

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SAS

A00-408

NLP and Computer Vision Using SAS Viya

SHARED BY [u/Cozy-Gecko-3514](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM SAS A00-408, NLP and Computer Vision Using SAS Viya

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10 practice questions for the SAS A00-408 exam, NLP and Computer Vision Using SAS Viya, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/sas/a00-408. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code A00-408 and the question number.

1. What is the usual purpose of a minimum document frequency cutoff when building a term matrix?
 - A To keep only terms that appear in every document of the corpus
 - B To count the total number of characters in the corpus
 - C To convert every term into a binary sentiment label
 - D To drop terms that appear in too few documents to be useful

Answer: D

Very rare terms add columns that are hard to learn from and often reflect typos or one-off names. Keeping only terms in every document is the tempting distractor, since it sounds stricter, but it would remove most useful vocabulary. Character counts and sentiment labels are not what a frequency cutoff controls.

2. One full pass through the entire training data set during neural network training is called an _____.

Answer: epoch

An epoch covers every training example once, usually across many batches. A batch is the tempting alternative, because batches are also groups of examples, but a batch is only part of the data. Iteration is the step between weight updates, not a full pass.

3. In a sparse document-term matrix, why is most of the storage typically wasted without sparse handling?
 - A Most entries are negative because the weights are centered around zero
 - B Each document contains exactly one unique term from the whole vocabulary list
 - C Every cell holds a long text string copied from the source
 - D Most entries are zero because each document uses few vocabulary terms

Answer: D

A document uses only a small share of a large vocabulary, so the vast majority of cells are zero. Centered weights are the tempting distractor, because some scaling methods do produce negatives, but bag-of-words counts are not centered. A single term per document would be an extreme and unrealistic corpus.

4. Stemming and lemmatization always produce the same output for every word.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Stemming applies suffix rules and can produce stems that are not words, while lemmatization looks up a dictionary form. The two disagree on irregular forms, so a word such as better can lemmatize to good but not stem to it. The tempting error is treating the two methods as interchangeable.

5. Which two statements about named entity recognition and part-of-speech tagging are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Part-of-speech tagging identifies the topic of each document
- B Named entity recognition labels spans such as people and places
- C Named entity recognition always requires image input
- D Both tasks produce a single sentiment score for each document
- E Part-of-speech tagging assigns a grammatical category to each token

Answer: B, E

Entity recognition marks spans with entity types, and tagging gives each token a grammatical category. Topic identification is a different task, which is the tempting distractor. Neither task needs images or produces one sentiment score per document.

6. Why are pixel values often scaled to a range such as zero to one before training a neural network?

- A It keeps the input values on a stable scale, which helps the optimizer converge
- B It changes the color of each image to grayscale automatically
- C It removes all background pixels from every image in the set
- D It converts every image into a text description for the model

Answer: A

Inputs on a consistent, bounded scale make gradient updates better behaved and speed up convergence. A grayscale conversion is the tempting distractor, since it also changes pixel values, but scaling does not alter the color channels. Removing background and captioning images are different operations.

7. What does a word embedding such as Word2Vec represent for each word?
- A A count of how often the word appears in each document
 - B A dense numeric vector, with similar vectors for similar contexts
 - C An entry in the list of stop words that is removed during preprocessing
 - D A binary label that marks the sentiment of the word

Answer: B

Word2Vec learns vectors from context, so words that appear in similar surroundings end up close together in the space. A raw count is the tempting distractor, since counts are the simplest word statistic, but a count does not encode similarity. A stop word entry or a sentiment label does not describe a learned vector.

8. The measure that averages precision and recall with equal weight is the _____ score.

Answer: F1 (also accepted: F1 score, F-1)

The F1 score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall, with equal weight on both. Accuracy is the tempting alternative, because it is the best-known metric, but it does not combine precision and recall. A weighted F-beta score is the variant that changes the balance.

9. How many channels does an RGB color image have?
- A One, since color is stored as a single number per pixel
 - B Two, one for hue and one for saturation of the image
 - C Three, one each for red, green and blue
 - D Four, one for each color plus a transparency channel

Answer: C

An RGB image stores red, green and blue values for each pixel, which makes three channels. A single channel is the tempting distractor, since grayscale uses one, but RGB keeps the colors separate. Four channels describe RGBA, which adds transparency, so it is a different format.

10. Which text mining task finds the key entities, such as people, organizations and places, in text?
- A Part-of-speech tagging applied only to verbs
 - B Latent semantic scaling of the documents
 - C Stemming of every token in the corpus
 - D Named entity recognition

Answer: D

Named entity recognition labels spans of text as people, organizations, locations and similar types. Part-of-speech tagging is the tempting distractor, because it also labels tokens, but it assigns grammatical classes rather than entity types. Latent semantic scaling and stemming do not find entities.