

# [Sas 125: sql flashcards essay](https://assignbuster.com/sas-125-sql-flashcards-essay/)

Which of the clauses in the PROC SQL program below is written incorrectly?

proc sql; select style sqfeet bedroomsfrom choice. houseswhere sqfeet ge 800;

a. SELECT

b. FROM

c. WHERE

d. both a and c

a. SELECT

How many statements does the program below contain?

proc sql; select grapes, oranges, grapes + oranges as sumsalesfrom sales. produceorder by sumsales;

a. two

b. three

c. four

d. five

a. two

Complete the following PROC SQL query to select the columns Address and SqFeet from the table List. Size and select Price from the table List. Price. (Only the Address column appears in both tables.)

proc sql; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from list. size, list. price;

a. select address, sqfeet, price

b. select size. address, sqfeet, price

c. select price. address, sqfeet, price

d. either b or c

b. select size. address, sqfeet, price

Which of the clauses below correctly sorts rows by the values of the columns Price and SqFeet?

a. order price, sqfeet

b. order by price, sqfeet

c. sort by price sqfeet

d. sort price sqfeet

b. order by price, sqfeet

Which clause below specifies that the two tables Produce and Hardware be queried ? Both tables are located in a library to which lib ref Sales has been assigned.

a. select sales. produce sales. hardware

b. from sales. produce sales. hardware

c. from sales. produce, sales. hardware

d. where sales. produce, sales. hardware

c. from sales. produce, sales. hardware

Complete the SELECT clause below to create a new column named Profit by subtracting the values of the column Cost from those of the column Price.

select fruit, cost, price, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a. Profit= price-cost

b. price-cost as Profit

c. profit= price-cost

d. Profit as price-cost

b. price-cost as Profit

What happens if you use a GROUP BY clause in a PROC SQL step without a summary function?

a. The step does not execute.

b. The first numeric column is summed by default.

c. The GROUP BY clause is changes to an ORDER BY clause

d. The step executes but does not groups or sort data.

c. The GROUP BY clause is changes to an ORDER BY clause

If you specify a CREATE TABLE statement in your PROC SQL step,

a. the results of the query are displayed, and a new tables is created.

b. a new tables is created, but is does not contain any summarization that was specified in the PROC SQL step.

c. a new table is created, but no report is displayed.

d. results are groups by the value of the summarized column.

c. a new table is created, but no report is displayed.

Which statement is true regarding the use of the PROC SQL step to query data that is stored in two or more tables?

a. When you join multiple tables, the tables must contain a common column.

b. You must specify the table from which you want each column to be read.

c. The tables that are being joined must be from the same type of data source.

d. If two tables that are being joined contain a same-named column, then you must specify the table from which you want the column to be read.

d. If two tables that are being joined contain a same-named column, then you must specify the table from which you want the column to be read.

Which clause in the following program is incorrect?

proc sql; select sex, mean(weight) as avgweightfrom company. employees company. healthwhere employees. id= health. idgroup by sex;

a. SELECT

b. FROM

c. WHERE

d. GROUP BY

b. FROM

Which PROC SQL query will remove duplicate values of MemberType from the query output, so that only the unique values are listed?

a. proc sql nodup; select membertypefrom sasuser. frequentflyers;

b. proc sql; select distinct(membertype)as MemberTypefrom sasuser. frequentflyers;

c. proc sql; select unique membertypefrom sasuser. frequentflyers group by member type;

d. proc sql; select distinct membertypefrom sasuser. frequentflyers;

d. proc sql; select distinct membertypefrom sasuser. frequentflyers;

Which of the following will cause PROC SQL to list rows that have no data in the Address column?

a. WHERE address is missing

b. WHERE address not exists

c. WHERE address is null

d. both a and c

d. both a and c

Which query will produce the report that you want?

a. proc sql; select name, spent, 120-spent as calculated Balancerom Company. Absenceswhere balance <= 0;

b. proc sql; select name, spent, 120-spent as Balancefrom Company. Absenceswhere calculated balance <= 0;

c. proc sql; select name, spent, 120-spent as Balance from Company. Absences where balance <= 0;

d. proc sql; select name, spent, 120-spent as calculated Balance from Company. Absenceswhere calculated balance <= 0;

b. proc sql; select name, spent, 120-spent as Balancefrom Company. Absenceswhere calculated balance <= 0; Consider this PROC SQL query: proc sql; select flightnumber, count(\*) as Flights, avg(boarded) label=” Average Boarded” format= 3. from sasuser. internationalflights group by flightnumberhaving avg(boarded) > 150; The table Sasuser. Internationalflights contains 201 rows, 7 unique values of FlightNumber, 115 unique values of Boarded, and 4 different flight numbers that have an average value of Boarded that is greater than 150. How many rows of output will the query generate? a. 150

b. 7

c. 4

d. 1

c. 4

You are writing a PROC SQL query that will display the names of all library cardholders who work as volunteers for the library, and the number of books that each volunteer currently has checked out. You will use one or both of the following tables:

• Library. Circulation lists the name and contact information for all library cardholders, and the number of books that each cardholder currently has checked out.

• Library. Volunteers lists the name and contact information for all library volunteers.

Assume that the values of Name are unique in both tables. Which of the following PROC SQL queries will produce your report?

a. proc sql; select name, checkedoutfrom library. circulation where \* in(select \*from library. volunteers);

b. proc sql; select name, checkedoutfrom library. circulation where name in(select namefrom library. volunteers);

c. proc sql; select namefrom library. volunteers where name, checkedout in(select name, checkedout from library. circulation);

d. proc sql; select name, checkedoutfrom library. circulation where name in(select namefrom library. volunteers;);

b. proc sql; select name, checkedoutfrom library. circulation where name in(select namefrom library. volunteers);

By definition, a noncorrelated subquery is a nested query that

a. returns a single value to the outer query.

b. contains at least one summary function.

c. executes independently of the outer query.

d. requires only a single value to be passed to it by the outer query.

c. executes independently of the outer query.

Which statement about the following PROC SQL query is false?

proc sql; validateselect name label=’Country’, rate label=’Literacy Rate’from world. literacy where ‘ Asia’ =(select continentfrom world. continents where literacy. name = continents. country)order by 2;

a. The query syntax is not valid.

b. The outer query must pass values to the subquery before the subquery can return values to the outer query.

c. PROC SQL will not execute this query when it is submitted.

d. After the query is submitted, the SAS log will indicate whether the query has valid syntax.

a. The query syntax is not valid.

Consider the following PROC SQL query:

proc sql; select lastname, firstname, total, since from charity. donors where not exists(select lastnamefrom charity. current where donors. lastname = current. lastname);

The query references two tables:

• Charity. Donors lists name and contact information for all donors who have made contributions since the charity was founded. The table also contains these two columns: Total, which shows the total dollars given by each donor, and Since, which stores the first year in which each donor gave money.

• Charity. Current lists the names of all donors who have made contributions in thecurrent year, and the total dollars each has given this year (YearTotal). Assume that the values of LastName are unique in both tables. The output of this query displays

a. all donors whose rows do not contain any missing values.

b. all donors who made a contribution in the current year.

c. all donors who did not make a contribution in the current year.

d. all donors whose current year’s donation in Charity. Current has not yet been added to Total in Charity. Donors.

c. all donors who did not make a contribution in the current year.

Which statement about data remerging is true?

a. When PROC SQL remerges data, it combines data from two tables.

b. By using data remerging, PROC SQL can avoid making two passes through the data.

c. When PROC SQL remerges data, it displays a related message in the SAS log.

d. PROC SQL does not attempt to remerge data unless a subquery is used.

c. When PROC SQL remerges data, it displays a related message in the SAS log. A public library has several categories of books. Each book in the library is assigned to only one category. The table Library. Inventory contains one row for each book in the library. The Checkouts column indicates the number of times that each book has been checked out. You want to display only the categories that have an average circulation (number of checkouts) that is less than 2500. Does the following PROC SQL query produce the results that you want?

proc sql; title ‘ Categories with Average Circulation’; title2 ‘ Less Than 2500’; select category, avg(checkouts) as AvgCheckoutsfrom library. inventory having avg(checkouts) < 2500 order by 1;

a. No. This query will not run because a HAVING clause cannot contain a summary function.

b. No. This query will not run because the HAVING clause must include the CALCULATED keyword before the summary function.

c. No. Because there is no GROUP BY clause, the HAVING clause treats the entire table as one group.

d. Yes.

c. No. Because there is no GROUP BY clause, the HAVING clause treats the entire table as one group.

A Cartesian product is returned when

a. join conditions are not specified in a PROC SQL join.

b. join conditions are not specified in a PROC SQL set operation.

c. more than two tables are specified in a PROC SQL join.

d. the keyword ALL is used with the OUTER UNION operator.

a. join conditions are not specified in a PROC SQL join.

Given the PROC SQL query and tables shown below, which output is generated?

proc sql; select \*from store1, store2where store1. wk= store2. wk;

…

Given the PROC SQL query and tables shown below, which output is generated?

proc sql; select s.\*, bonusfrom bonus as b right join salary as son b. id= s. id;

…

Which PROC SQL query produces the same output as the query shown here?

proc sql; select a.\*, duration from groupa as a, groupb as bwhere a. obs= b. obs;

Note: Assume that the table Groupa contains the columns Obs and Med. Groupb contains the columns Obs and Duration.

a. proc sql; select a. obs label=’Obs’, med

b. obs label=’Obs’, durationfrom groupa as a, groupb as b where

a. obs= b. obs;

b. proc sql; select coalesce(a. obs, b. obs)label=’Obs’, med, duration from groupa as afull joingroupb as bon a. obs= b. obs;

c. proc sql; select a.\*, durationfrom groupa as a left joingroupb as bwhere a. obs= b. obs;

d. proc sql; select a.\*, durationfrom groupa as a inner join groupb as bon a. obs= b. obs;

d. proc sql; select a.\*, durationfrom groupa as a inner join groupb as bon a. obs= b. obs;

Which output will the following PROC SQL query generate?

proc sql; select \*from table1 left join table2on table1. g3= table2. g3;

…

In order for PROC SQL to perform an inner join,

a. the tables being joined must contain the same number of columns.

b. the tables must be sorted before they are joined.

c. the columns that are specified in a join condition in the WHERE clause must have the same data type.

d. the columns that are specified in a join condition in the WHERE clause must have the same name.

c. the columns that are specified in a join condition in the WHERE clause must have the same data type.

Which statement about in-line views is false?

a. Once defined, an in-line view can be referenced in any PROC SQL query in the current SAS session.

b. An in-line view can be assigned a table alias but not a permanent name.

c. In-line views can be combined with tables in PROC SQL joins and setoperations.

d. This PROC SQL query contains an in-line view that uses valid syntax: proc sql; select name, numvisitsfrom (select name, sum(checkin) as numvisitsfrom facility as f, members as m where area=’POOL’ andf. id= m. id group by name)where numvisits <= 10 order by 1;

a. Once defined, an in-line view can be referenced in any PROC SQL query in the current SAS session.

Which PROC SQL query will generate the same output as the DATA step match- merge and PRINT step shown below?

data merged; merge table1 table2; by g3; run; proc print data= merged noobs; title ‘ Merged’; run;

…

A PROC SQL inner join can combine

a. a maximum of 2 tables or in-line views, but multiple joins can be chained together.

b. a maximum of 32 tables or 2 in-line views.

c. a maximum of 32 tables, which includes any tables referenced by an in-line view.

d. a maximum of 2 tables and 32 columns.

c. a maximum of 32 tables, which includes any tables referenced by an in-line view.

Which statement about the use of table aliases is false?

a. Table aliases must be used when referencing identical table names from different libraries.

b. Table aliases can be referenced by using the keyword AS.

c. Table aliases (or full table names) must be used when referencing a column name that is the same in two or more tables.

d. Table aliases must be used when using summary functions.

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