



TestHorse

Certified IT practice exam authority

Accurate study guides, High passing rate!
Testhorse provides update free of charge in one year!



<http://www.testhorse.com>

Exam : A00-281

**Title : SAS Certified Clinical Trials
Programmer Using SAS 9
Accelerated Version**

Version : Demo

1. Given the following data at WORK.DEMO:

PTID	Sex	Age	Height	Weight
457892	M	14	69.0	112.5
464389	F	13	56.5	84.0
478865	F	13	65.3	98.0
483476	F	14	62.8	102.5
493847	M	14	63.5	102.5
500029	M	12	57.3	83.0
513842	F	12	59.8	84.5
515151	F	15	62.5	112.5
522396	M	13	62.5	84.0
534787	M	12	59.0	99.5
536777	F	11	51.3	50.5
546823	F	14	64.3	90.0
556677	F	12	56.3	77.0
565699	F	15	66.5	112.0
578222	M	16	72.0	150.0
635445	M	12	64.8	128.0

Which SAS program prints only the first 5 males in this order from the data set?

A. `proc sort data=WORK.DEMO out=out;`

`by sex;`

`run;`

`proc print data= out (obs=5);`

`run;`

B. `proc print data=WORK.DEMO(obs=5);`

`where Sex='M';`

`run;`

C. `proc print data=WORK.DEMO(where=(sex='M'));`

`where obs<=5;`

`run;`

D. `proc sort data=WORK.DEMO out=out;`

`by sex descending;`

`run;`

`proc print data= out (obs=5);`

`run;`

Answer: B

2. Which SAS program will apply the data set label 'Demographics' to the data set named DEMO.?

A. `data demo (label='Demographics');`

`set demo;`

`run;`

B. `data demo;`

`set demo (label='Demographics');`

`run;`

C. `data demo (label 'Demographics');`

`set demo;`

`run;`

```
D. data demo;
set demo;
label demo= 'Demographics';
run;
```

Answer: A

3.The following SAS program is submitted:

```
proc sort data=SASUSER.VISIT out=PSORT;
by code descending date cost;
run;
```

Which statement is true regarding the submitted program?

- A. The descending option applies to the variable CODE.
- B. The variable CODE is sorted by ascending order.
- C. The PSORT data set is stored in the SASUSER library.
- D. The descending option applies to the DATE and COST variables.

Answer: B

4.What information can be found in the SAS Dictionary tables? (Choose two.)

- A. datasets contained within a specified library
- B. values contained within a specified format
- C. variables contained within a specified dataset
- D. values contained within a specified variable

Answer: A,C

5.Given the following data set: Which program was used to prepare the data for this PROC PRINT output?

subjid	trt	result	dtime	age
1		CR	0	56
2	A	PD	1	52
3	B	PR	1	47
4	B	CR	2	29
5	1	SD	1	39
6	C	SD	3	21
7	C	PD	2	90
1	A	CR	0	43
3	B	PD	1	56

The following output was generated from PROC PRINT.

Obs	subjid	trt	result	dtime	age
1	1		CR	0	56
2	2	A	PD	1	52
3	3	B	PR	1	47
4	4	B	CR	2	29
5	5	1	SD	1	39
6	6	C	SD	3	21
7	7	C	PD	2	90

```
A.proc sort data=one out=two;
by subjid;
```

```
run;
B. proc sort data=one out=two nodupkey;
by subjid;
run;
C. proc sort data=one out=two nodup;
by subjid;
run;
D. proc sort data=one out=two nodupkey;
by subjid trt;
run;
```

Answer: B

6.This question will ask you to provide a line of missing code.

The following SAS program is submitted: Which statement is required to produce this output?

```
proc freq data=dist;
  <insert code here>
run;
```

to create the following output:

The FREQ Procedure
Table of site by group

site	group			
Frequency				
Percent				
Row Pct	Trt1	Trt2	Trt3	Total
-----+				
SITEA	15	56	172	243
	2.80	10.47	32.15	45.42
	6.17	23.05	70.78	
-----+				
SITEB	24	74	194	292
	4.49	13.83	36.26	54.58
	8.22	25.34	66.44	
-----+				
Total	39	130	366	535
	7.29	24.30	68.41	100.00

- A. TABLES site*group /nocol;
- B. TABLES site*group /norow;
- C. TABLES site*group;
- D. TABLES site*group /nocol norow;

Answer: A

7.Which statement correctly adds a label to the data set?

- A. DATA two Label="Subjects having duplicate observations";
set one;
run;
- B. DATA two;
Label="Subjects having duplicate observations";

```

set one;
run;
C. DATA two;
set one;
Label dataset="Subjects having duplicate observations";
run;
D. DATA two(Label="Subjects having duplicate observations");
set one;
run;

```

Answer: D

8. Given the following data set:

SUBJID	GENDER	AGE	TRT
4	M	63	3
4	M	63	1
5	F	72	4
1	F	45	1
3	M	57	2
2	F	39	1
3	M	57	2

The following output data set was produced:

SUBJID	GENDER	AGE	TRT
3	M	57	1
3	M	57	1
4	M	63	2
4	M	63	0
5	F	72	3

Which SAS program produced this output?

```

A. proc sort data=one(where=(age>50)) out=two;
by subjid;
run;
B. proc sort data=one(if=(age>50)) out=two;
by subjid;
run;
C. proc sort data=one out=two;
where=(age>50);
by subjid;
run;
D. proc sort data=one out=two;
if age>50;
by subjid;
run;

```

Answer: A

9. CORRECT TEXT

The following question will ask you to provide a line of missing code.

The following program is submitted to output observations from data set ONE that have more than one record per patient.

```
proc sort data=one out=two;
  by subjid;
run;
data two;
  set two;
  <insert code here>
  if (first.subjid ne 1 or last.subjid ne 1) then output ;
run ;
```

In the space below, enter the line of code that will correctly complete the program (Case is ignored. Do not add leading or trailing spaces to your answer.).

Answer: BYSUBJID; BYSUBJID;

10. Given the data set WORK.BP with the following variable list:

#	Variable	Type	Len	Label
1	DIABP	Num	8	Diastolic Blood Pressure
2	PTNO	Char	4	Patient Number
3	SYSBP	Num	8	Systolic Blood Pressure

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
ods select ExtremeObs;
proc univariate data=WORK.BP;
  var DIABP;
  id PTNO;
run;
```

Which output will be created by the program? A. Option A

☐ A.

Extreme Observations			
Lowest		Highest	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
68	190	119	51

☐ B.

Extreme Observations					
Lowest			Highest		
Value	PTNO	Obs	Value	PTNO	Obs
68	6007	190	119	2710	51

☐ C.

Extreme Observations			
Lowest		Highest	
Value	Obs	Value	Obs
62	129	112	60
63	8	114	4
63	133	114	147
65	22	115	287
68	190	119	51

☐ D.

Extreme Observations					
Lowest			Highest		
Value	PTNO	Obs	Value	PTNO	Obs
62	5023	129	112	3020	60
63	1890	8	114	1701	4
63	5029	133	114	5109	147
65	2201	22	115	8077	287
68	6007	190	119	2710	51

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Answer: D

11.The following SAS program is submitted:

```
proc univariate data=WORK.STUDY;
  by VISIT;
  class REGION TREAT;
  var HBA1C GLUCOSE;
run;
```

You want to store all calculated means and standard deviations in one SAS data set.

Which statement must be added to the program?

A. output mean std;

B. ods output mean=m1 m2 std=s1 s2;

C. output out=WORK.RESULTS mean=m1 m2 std=s1 s2;

D. ods output out=WORK.RESULTS mean=m1 m2 std=s1 s2;

Answer: C

12. Which program will report all created output objects in the log?

A. proc ttest data=WORK.DATA1 ods=trace;

class TREAT;

var RESULTS;

run;

B. ods trace on;

proc ttest data=WORK.DATA1;

class TREAT;

var RESULTS;

run;

C. ods trace=log;

proc ttest data=WORK.DATA1;

class TREAT;

var RESULTS;

run;

D. ods trace log;

proc ttest data=WORK.DATA1;

class TREAT;

var RESULTS;

run;

Answer: B

13. Review the following procedure format:

```
PROC TTEST data=data;  
  class group-variable;  
  var variable;  
run;
```

What is the required type of data for the variable in this procedure?

A. Character

B. Continuous

C. Categorical

D. Treatment

Answer: B

14. The following output is displayed: Which SAS program created this output?

Table of GENDER by ANSWER

GENDER	ANSWER			
Frequency	1	2	8	Total
1	12	22	5	39
2	22	8	3	33
Total	34	30	8	72

Frequency Missing = 4

- A. `proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA; tables gender * answer / nocol norow nopercnt; run;`
- B. `proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA; tables answer * gender / nocol norow nopercnt; run;`
- C. `proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;`
`tables gender * answer / nocol norow nopercnt missing;`
`run;`
- D. `proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;`
`tables answer * gender / nocol norow nopercnt missing;`
`run;`

Answer: A

15. You want 90% confidence limits for a binomial proportion from a one-way table with PROC FREQ. Which option must you add to the TABLES statement?

- A. BINOMIAL
- B. BINOMIAL ALPHA=0.9
- C. BINOMIAL ALPHA=90
- D. BINOMIAL ALPHA=0.1

Answer: D