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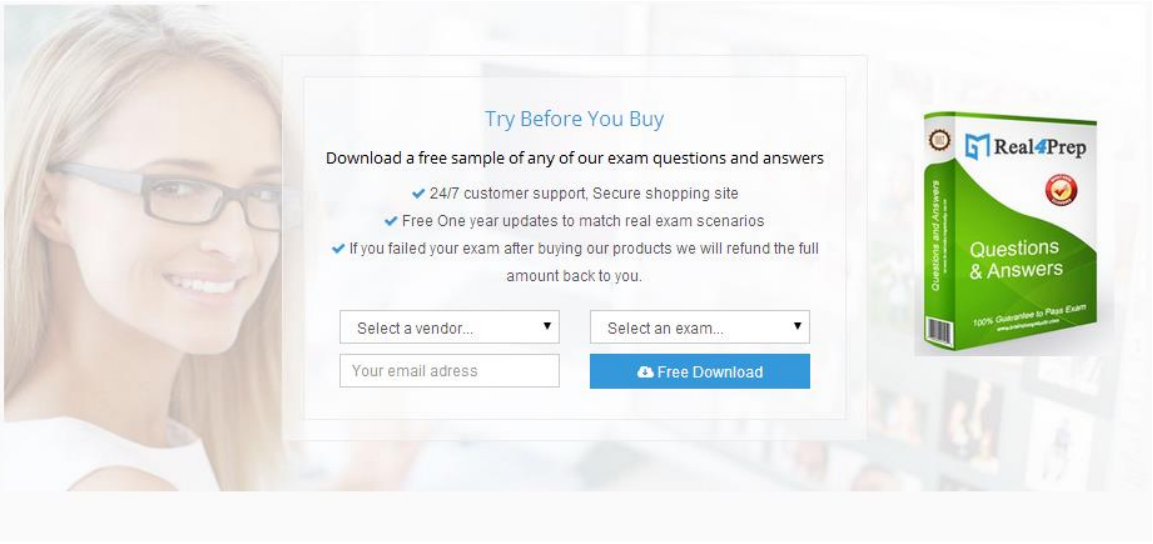

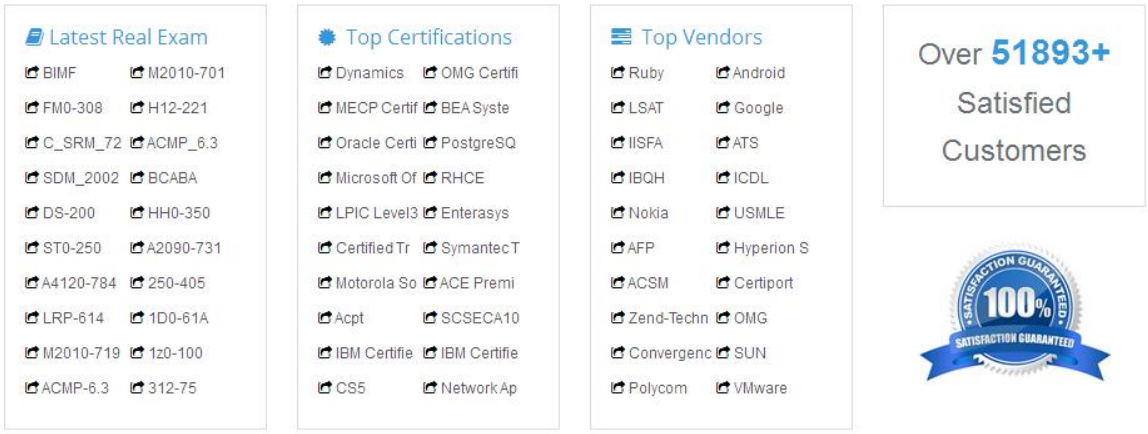

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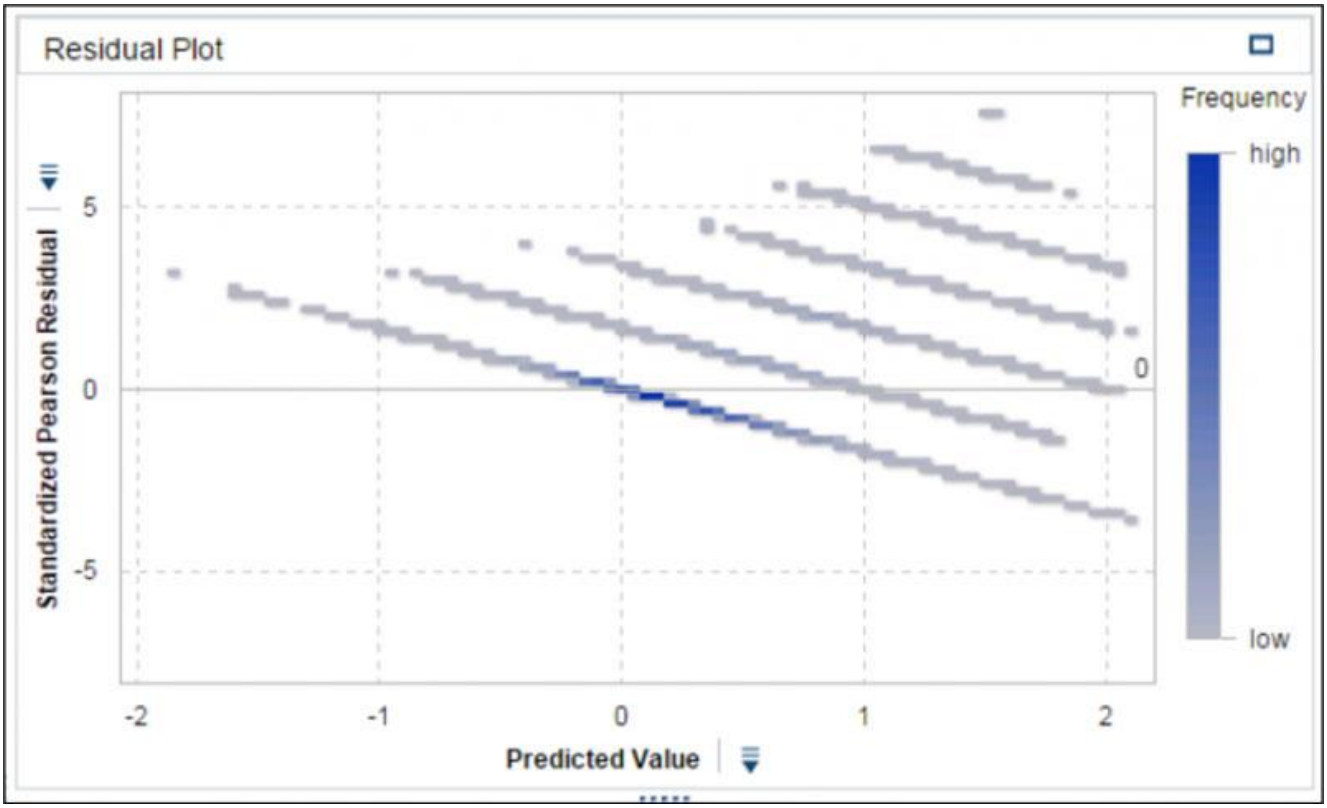
Exam : **A00-485**

Title : Modeling Using SAS Visual Statistics

Vendor : SASInstitute

Version : DEMO

NO.1 Refer to the exhibit:



What does the Residual Plot from a linear regression model reveal?

A. It suggests the error variance is constant.

B. The model is not capturing all of the available signals in the data.

C. It suggests the errors are uncorrelated.

D. There is an approximately equal number of positive and negative residuals.

Answer: B

NO.2 What does a Group-by Variable enable you to do in SAS Visual Statistics?

A. Fit a model for every value of a measure's distribution.

B. Use variable selection.

C. Leverage informative missingness for measure and category variables.

D. Fit a model for each data segment defined by one or more category variables.

Answer: D

NO.3 Which statement is true about Decision Trees in SAS Visual Statistics

A. Decision trees can be used for outlier detection.

B. Decision trees cannot handle missing values.

C. Decision trees can be used for classification and estimation.

D. Decision trees cannot handle continuous dependent variables.

Answer: C

NO.4 When assessing the quality of a linear regression model, what does a low p-value associated with the F-statistic suggest?

A. The model is a poor fit for the data.

B. The model has a high level of multicollinearity.
C. The model has a significant overall explanatory power.
D. The model has a weak linear relationship with the response.
Answer: C

NO.5 What information can you gather from Leaf statistics in a decision tree analysis?
A. The total number of data points in each leaf node
B. The distribution of target variable values in each leaf node
C. The tree's decision rules for each leaf node
D. The tree's overall accuracy and error rate
Answer: AB

NO.6 What is the purpose of applying a prediction cut-off in model assessment?
A. To divide the dataset into training and testing sets
B. To identify influential data points in the dataset
C. To determine the optimal threshold for classifying outcomes
D. To calculate the p-values of predictor variables
Answer: C

NO.7 In SAS Visual Analytics, which of the following tasks involves converting a categorical variable into a numerical one?
A. Aggregating a measure
B. Creating a dummy variable
C. Replacing dirty data
D. Transforming a variable
Answer: B

NO.8 Refer to the exhibit from a linear regression model in SAS Visual Statistics:

Overall ANOVA | Dimensions | Fit Statistics | Model ANOVA | Type III Test | **Parameter Estimates**

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > |t|
Intercept	5491.976	227.4511	24.14575	<0.0001
Customer Tenu..	-278.886	36.67572	-7.6041	<0.0001
Age	-1.53994	1.104268	-1.39454	0.1632
Average Sales	4475.443	38.92047	114.9894	<0.0001
Total Promos	-1371.5	62.29561	-22.016	<0.0001

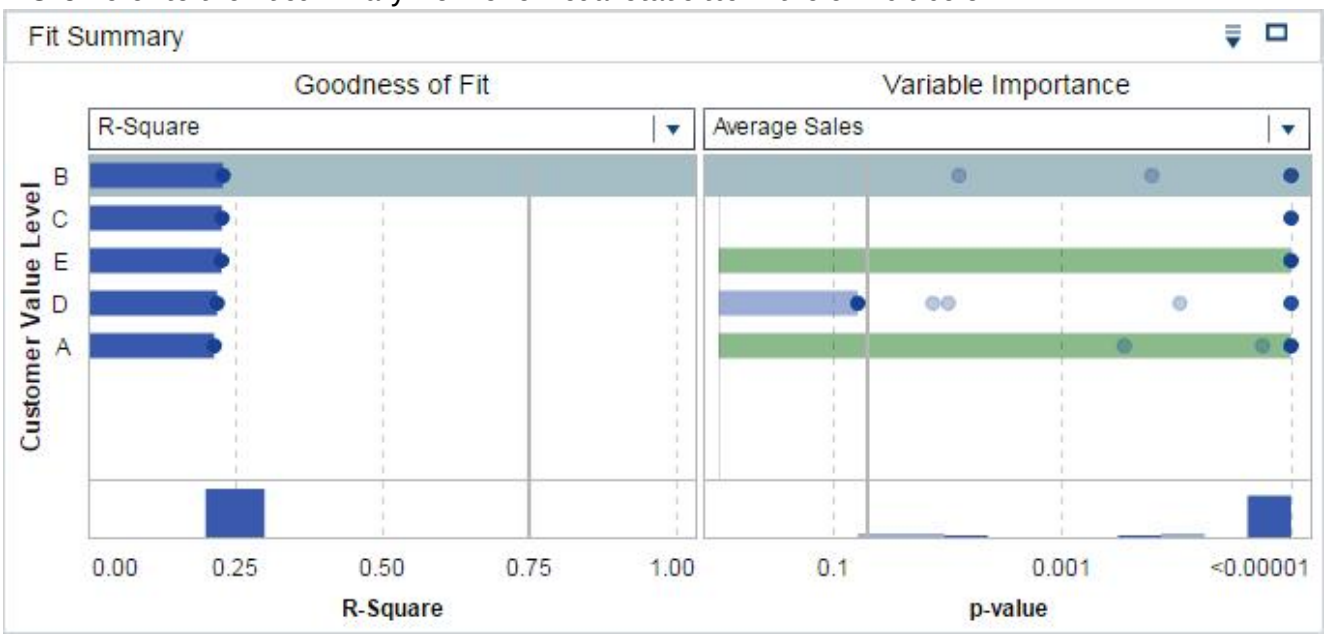
Based on the table above and assuming a significance level of 0.05, what can be concluded about the linear regression model?
A. The Intercept is an important predictor of the response.
B. Age is a significant predictor of the response.
C. For one one-unit increase in Average Sales, there is an expected increase in the response of

4475.443.

D. For a 1371.5 unit decrease in Total Promos, there is an expected one-unit increase in the response.

Answer: C

NO.9 Refer to the fit summary from SAS Visual Statisitcs in the exhibit below.



What can be concluded from the fit summary?

A. Customer Value Level is not a significant predictor in this model.

B. Customer Value Level C has no important variables associated with it.

C. Average Sales is a significant predictor when Customer Value Level = E.

D. Average Sales is an important predictor when Customer Value Level = C.

Answer: C

NO.10 Which model does not produce score code?

A. Decision Tree using interactive mode

B. Regression using interaction effects

C. Regression using the group by option

D. Decision Tree using the rapid growth option

Answer: A

NO.11 In decision tree modeling, what is the purpose of setting a minimum split count?

A. To prevent any splits in the tree

B. To determine the maximum depth of the tree

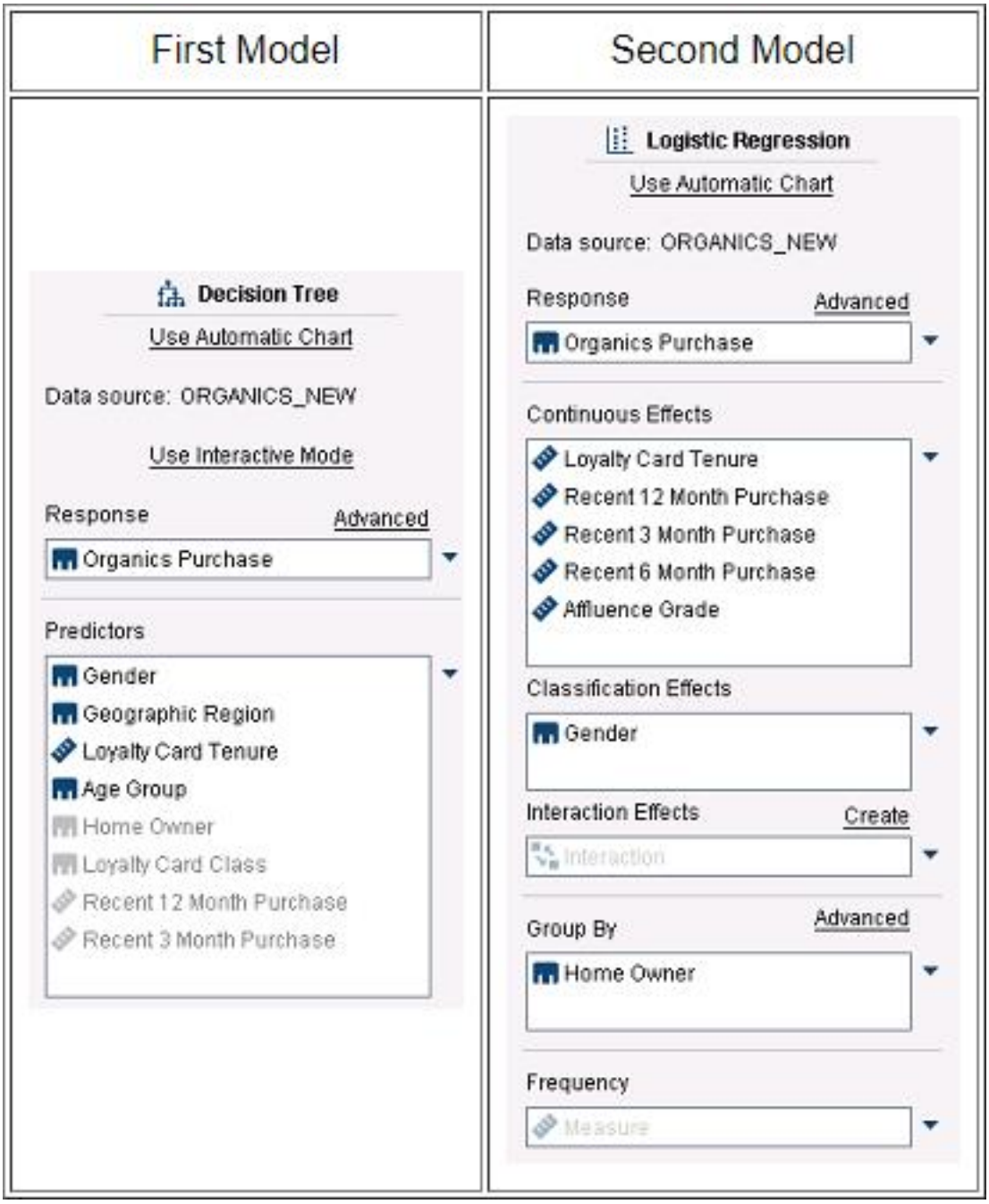
C. To specify the minimum number of data points required to perform a split

D. To control the learning rate of the model

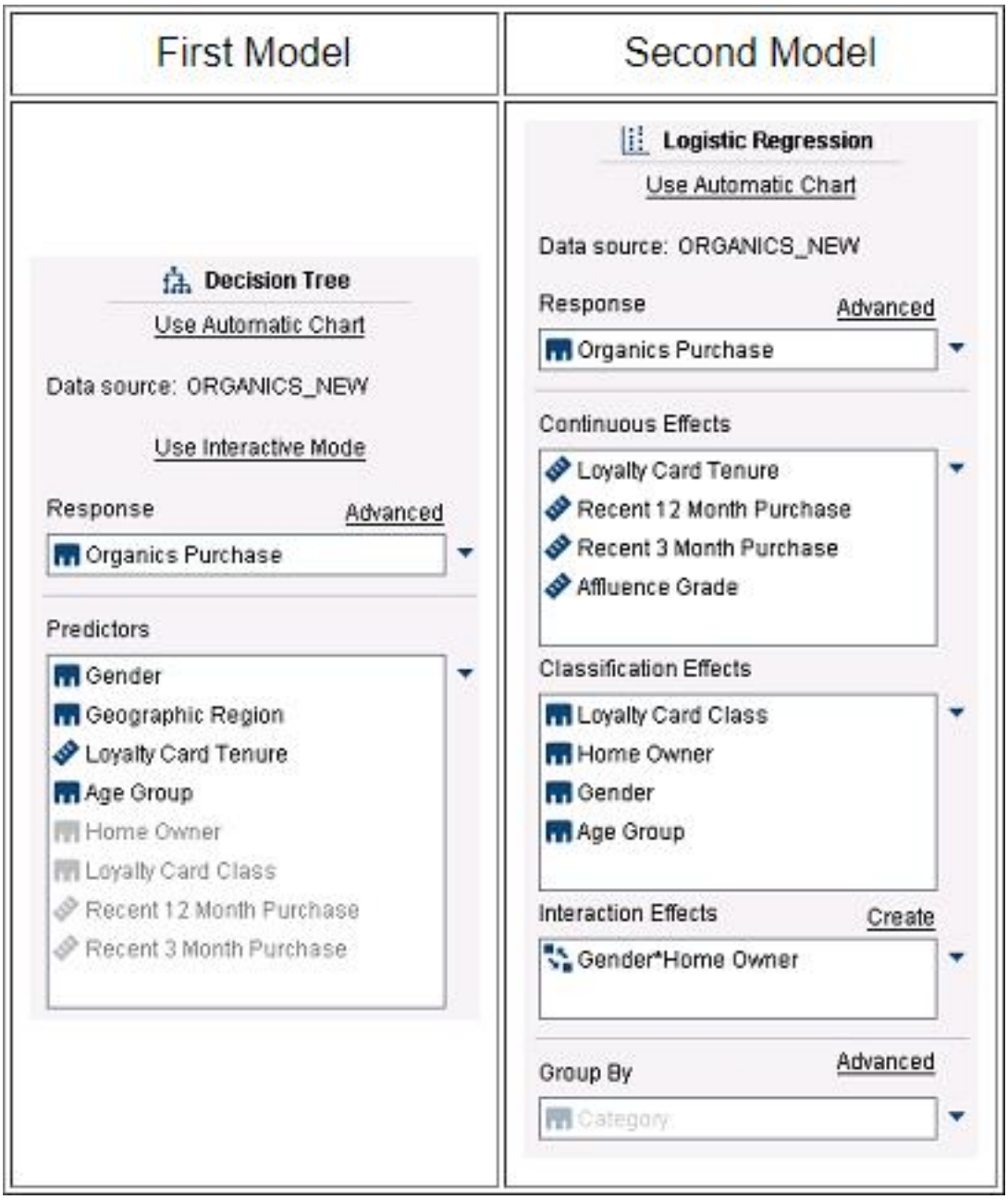
Answer: C

NO.12 Assuming the event level is the same for both models, which pair of models can be compared?

A.


First Model
Second Model
Decision Tree
Use Automatic Chart
Data source: ORGANICS_NEW
Use Interactive Mode
Response
Advanced
Organics Purchase
Predictors
Gender
Geographic Region
Loyalty Card Tenure
Age Group
Home Owner
Loyalty Card Class
Recent 12 Month Purchase
Recent 3 Month Purchase
Logistic Regression
Use Automatic Chart
Data source: ORGANICS_NEW
Response
Advanced
Organics Purchase
Continuous Effects
Loyalty Card Tenure
Recent 12 Month Purchase
Recent 3 Month Purchase
Recent 6 Month Purchase
Affluence Grade
Classification Effects
Gender
Interaction Effects
Create
Interaction
Group By
Advanced
Home Owner
Frequency
Measure

B.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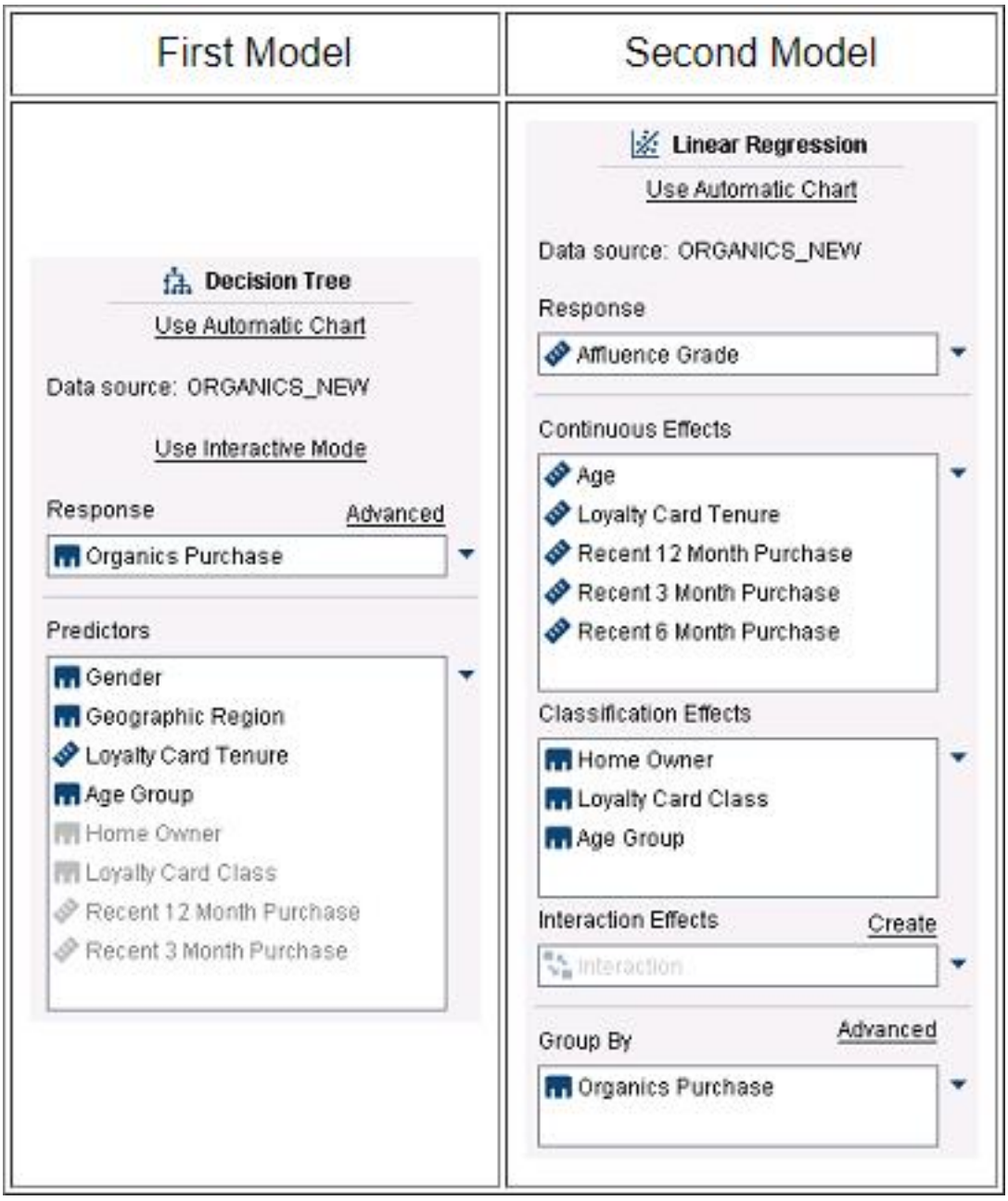
Classification Effects
Loyalty Card Class
Home Owner
Gender
Age Group
Interaction Effects
Create
Gender*Home Owner
Group By
Advanced
Category

C.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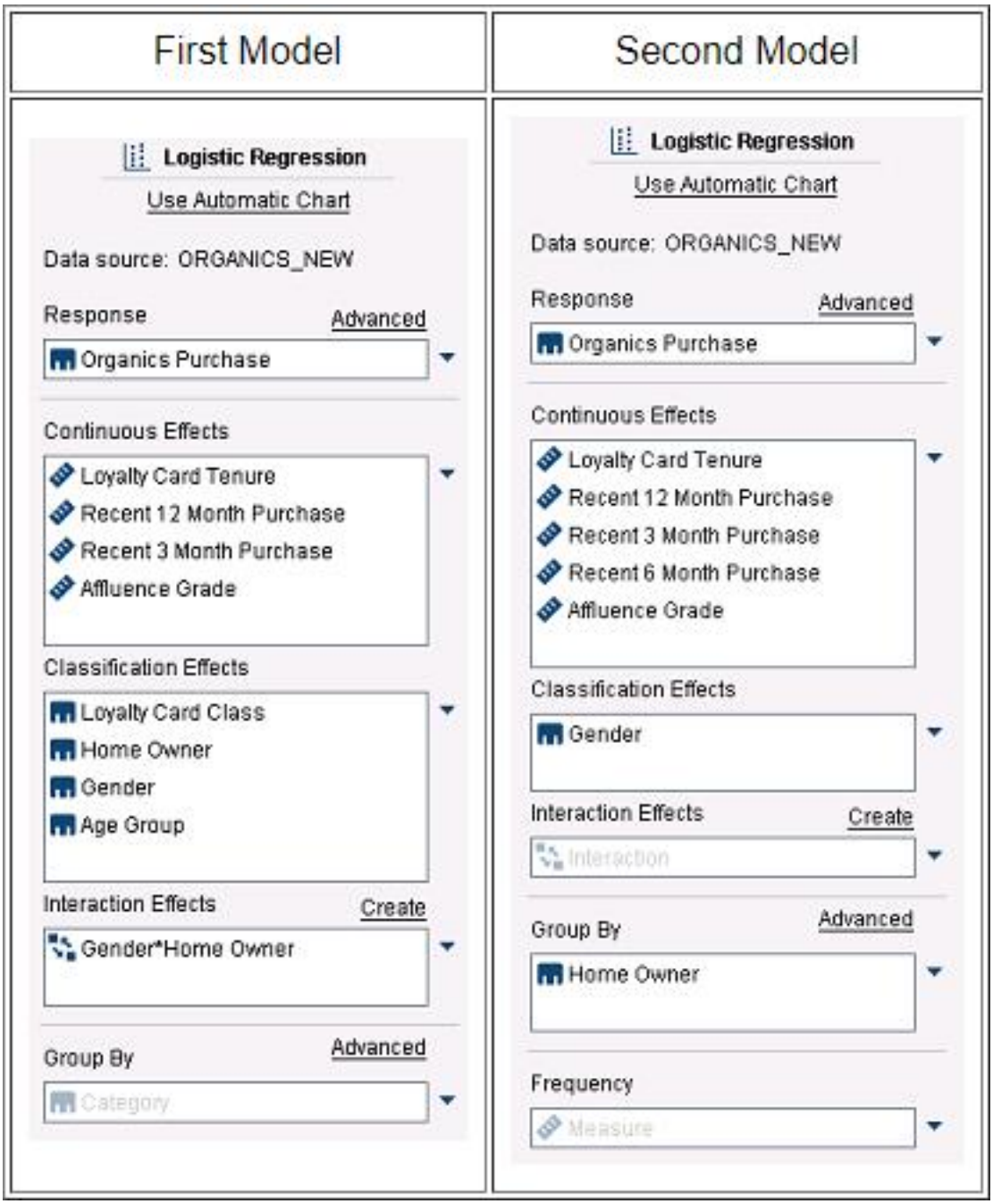
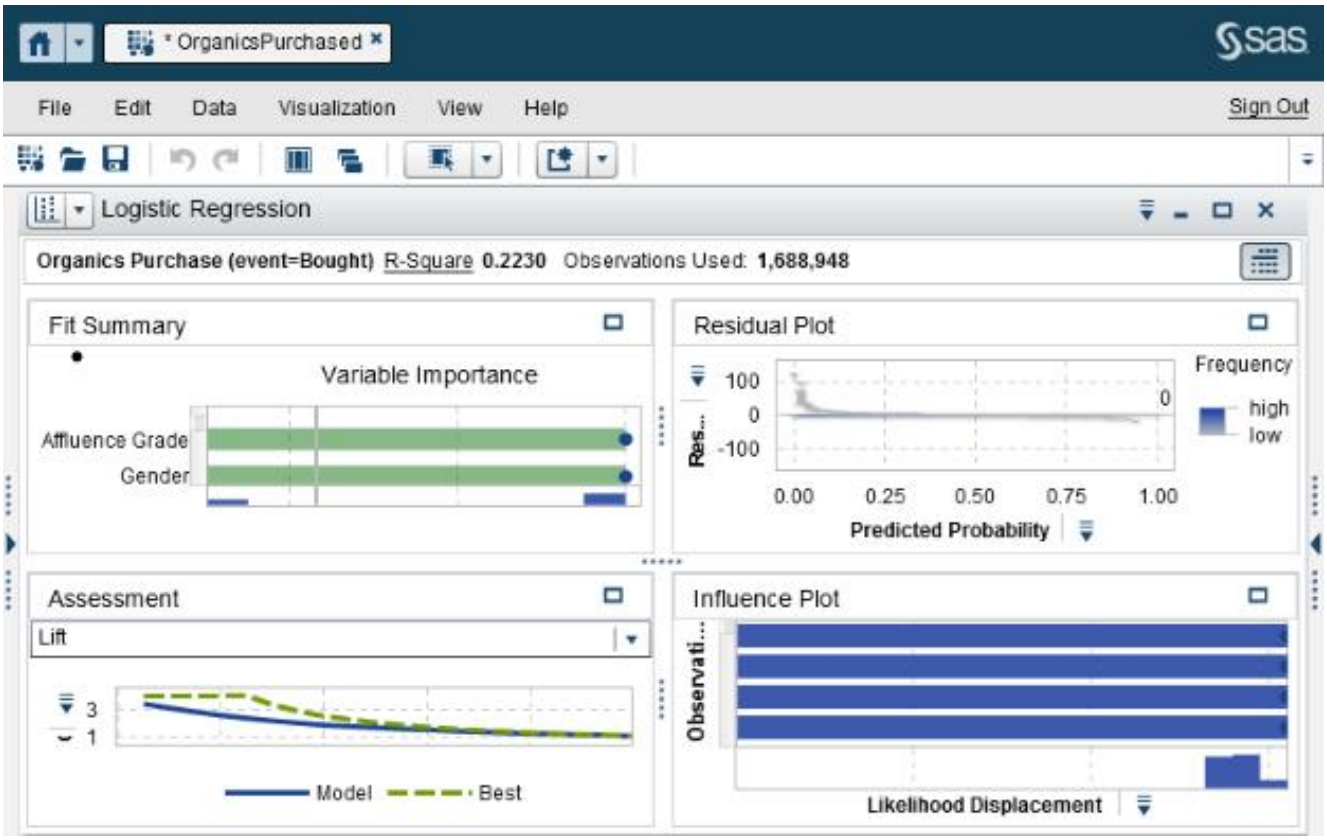
Recent 3 Month Purchase
Recent 6 Month Purchase
Classification Effects
Home Owner
Loyalty Card Class
Age Group
Interaction Effects
Create
Interaction
Group By
Advanced
Organics Purchase

D.



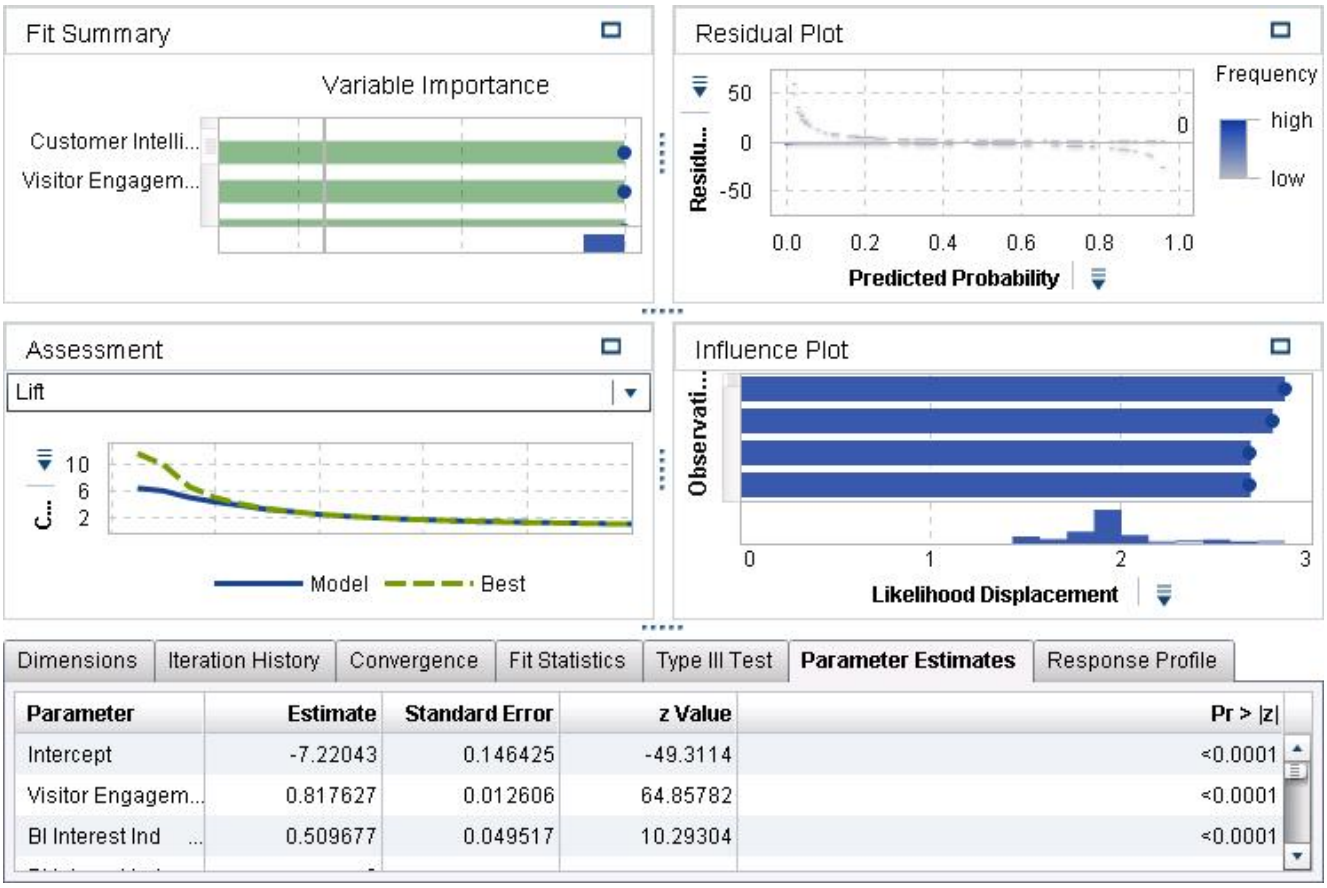
Answer: B

NO.13 In the below linear regression results display, where would you click to access the parameter estimates?



Answer:

NO.14 You want to filter out certain observations to analyze their effect on the model.



Which windows will achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Fit Summary

B. Residual Plot

C. Assessment

D. Influence Plot

Answer: BD

NO.15 Given a scenario where the response variable represents the number of accidents in a day, what distribution and link function might be appropriate for modeling?

A. Poisson distribution with a log link function

B. Normal distribution with an identity link function

C. Exponential distribution with a square root link function

D. Logistic distribution with a logit link function

Answer: A

NO.16 In SAS Visual Analytics, what can you use to choose the best fitting group-by model?

A. Fit statistics such as AIC and BIC

B. Variable Importance

C. Visualization of model residuals

D. Group-by variable with the highest p-value

Answer: AB

NO.17 Which statement is correct about using a multinomial response variable (with 3 or more

levels) in the logistic regression task in SAS Visual Statistics?

A. You cannot assign a response variable with 3 or more levels to the logistic regression visualization.

B. The resulting model is a binary logistic regression model with a selected level as the event.

C. The resulting model is a multinomial logistic regression model with a generalized logit link.

D. The resulting model is an ordinal logistic regression model with the lowest level of the response as the reference.

Answer: B

NO.18 What is the primary purpose of imputing a variable in SAS Visual Analytics?

A. To remove missing values

B. To replace incorrect values

C. To create new variables

D. To aggregate data

Answer: B

NO.19 How can you interpret a Tree Map in the context of a decision tree?

A. It visualizes the distribution of data points in leaf nodes.

B. It displays the hierarchical structure of the decision tree.

C. It shows the decision boundaries between classes.

D. It summarizes the performance metrics of the decision tree.

Answer: AB