

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SAS

A00-408

NLP and Computer Vision Using SAS Viya

SHARED BY [u/Loyal-Panda-8231](#) on aiexamcerts

EDITION	Free Set 2
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. Why are stop words such as 'the' and 'of' often removed before building a term matrix?

- A They occur in nearly every document and add little to telling documents apart
- B They always carry the strongest sentiment in a document
- C They are the only words that can be used as topic labels
- D They change the case of the remaining words in the corpus

Answer: A

Words that appear everywhere contribute little to distinguishing documents, so removing them shrinks the matrix without losing much signal. The sentiment claim is the tempting distractor, because it sounds like an argument for keeping them, but stop words are usually neutral. Topic labels and case changes are unrelated to stop word removal.

2. Topic labels produced by LDA are assigned automatically with clear names, so no analyst interpretation is needed.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

The model outputs word distributions, and an analyst reads the top words to name each topic. The tempting error is treating the model's output as finished labels. Interpretation remains a human step in topic modeling.

3. What does the inverse document frequency part of TF-IDF do for a term that appears in almost every document?

- A It doubles the weight, because common terms matter most in text
- B It shrinks the term's weight, because the term separates documents poorly
- C It sets the weight to exactly one for every document
- D It removes the term from the document-term matrix automatically

Answer: B

A term found in nearly every document cannot tell documents apart, so its IDF is low and the weight falls. Doubling the weight is the tempting distractor, since frequent words can feel important, but TF-IDF is designed to discount them. Setting weights to one or deleting the column are not part of the IDF calculation.

4. The process of reducing a word to its root form by chopping suffixes with rules is called _____.

Answer: stemming

Stemming applies suffix rules and can produce non-words such as studi from studies. Lemmatization is the tempting alternative because it also reduces word forms, but it uses a dictionary and part of speech. Tokenization splits text rather than reducing words.

5. Which two statements about convolutional neural networks are correct? (Choose two.)

- A Convolutional layers share weights across spatial positions
- B Each pixel receives its own separate weight in every layer
- C Convolution requires the input to be a sequence of text tokens
- D Pooling layers reduce the spatial resolution of feature maps
- E Softmax is used in every hidden layer by default

Answer: A, D

Shared filters are what give convolution its translation behavior, and pooling reduces resolution. Giving each pixel its own weight describes a fully connected layer, which is the tempting distractor. Convolution works on grids rather than text sequences, and softmax is an output activation rather than a hidden default.

6. What does a topic in LDA consist of?

- A A single document that best summarizes the whole corpus
- B A set of hand-written rules for each category in the corpus
- C A probability distribution over the words in the vocabulary
- D A ranked list of the most frequent document lengths

Answer: C

Each topic is a distribution over words, and its top words are what analysts read to interpret it. A representative document is the tempting distractor, since analysts often read example documents, but a topic is defined over words. Hand-written rules and length rankings are not topic definitions.

7. What does resizing all images to a common shape before training accomplish?

- A It improves the accuracy of the labels automatically
- B It turns each image into a text token for the model
- C It removes the need for a validation partition in the workflow
- D It gives the neural network inputs of one consistent size

Answer: D

Networks with fixed input layers need every image to have the same height and width. Label correction is the tempting distractor, since resizing is often done during label review, but it does not change labels. Text tokens and validation are unrelated to resizing.

8. Converting an RGB image to grayscale removes all of the color information from the image.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

Grayscale keeps one intensity per pixel, so the separate color channels are lost. The tempting error is assuming that a grayscale image still carries color through its brightness. Brightness alone cannot recover the hues that were removed.

9. Which Word2Vec training approach predicts a target word from its surrounding context words?
- A Skip-gram, which predicts the surrounding context words from one center word
 - B Latent Dirichlet allocation, which assigns topic mixtures to documents
 - C Continuous bag of words (CBOW)
 - D Principal component analysis, which projects counts onto components

Answer: C

CBOW averages the context vectors to predict the center word, which is the direction the question describes. Skip-gram is the tempting distractor, because it uses the same window but predicts in the reverse direction. Latent Dirichlet allocation and principal component analysis are not Word2Vec training methods.

10. What does the precision of a text classifier for the positive class measure?
- A The share of actual positives that the model finds
 - B The share of predicted positives that are truly positive
 - C The share of all documents that are labeled positive
 - D The average probability given to negative documents

Answer: B

Precision divides true positives by all predicted positives, so it measures how trustworthy a positive prediction is. Recall is the tempting distractor, since it is the other half of the pair, but it divides by actual positives. The labeled share and the average probability are different quantities.