

A00-202^{Q&As}

SAS advanced programming exam

Pass SASInstitute A00-202 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/a00-202.html>

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by SASInstitute
Official Exam Center

- ⚙ **Instant Download** After Purchase
- ⚙ **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- ⚙ **365 Days** Free Update
- ⚙ **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



QUESTION 1

Given the following SAS program:

```
proc sql;  
  
select product, type, sum(sales) as revenue  
  
from one  
  
group by product, type;  
  
quit;
```

Which one of the following clauses should be added to the program to sort the output by PRODUCT and decreasing REVENUE?

- A. order by 1, 3
- B. order by 1, 3 desc
- C. orderby product, revenue desc
- D. order by product, desc revenue

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Given the following SAS data set ONE:

ONE

CATEGORY AGE SALARY BONUS

----- M 28 200 20

M 25 100 10

M 28 300 10

M 33 300 30

F 18 100 50

F 25 200 10

F 35 400 50

The following SQL program is submitted:

```
proc sql;
```

```
create table two as
```

```
select distinct age
```

```
from one
```

```
where age
```

```
quit;
```

How many rows are written to the SAS data set TWO?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 5

D. 6

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following 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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Which one of the following programs contains a syntax error?

A. proc sql; select product.*, cost.unitcost, sales.quantity from product p, cost c, sales s where p.item = c.item and

B. item = s.item; quit;

C. proc sql; select product.*, cost.unitcost, sales.quantity from product, cost, sales where product.item = cost.item and product.item = sales.item; quit;

D. proc sql; select p.*, c.unitcost, s.quantity from product as p, cost as c, sales as s where p.item = c.item and

E. item = s.item; quit;

F. proc sql; select p.*, c.unitcost, s.quantity from product, cost, sales where product.item = cost.item and product.item = sales.item; quit;

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Which one of the following options controls the pagesize of a SAS data set?

A. SIZE=

B. BUFNO=

C. BUFSIZE=

D. PAGESIZE=

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

The SAS data set ONE consists of five million observations and has 25 variables. Which one of the following SAS programs successfully creates three new variables TOTREV, TOTCOST, and PROFIT and requires the least CPU time to be processed?

A. data two; set one; totrev = sum(price * quantity); totcost = sum(fixed,variable); profit = sum(totrev,otcost); if totrev > 1000; run;

B. data two; set one; totrev = sum(price * quantity); if totrev > 1000; totcost = sum(fixed,variable); profit = sum(totrev,otcost); run;

C. data two; set one; totrev = sum(price * quantity); where totrev > 1000; totcost = sum(fixed,variable); profit = sum(totrev,otcost); run;

D. data two; set one; where totrev > 1000; totrev = sum(price * quantity); totcost = sum(fixed,variable); profit = sum(totrev,otcost); run;

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

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

D. YEAR QTR BUDGET SALES

2001 3 500 300

2001 4 400 300

2002 1 700 300

2001 3 500 600

2001 4 400 600

2002 1 700 600

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

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 9

Consider the following SAS log:

```
229 data sasuser.ranch sasuser.condo / view = sasuser.ranch; 230 set sasuser.houses;
```

```
231 if style = \"RANCH\" then output sasuser.ranch; 232 else if style = \"CONDO\" then output sasuser.condo; 233 run;
```

NOTE: DATA STEP view saved on file SASUSER.RANCH. NOTE: A stored DATA STEP view cannot run under a different operating system.

```
235 proc print data = sasuser.condo;
```

```
ERROR: File SASUSER.CONDO.DATA does not exist.
```

```
236 run;
```

NOTE: The SAS System stopped processing this step because of errors.

Which one of the following explains why the PRINT procedure fails?

- A. SASUSER.CONDO is a stored DATA step program.
- B. A SAS data file and SAS data view cannot be created in the same DATA step.
- C. A second VIEW=SASUSER.CONDO option was omitted on the DATA statement.
- D. The view SASUSER.RANCH must be processed before SASUSER.CONDO is created.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

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
```

```
where one.year = two.year;
```

```
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

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

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 12

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data temp;
```

```
array points{2,3}_temporary_;
```

```
run;
```

Which one of the following is the maximum number of elements that are stored?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 5

D. 6

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13

The DICTIONARY.MACROS table stores information about which of the following?

A. user defined macro variables only

B. system defined macro variables only

C. both user and system defined macro variables

D. macros stored in the autocall macro library only

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%macro test(var);
```

```
%let jobs = BLACKSMITH WORDSMITH SWORDSMITH;
```

```
%let type = %index(andjobs,andvar);
```

```
%mend;
```

```
%test(SMITH)
```

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

A. 0

B. 3

C. 6

D. null

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 15

Given the following SAS data set named WORK.INTERNAT:

WORK.INTERNAT LOCATION SUM

USA 30

EUR 40

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
%let LOC = Usa;
```

```
proc sql;
```

```
select *
```

```
from internat
```

```
where location = "andLoc";
```

```
quit;
```

Which one of the following is the result when the above code is executed on the above data set?

A. A report is generated with one destination.

B. No report is generated as the case of the compared values is different.

C. No report is generated as the case of the macro variable name is different.

D. A report is generated with the two original observations as the where clause does not work.

Correct Answer: B

[A00-202 PDF Dumps](#)

[A00-202 Study Guide](#)

[A00-202 Exam Questions](#)