

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SAS

A00-440

SAS Certified ModelOps Specialist

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

SHARED October 15, 2026

EXAM SAS A00-440, SAS Certified ModelOps Specialist

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10 practice questions for the SAS A00-440 exam, SAS Certified ModelOps Specialist, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam:

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1. Which role is responsible for approving a model before it is promoted to production in a governed process?
 - A The database administrator who backs up the CAS server each night and restores it after failures
 - B The developer who wrote the training code for the model and knows its inputs better than anyone
 - C A model risk or governance reviewer who is independent of the model's developers
 - D The analyst who builds the dashboard that shows the model's results to business users each week

Answer: C

Independent review separates the people who build a model from those who approve it for production. The developer is the tempting choice because they know the model best, but self-approval weakens governance. Backup administrators and dashboard builders do not judge model risk.

2. A model version can be promoted to production without any record of who approved it.
 - A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

Governed promotion requires a recorded approval so that the decision and its reviewer can be audited. Skipping the record is a tempting shortcut when a release is urgent, but it breaks the audit trail. The statement is false.

3. Before a model built outside SAS can be managed in Model Manager, what must happen to it?
 - A It must be licensed for each external library that the model uses
 - B It must be converted into a SAS data set of all its coefficients
 - C Its original training code must be deleted to avoid duplicate versions
 - D It must be imported with a package of the model file and its input and output metadata

Answer: D

An import packages the model file with the metadata that Model Manager needs to manage and score it. A library license is a tempting requirement, but it concerns software use rather than management. Converting coefficients into data sets and deleting training code are not steps the import requires.

4. A candidate model that is scored alongside the champion so that performance can be compared is called a _____ model.

Answer: challenger

A challenger is a candidate that competes with the champion on the same data. A shadow model is a tempting term, but it describes how a challenger runs rather than what it is.

5. Which two practices reduce risk when promoting a new champion? (Choose two.)

- A Deleting the previous champion's score code to free space
- B Keeping the previous champion available for rollback
- C Skipping the validation report to shorten the release
- D Publishing to every destination at the same moment
- E Shadow testing the challenger on live data before switching

Answer: B, E

Shadow testing and keeping the previous champion ready for rollback both lower the risk of a switch. Deleting the old code is a tempting cleanup, but it removes the rollback option. Skipping validation and publishing everywhere at once remove the safeguards the promotion depends on.

6. Which step confirms that imported scoring code behaves like the original model?

- A Counting the number of lines in the score code file to confirm that nothing was lost in the import
- B Scoring a validation sample with both the original and the imported code and comparing the outputs
- C Renaming the output variables so that they match the input variables used in every scoring step
- D Checking the browser console for warnings after the import finishes and the page has reloaded fully

Answer: B

Running the same validation sample through both versions and comparing predictions shows whether the import preserved behavior. Counting lines is a tempting but meaningless check of logic. Renaming outputs and reading browser warnings do not test model behavior.

7. What is the main benefit of in-database scoring in CAS?
- A It removes the need to supply any input variables when scoring, which simplifies every job
 - B It always produces higher accuracy than scoring outside the database, regardless of the model
 - C The data stays where it is, so scoring avoids moving large tables to another server
 - D It stores the model inside the browser cache of each analyst so that scores load instantly

Answer: C

In-database scoring runs the model where the data already sits, which avoids costly data movement for large tables. Removing input variables is a tempting but impossible idea, because a model needs its inputs. Accuracy is unaffected by where scoring runs, and browser caches are not model storage.

8. A new champion should be published directly to production without a test score.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

A test score confirms the deployed logic returns correct predictions before real decisions depend on it. Publishing directly is a tempting way to meet a deadline, but it moves risk onto live decisions. The statement is false.

9. What is a challenger model?
- A A model that is retired automatically when its license expires and is removed from the project list
 - B The first model that was trained in a new project and is kept as a reference for all later work
 - C A model that exists only on a developer's laptop and is never shared with the rest of the team members
 - D A candidate model that is scored alongside the champion so that its performance can be compared

Answer: D

A challenger is a candidate scored alongside the champion, so the two can be compared on the same data. A retired model is a tempting label for an expired model, but it is not a challenger. The first trained model and an unshared laptop model do not have that role.

10. Why are challenger models often run in shadow mode before they are promoted?
- A They score live data without changing decisions, so their performance can be measured safely
 - B They replace the champion immediately so that the endpoint can be tested under real production traffic
 - C They are charged a higher license fee while they are being tested in the production environment
 - D They skip the approval step because they are only being evaluated and not yet promoted to use

Answer: A

Shadow mode scores live data without changing decisions, which gives a realistic measure of the challenger. Replacing the champion would be a tempting test shortcut, but it risks live decisions. Higher fees and skipped approval are not part of shadow testing.