

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SAS

A00-440

SAS Certified ModelOps Specialist

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EDITION Free Set 1

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM SAS A00-440, SAS Certified ModelOps Specialist

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1. Why does a ModelOps process keep every model version in a repository?

- A So that older versions run faster on the compute server than the newer versions that replace them each month
- B So that any production score can be traced to the exact model, code and data version that produced it
- C So that the license server can count how many models are active on the platform at each billing period
- D So that models are deleted automatically once they reach one year of age, which keeps storage use low

Answer: B

Keeping every version lets an organization trace a production score back to the model, code and data behind it, which auditors and reviewers require. Speed and license counts are tempting but unrelated reasons for keeping history. Automatic deletion after a year would remove the evidence that governance depends on.

2. The period after deployment in which a model's performance is watched and a retraining decision is made is called _____.

Answer: monitoring (also accepted: model monitoring)

Monitoring tracks a deployed model's performance and inputs so that retraining or retirement can be decided on evidence. Validation is the tempting term, but it happens before deployment rather than after it.

3. Which object groups the model versions for one business problem and holds their performance and publishing history?

- A A publishing destination for scoring endpoints
- B A workspace in SAS Studio for writing programs
- C A project
- D A CAS session that is opened for a single job

Answer: C

A project groups the versions for one business problem, including the champion, challengers and their history. A publishing destination is a tempting target, but it is where a model is deployed, not where its versions are grouped. SAS Studio workspaces and CAS sessions are working contexts rather than governance objects.

4. The champion is the model version currently designated for production scoring in a project.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: A (True)

The champion is the version a project has designated for production scoring, and challengers are measured against it. Confusing it with the best model in the repository is the tempting mistake. The statement is true.

5. Which two properties make a publishing destination suitable for real-time scoring? (Choose two.)
- A It returns predictions within the latency the application needs
 - B It writes results only to a monthly PDF report
 - C It runs only when an analyst clicks a button in a spreadsheet
 - D It exposes the model behind a stable REST endpoint
 - E It needs each score copied by hand into a shared folder

Answer: A, D

A stable REST endpoint and low response latency are what real-time applications depend on. A monthly PDF and manual copying are tempting reporting patterns, but they are not real-time. Running only on a button click is also a batch-style pattern rather than real-time scoring.

6. Which SAS language provides packages and methods for writing scoring code that runs in SAS Micro Analytic Service and CAS?
- A The SAS macro language used for generating repeated code
 - B Base SAS DATA step, which has no package or method support
 - C PROC SQL statements run one at a time in a session
 - D DS2

Answer: D

DS2 is the SAS language that adds packages and methods and is used for scoring code that runs in MAS and CAS. The DATA step is a tempting choice because it is familiar, but it lacks packages and methods. The macro language and PROC SQL generate or query code rather than providing the scoring program.

7. Why must scoring code produce the same output variables as the model's registered output metadata?
- A So that the publishing destination and downstream consumers receive the columns they expect
 - B So that the code can run successfully without any input data supplied to it when it is first tested
 - C So that the license server counts exactly one variable per scored row in every request it handles
 - D So that the model can skip the validation step before publishing whenever the release date is near

Answer: A

Consumers and destinations read specific output columns, so the scoring code must produce the registered names and types. Running without input data is a tempting but wrong idea, because scoring always needs inputs. License counts and skipping validation are not reasons for matching outputs.

8. The SAS Viya component that serves a model as a REST endpoint for real-time scoring is the SAS Micro Analytic _____.

Answer: Service

SAS Micro Analytic Service hosts modules behind REST endpoints for real-time scoring. The name is easy to confuse with the Compute server, which runs sessions rather than serving requests.

9. A champion's accuracy falls while its inputs look the same as before. Which explanation should be checked first?
- A The browser cache for the reporting site has grown too large
 - B The relationship between the inputs and the outcomes has changed, which is concept drift
 - C The license has moved to a different tier of the SAS offering
 - D The model's name is too long for the repository listing

Answer: B

When inputs look stable but accuracy falls, the relationship between inputs and outcomes has likely changed, which is concept drift. Cache size is a tempting performance explanation, but it does not change prediction quality. License tiers and model name length have no bearing on accuracy.

10. Which metric is commonly used to summarize how well a binary classifier ranks events above non-events?
- A The root mean squared error of the predicted values
 - B The silhouette coefficient of the clusters found
 - C The area under the ROC curve (AUC)
 - D The median absolute deviation of the residuals

Answer: C

AUC summarizes how well a classifier separates and ranks events from non-events across thresholds. Root mean squared error is a tempting metric, but it is for numeric predictions rather than classifiers. Silhouette and median absolute deviation describe clustering and residual spread, not ranking of binary events.