Vendor: SASInstitute

Exam Code: A00-281

Exam Name: SAS Certified Clinical Trials Programmer Using SAS 9 Accelerated Version

Version: Demo

QUESTION NO: 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	130.0
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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 5

Given the following data set:

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

Which program was used to prepare the data for this PROC PRINT output?

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

QUESTION NO: 6

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

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
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       365       505
             7.29     24.30     68.41    100.00
```

Which statement is required to produce this output?

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

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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	2
5	F	72	3

Which SAS program produced this
output?

```
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

QUESTION NO: 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)
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;

QUESTION NO: 10

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

```
#      Variable     Type     Leı      Label
1      DIABP        Num        8       Diastolic Blood Pressure
2      PTNO         Char       ı       Patient Number
3      SYSBP        Num        8       Systolic Blood Pressure
```

The following SAS program is submitted:

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

Which output will be created by the program?

C A.

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

C B.

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

C 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

C 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

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 11

The following SAS program is

```
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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 14

The following output is displayed:

```
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
```

Which SAS program created this output?

A.
proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;
tables gender * answer / nocol norow
nopercent; run;

B.
proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;
tables answer * gender / nocol norow
nopercent; run;

C.
proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;
tables gender * answer / nocol norow nopercent
missing; run;

D.
proc freq data=WORK.TESTDATA;
tables answer * gender / nocol norow nopercent
missing; run;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 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

QUESTION NO: 16

The following SAS program is

```
data ae;
   input PTNO AESOC $ 6-32 AEPT $ 34-56 ONTREAT $;
   cards;
2001 Cardiac disorders            Cardiac arrest          Y
2002 Infections and infestations Empyema                  Y
2002 Hepatobiliary disorders      Hepatic failure         Y
2002 Infections and infestations Leptospirosis            Y
2003 Nervous system disorders     Cerebral hemorrhage     N
2004 Cardiac disorders            Cardiac arrest          Y
2004 Cardiac disorders            Atrial fibrillation     N
2006 Infections and infestations Wound infection          Y
2007 Renal and urinary disorders Renal failure            Y
2007 Gastrointestinal disorders   Pancreatitis acute      Y
2007 Gastrointestinal disorders   Gastric ulcer           Y
2008 Vascular disorders           Hypotension             Y
2008 Infections and infestations Sepsis                   Y
2010 Cardiac disorders            Cardiac arrest          Y
2010 Renal and urinary disorders Renal failure acute      Y
2011 Social circumstances         Homicide                N
;
run;

proc freq data=WORK.AE noprint;
   where ontreat="Y"; tables aesoc / out=WORK.FREQ1;
run;

proc print data=WORK.FREO1 noobs;
   where aesoc="Cardiac disorders";
   var count;
run;
```

What result is displayed for the variable
COUNT?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3C.3

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 17

Given the following output from the TTEST Procedure: Variable:

```
                    Variable:  fastgluc

 N        Mean      Std Dev     Std Err     Minimum     Maximum

 6       7.6517      0.4999      0.2041      6.9500      8.3700

 Mean        95% CL  Mean        Std Dev       95% CL  Std Dev

 7.6517       7.1270   8.1763      0.4999        0.3121   1.2262

                          DF     t Value     Pr > |t|

                          5       37.49       <.0001
```

What is the t-test p-value?

A. 0.3121
B. <.0001
C. 37.49
D. 0.2041

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 18

You want to calculate the p-value of Fisher's exact test for a 3x3 table. Which option must you add to the TABLES statement of PROC FREQ?

A. CHISQ
B. CMH
C. EXACT
D. EXPECTED

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 19

The following SAS program is

```
ods output ChiSq(match_all) = WORK.PVALUES(where=(statistic eq 'Chi-Square')) ;
proc freq data=WORK.ENDPT;
  tables ENDPT1 * TREAT / chisq;
  tables ENDPT2 * TREAT / chisq;
run;
ods output close ;
```

How many data sets are created and how many observations are in the data set(s)?

A. 1 data set named PVALUES with 1 observation.
B. 1 data set named PVALUES with 2 observations.
C. 2 data sets named PVALUES and PVALUES1 each with 1 observation.
D. 2 data sets named PVALUES1 and PVALUES2 each with 2 observations

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 20

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

Given the following log entry:

```
45          data adsl ;
46              merge dm    (in=indm)
47                  disp (in=indisp);
48              by subjid ;
49              <insert code here>
50          run ;

MERGE ISSUE: subjid=003 indm=1 indisp=0
MERGE ISSUE: subjid=005 indm=0 indisp=1
NOTE: There were 4 observations read from the data set WORK.DM.
NOTE: There were 4 observations read from the data set WORK.DISP.
NOTE: The data set WORK.ADSL has 5 observations and 3 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
      real time           0.07 seconds
      cpu time            0.01 seconds
```

Which line of code would produce the blue notes in the log?

A. if indm ne indisp then output 'MERGE ISSUE: ' subjid indm indisp ;
B. if indm ne indisp then put 'MERGE ISSUE: ' subjid= indm= indisp=;
C. %if indm ne indisp %then %put 'MERGE ISSUE: ' subjid= indm= indisp=;
D. if indm ne indisp then put 'MERGE ISSUE: ' _all_ ;

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 21

Which option for PROC COMPARE will list all observations and variables found in only one of the two data sets being compared?

A. LISTALL
B. OUTALL
C. ALLOBS
D. OUTDIFF

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 22

Given the following log entry:

```
47          data hrates ;
48             merge dm hr ;
49               by subjid ;
50          run ;

INFO: The variable sexcd on data set WORK.DM will be overwritten by data set WORK.HR.
NOTE: There were 4 observations read from the data set WORK.DM.
NOTE: There were 4 observations read from the data set WORK.HR.
NOTE: The data set WORK.HRATES has 4 observations and 4 variables.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
      real time           0.06 seconds
      cpu time            0.01 seconds
```

Which SAS system option adds the blue highlighted lines to the log?

A. INFO
B. MSGLEVEL=I
C. INVALIDDATA='I'
D. NOTES

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 23

A SAS report procedure results in the log below.

```
13          proc report data=vitals ;
14             column patid visit height weight sysbp diabp ;
15          run ;

NOTE: Multiple concurrent threads will be used to summarize data.
NOTE: There were 26 observations read from the data set WORK.VITALS.
NOTE: At least one W.D format was too small for the number to be printed. The
    decimal may be shifted by the "BES?" format.
NOTE: The PROCEDURE REPORT printed page 1.
NOTE: PROCEDURE REPORT used (Total process time):
      real time           0.01 seconds
      cpu time            0.01 seconds
```

What should you add to the PROC REPORT to address the blue note in this log?

A. Use DEFINE statements with the WIDTH= option set large enough to print all values for each variable
B. Specify COLWIDTH= option with a value large enough to print all values in the data
C. Use DEFINE statements where FLOW is specified for each numeric variable
D. Use a FORMAT statement with formats large enough to print all values for each numeric

variable

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 24

Which validation technique involves two programmers writing separate programs to produce the same output, then comparing the result?

A. Independent Programming
B. Peer Matching
C. Identical Programming
D. Peer Review

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 25

A SAS program is submitted and the following log is written.

```
893 data WORK.CHECKVISITS;
894   set WORK.VISITS(keep=PATID VISDT0 VISDT1 VISDT2 VISDT3 VISDT4);
895   array VISDT(1:4);
896   do i=1 to 4;
897     if VISDT(i) ?VISDT(i-1) gt 10 then output;
898   end;
899 run;

ERROR: Array subscript out of range at line 897 column 21.
```

What is the cause of this error message?

A. The ARRAY declaration is syntactically incorrect.
B. The IF statement is syntactically incorrect.
C. The DO loop tries to get a value from a variable which does not exist.
D. The IF statement tries to get ARRAY elements which are not declared.

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 26

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data WORK.TEST;
   set WORK.WGTCODE;
   if Subjcode='Wgt2' then Description='Over';
   else Description='Unknown';
run;
```

If the value for the variable Subjcode is "WGT2", what is the value of the variable Description?

A. missing character value
B. Unknown
C. Over
D. Wgt2

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 27

Given two data sets with the following variables:

Data Set HR Variables:
- SUBJID
- VISIT
- HRATE

Data Set DISP Variables:
- SUBJID
- VISIT
- STATUS

Each data set was sorted by the subject identifier (SUBJID) and merged together. The resulting log is shown below.

```
50          data hrates ;
51             merge hr disp ;
52               by subjid ;
53          run ;

NOTE: MERGE statement has more than one data set with repeats of BY values.
NOTE: There were 13 observations read from the data set WORK.HR.
NOTE: There were 6 observations read from the data set WORK.DISP.
NOTE: The data set WORK.HRATES has 13 observations and 5 variables.
```

Why is the blue note showing in the log?

A. The variable VISIT occurs in both data sets but is not included in the BY statement.
B. There are no observations with matching values for SUBJID in either data set.
C. There are multiple observations with the same value for SUBJID in both data sets.
D. One of the two data sets has multiple observations with the same value for SUBJID.

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 28

The following SAS program is submitted, but fails due to syntax errors.

```
data WORK.TOTALEXPEND (keep=MonthExp{12});
   set WORK.MONTHLYEXPEND (keep=Year Drug Disp);
   array MonthExp{12};
   do i=1 to 12;
       MonthExp{i}=Disp;
   end;
   drop i;
run;
```

What is the cause of the syntax errors?

A. The keep= data set option should be (keep=MonthExp*).
B. An array can only be referenced in a KEEP statement and not within a keep= data set option.
C. An array cannot be referenced on a keep= data set option.
D. The keep= data set option should be (keep=MonthExp).

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 29

Given the following data set DEMOG:

```
SITE      PATID      DOB                SEXCD     RACECD    TRTMNT
1         1          11/25/1946         2         1         1
1         2          11/01/1972         1         1         2
1         3          10/13/1969         2         1         1
1         4          05/18/1958         2         1         2
1         10         05/24/1999         2         1         1

2         1          03/15/1974         1         2         1
2         2          01/04/1983         2         1         2
2         3          12/22/1963         1         1         1
2         4          12/28/1976         1         9         2
2         5          10/04/1958         1         4         1
2         10         07/05/1969         1         2         2
```

Which selection below would be considered hard-coding?

A.
if sexcd eq 1 then sex = "Male" ;
else if sexcd eq 2 then sex = "Female" ;
B.
if site eq 1 then sexcd = 2 ; else
if site eq 2 then sexcd = 1 ;
C.
if site eq 1 and sexcd ne 2 then check = 1 ; else
if site eq 2 and sexcd ne 1 then check = 2 ;
D.
birthdt = input(dob, mmddyy10.) ;

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 30

Given the file sites.csv:

```
Investigator Name,State,Specialty,Visit Fee
"Jones, Thomas",NJ,Pediatrics,80
"Smith, Mary",NJ,Gynecology,120
"Kumar, Sanjay",DE,Pediatrics,85
```

A SAS program is submitted and produces the following log entry:

```
1     data xsites ;
2         infile 'sites.csv' dlm=',' dsd ;
3         input investigator_name $ state $ specialty $ visit_fee ;
4     run ;

NOTE: The infile 'sites.csv' is:
      File Name=C:\SAS Exam\Data\sites.csv,
      RECFM=V,LRECL=256

NOTE: Invalid data for visit_fee in line 1 35-43.
RULE:       ----+----1----+----2----+----3----+----4----+----5----+----6----+----7----
1           Investigator Name,State,Specialty,Visit Fee 43
investigator_name=Investig state=State specialty=Specialt visit_fee=. _ERROR_=1 _N_=1
NOTE: 4 records were read from the infile 'sites.csv'.
      The minimum record length was 32.
      The maximum record length was 43.
```

Which option would you need to add to the INFILE statement to clear the notes from this log?

A. firstobs=2
B. missover
C. lrecl=2
D. start=2

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 31

Given the following entry in the SAS log:

```
26          proc transpose data=vitals out=tresp (drop=_label_);
27            by inv_no patid ;
28            id visit ;
29            var resp ;
30          run ;

WARNING: 2 observations omitted due to missing ID values.
NOTE: There were 22 observations read from the data set WORK.VITALS.
NOTE: The data set WORK.TRESP has 8 observations and 6 variables.
NOTE: PROCEDURE TRANSPOSE used (Total process time):
      real time            0.04 seconds
      cpu time             0.03 seconds
```

Which alternate method could you use to?

• Transpose all data

• Not produce a warning message in the log

A. Use PROC TRANSPOSE with a WHERE clause to omit records with missing VISIT values
B. Use PROC COPY with SELECT statements
C. Use PROC DATASETS with SELECT and MODIFY statements
D. Use a DATA step with conditional OUTPUT statements

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 32

Given the following partial output data set:

SUBJID	VISIT	AGE	AGECAT
101	1	28	2
103	1	42	3
105	2	18	1
106	1	56	3
107	1	55	3

Which code was used to create AGECAT?

A.
if age <18 then AGECAT=1;
if 18<=AGE<=40 then
AGECAT=2; else AGECAT=3;
B.
if age <=18 then do AGECAT=1;
else if 18<AGE<=40 then do
AGECAT=2; else do AGECAT=3;
C.
if age <18 then AGECAT=1;
else if 18<=AGE<=40 then
AGECAT=2; else AGECAT=3;
D.
if age <=18 then AGECAT=1;
else if 18<AGE<=40 then AGECAT=2;
else AGECAT=3;

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 33

The following SAS program is

```
data WORK.DATE_INFO;
   X='04jul2011'd;
   DayofMonth=day(x);
   MonthofYear=month(x);
   Year=year(x);
run;
```

Which types of variables are DayofMonth, MonthofYear, and Year?

A. DayofMonth, Year, and MonthofYear are character.
B. DayofMonth, Year, and MonthofYear are numeric.
C. DayofMonth and Year are numeric. MonthofYear is character
D. DayofMonth, Year, and MonthofYear are date values

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 34

Given the following data set (AE):

```
subject     firstdt     aeterm        aestdt      day
  001      28NOV2009    NOSEBLEED    27NOV2009     -1
  001      28NOV2009    HEADACHE     03DEC2009      6
  001      28NOV2009    FRACTURE     08DEC2009     11
  001      28NOV2009    VOMITING     15DEC2009     18
  002      13JAN2010    COUGH        13JAN2010      1
  002      13JAN2010    FEVER        19JAN2010      7
  002      13JAN2010    MIGRAINE     23JAN2010     11
  002      13JAN2010    DIZZINESS    03FEB2010     22
```

Data will be reported by onset week. Day 1 ?7 is Week 1, Day 8 ?14 is Week 2. Events beyond

Day 14 are assigned Week 3 and will be reported as Follow-up events.

Which statements properly assign WEEK to each event?

A.
if day > 14 then week = 3 ;
else if day > 7 then week = 2
; else if day > 0 then week =
1 ;
B.
if day > 0 then week = 1 ;
else if day > 7 then week = 2 ;
else if day > 14 then week = 3 ;
C.
select ;
when (day > 0) week = 1 ;
when (day > 7) week = 2 ;
otherwise week = 3 ;
end ; **D.**
select ;
when (day > 14) week = 3 ;
when (day > 7) week = 2 ;
otherwise week = 1 ;
end ;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 35

Study day is defined as DCMDATE minus RFSTDTC +1

DCMDATE
- is character data in YYYYMMDD format
- contains partial date values

RFSTDTC
- is character data in datas format
- contains missing values

Which statement will compute the study day correctly without producing notes for missing values
in the log?

A. STUDYDAY=DCMDATE-RFSTDTC+1;
B. STUDYDAY=input(DCMDATE,yymmdd8.)-input(RFSTDTC,date9.)+1;
C. If RFSTDTC^='' and length(DCMDATE)=8 then
STUDYDAY=input(DCMDATE,yymmdd8.)- input(RFSTDTC,date9.)+1;
D. If RFSTDTC^='' and length(DCMDATE)=8 then
STUDYDAY=input(DCMDATE,date9.)- input(RFSTDTC,yymmdd8.)+1;

Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 36

A Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event (TEAE) is commonly defined as any event that occurs on or after the date and time of:

A. informed consent
B. baseline assessment
C. study enrollment
D. first dose of study drug

Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 37 CORRECT TEXT

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

Given the following data set work.vs:

```
subjid  visit sbp
 A0156      1  146
 A0156      2   .
 A0156      3  152
 A0156      4   .
 A0156      5  143
```

The following SAS program is submitted to create a new data set that carries forward the previous value of sbp when the value is missing.

```
data work.vs1;
  <insert missing code here>
   set work.vs;
   if sbp NE . then old_sbp = sbp;
   else sbp = old_sbp;
run;
```

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

Answer: RETAINOLD_SBP;,RETAINOLD_SBP;

QUESTION NO: 38

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

Given the input SAS data set LABRAW:

```
PTID   LABTEST   DATE_1       DATE_2       LAB_1    LAB_2
1001   ANC       12/20/2010   12/27/2010   2.16     2.34
1001   HCT       12/20/2010   12/27/2010   0.43     0.5
1002   ANC       12/18/2010   12/26/2010   2.2      2.3
1002   HCT       12/18/2010   12/26/2010   0.3      0.4
```

The following SAS program is submitted:

```
data lab_new (keep = ptid labtest visit date result);
   set labraw;
   array dat{2} date_1 date_2;
   array num{2} lab_1 lab_2;
   <insert code here>
run;
```

The following output SAS data set LAB_NEW is produced:

```
PTID   LABTEST   VISIT   DATE         RESULT
1001   ANC       1       12/20/2010   2.16
1001   ANC       2       12/27/2010   2.34
1001   HCT       1       12/20/2010   0.43
1001   HCT       2       12/27/2010   0.5
1002   ANC       1       12/18/2010   2.2
1002   ANC       2       12/26/2010   2.3
1002   HCT       1       12/18/2010   0.3
1002   HCT       2       12/26/2010   0.4
```

Which DO LOOP will create the output SAS data set WORK.LAB_NEW?

A.
do i=1 to 2;
visit=i;
date=dat{i};
result=num{i};
output;
end;
B.
do i=1 to 2;
visit=i;
date=dat{i};
result=num{i};
end;
output;
C.
do i=1 to 2; do
j=1 to 2; visit=i;
date=dat{j};
result=num{j};
output;
end;
D.
do i=1 to 2; do
j=1 to 2; visit=i;
date=dat{j};
result=num{j};
end;
output;
end;

Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 39

Given the following SCORE data set:

Trying our product !

★ **100%** Guaranteed Success

★ **100%** Money Back Guarantee

★ **365 Days** Free Update

★ **Instant Download** After Purchase

★ **24x7** Customer Support

★ Average **99.9%** Success Rate

★ More than **69,000** Satisfied Customers Worldwide

★ Multi-Platform capabilities - **Windows, Mac, Android, iPhone, iPod, iPad, Kindle**

Need Help

Please provide as much detail as possible so we can best assist you.
To update a previously submitted ticket:

One Year Free Update
Free update is available within One Year after your purchase. After One Year, you will get 50% discounts for updating. And we are proud to boast a 24/7 efficient Customer Support system via Email.

Money Back Guarantee
To ensure that you are spending on quality products, we provide 100% money back guarantee for 30 days from the date of purchase.

Security & Privacy
We respect customer privacy. We use McAfee's security service to provide you with utmost security for your personal information & peace of mind.

Guarantee & Policy | Privacy & Policy | Terms & Conditions