Smith | 213 | 150000 |
| 243 | Wei | 355 | 45000 |
| 457 | Jones | 523 | 75000 |

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Data combine;
```

```
Merge one two;
```

```
By id;
```

```
Run;
```

Which SQL procedure program procedures the same results?

A. proc sql;

```
Create table combine as
```

```
Select coalesce (one.id, two.id) as id,
```

```
Name,salary from one, two where one.id=two.id;
```

```
Quit;
```

B. proc sql;

```
Create table combine as
```

```
Select one.id,
```

```
Name, salary from one full join two where one.id=two.id;
```

```
Quit
```

C. proc sql;

```
Create table combine as
```

```
Select one.id,name,salary from one inner join two on one.id=two.id
```

```
Quit
```

D. proc sql;

```
Create table combine as
```

```
Select coalesce (one id, two id) as id,
```

```
Name,salary from one full join two on one.id=two.id;
```

Quit;

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 24

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let first=yourname;
```

```
%lest last=first
```

```
%put &&last;
```

What is written to the SAS log?

- A. First
- B. &yourname
- C. &&First
- D. Yourname

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 25

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 table testdata.one;  
Quit;
```
- B.

```
proc sql;  
Describe table testdata.one;  
Quit;
```
- C.

```
proc sql;  
describe testdata.one;  
Quit;
```
- D.

```
proc sql;  
Contents testdata.one;  
Quit;
```

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 26

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. No variable are created in the PDV
- B. The variables named POINTS10, POINTS15, POINTS20, POINTS25, POINTS30, POINTS35 are created in the PDV
- C. The variables named POINTS1, POINTS2, POINTS3 POINTS4, POINTS5, POINTS6 are created in the PDV
- D. The variables named POINTS11, POINTS12, POINTS21, POINTS22, POINTS23 are created in the PDV

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 27

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

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 28

Given the SAS data set ONE:

ONE

NUM VAR

1 A

2 B

3 C

Which SQL procedure program deletes the data set ONE?

A. proc sql;

Drop table one;

Quit;

B. proc sql;

Remove table one;

Quit;

C. proc sql;

Delete table one;

Quit;

D. proc sql;

Delete from one;

Quit;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 29

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro location;
```

```
data _null_;
```

```
call symput ('dept','sales');
```

```
run;
```

```
%let country=Germany;
```

```
%put _global_;
```

```
%mend;
```

```
%let company = ABC;
```

```
%location;
```

Which macro variables are written to the SAS log?

A. COMPANY and DEPT only

B. COMPANY,COUNTRY and DEPT

C. COMPANY Only

D. COMPANY and COUNTRY only

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 30

What is the purpose of the SASFILE statement?

- A. It requests that SAS data set be opened and loaded into SAS memory one page at a time
- B. It requests that a SAS data set be opened and loaded into SAS memory one variable at a time
- C. It requests that a SAS data set be opened and loaded into SAS memory one observation at a time
- D. It requests that a SAS data set be opened and loaded into SAS memory in its entirety

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 31

Given the SAS data sets CLASS1 and CLASS2

CLASS1 CLASS2

NAME COURSE NAME COURSE

Lauren MATH1 Smith MATH2

Patel MATH1 Farmer MATH2

Chang MATH1 Patel MATH2

Chang MATH3 Hiller MATH2

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
Proc sql;
```

```
Select name from CLASS1
```

```
<insert SQL set operator here>
```

```
select name from CLASS2;
```

```
quit;
```

The following output is desired

NAME

Chang

Chang

Lauren

Which SQL set operator completes the program and generates the desired output?

- A. UNION ALL
- B. EXCEPT ALL
- C. INTERSECT ALL
- D. OUTER UNION ALL

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 32

The following SAS program is submitted:

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

Why are the BUFNO options used?

- A. To reduce the number I/O operations
- B. To reduce network traffic
- C. To reduce memory usage
- D. To reduce the amount of data read

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 33

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

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 34

Given the SAS data sets ONE and TWO:

| ONE YEAR | OTR | BUDGET | TWO YEAR | QTR | SALES |
|-------------|-----|--------|-------------|-----|-------|
| 2001 | 3 | 300 | 2001 | 4 | 300 |
| 2001 | 4 | 500 | 2002 | 4 | 600 |
| 2003 | 1 | 350 | | | |

The following SAS program is submitted:

| YEAR | OTR | BUDGET | SALES |
|------|-----|--------|-------|
| 2001 | 4 | 300 | 500 |
| 2001 | 4 | 300 | 400 |
| 2002 | 1 | 600 | |

```
Proc sql;
Select two.*, budget
From one <insert JOIN operator here> two
On one.year=two.year;
Quit;
```

The following output is desired:

Which JOIN operator completes the program and generates the desired output?

- A. FULL JOIN
- B. LEFT JOIN
- C. RIGHT JOIN
- D. INNER JOIN

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 35

The SAS data set ONE contains fifty million observations and contains the variable PRICE, QUANTITY, FIXED and VARIABLE. Which SAS program successfully creates three new variables TOTREV, TOTCOST and PROFIT and requires the least amount of CPU resources to be processed?

- A. data two;
Set one;
Where totrev>1000;
Totrev=sum(price*quantity);
Totcost=sum(fixed,variable);
Profit=sum(totrev,-totcost);
Run;
- B. data two;
Set one;
totrev=sum(price*quantity);
where totrev>1000;
totcost=sum(fixed,variable);
profit=sum(totrev,-totcost);

```
run;  
C. data two;  
Set one;  
Totrev=sum(price*quantity);  
If totrev>1000;  
Totcost=sum(fixed,variable);  
Profit=sum(totrev,-totcost);  
Run;  
D. data two;  
Set one;  
Totrev = sum(price*quantity);  
Totcost= sum(fixed,variable);  
If totrev>1000;  
Profit=sum(totrev,-totcost);  
Run;
```

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 36

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro location;  
data _null_;  
call symput ('dept','sales');  
run;  
%let country=Germany;  
%put_global_;  
%mend;  
%let company = ABC;  
%location;
```

Which macro variables are written to the SAS log?

- A. COMPANY and COUNTRY only
- B. COMPANY Only
- C. COMPANY and DEPT only
- D. COMPANY,COUNTRY and DEPT

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 37

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data temp;
set sasuser.history(kep=date);
format date qtr
<insert BY statement here>
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

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 38

Which statement(s) in the DATASETS procedure alter(s) the name of a SAS data set stored in a SAS data library?

- A. MODIFY and CHANGE statements
- B. RENAME statement only
- C. CHANGE statement only
- D. MODIFY and RENAME statements

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 39

Given has SAS dataset ONE: