

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

SAS

A00-485

Modeling Using SAS Visual Statistics

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EDITION Free Set 2

QUESTIONS 10

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EXAM SAS A00-485, Modeling Using SAS Visual Statistics

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10 practice questions for the SAS A00-485 exam, Modeling Using SAS Visual Statistics, each followed by its answer and a short explanation. More free sets and the full practice exam: www.aiexamcerts.com/sas/a00-485. Spotted a mistake? Email support@aiexamcerts.com with the exam code A00-485 and the question number.

1. What does a missing-value indicator column add to a model?

- A It replaces the original column with the column mean
- B It removes rows with missing values from the training partition
- C It converts the variable into a categorical variable with no levels
- D It lets the model learn whether a value was missing

Answer: D

An indicator records whether the original value was absent, so the model can learn any pattern in the missingness itself, usually alongside an imputed value. Automatic mean filling is the tempting distractor, but that is imputation, which the indicator does not perform. Removing rows from the training partition is the opposite of what an indicator is for.

2. A validation partition is needed only after a model is deployed, not during development.

- A True
- B False

Answer: B (False)

Validation data is used during development to compare candidate models and to detect overfitting. The statement is false because the tempting belief is that validation is a deployment-only step. Checking performance on rows the model never saw is what makes the development comparison meaningful.

3. Which SAS procedure applies a stored analytic store to score new data in SAS Viya?

- A PROC SORT
- B PROC MEANS
- C PROC ASTORE
- D PROC IMPORT

Answer: C

PROC ASTORE provides the scoring step for analytic stores in SAS Viya. PROC SORT is the tempting distractor because it often runs just before a scoring job, but it only orders rows. PROC MEANS produces summary statistics and PROC IMPORT reads data, so neither scores a model.

4. The logistic function maps any real number to a value between 0 and _____.

Answer: 1 (also accepted: one)

The logistic (sigmoid) function returns values strictly between 0 and 1, so the output can be read as a probability. A value of 100 is the tempting distractor because percentages are common, but the function does not produce percentages. The result is a proportion of the outcome.

5. Which two problems does strong multicollinearity cause in an ordinary linear regression? (Choose two.)

- A Inflated standard errors for the affected coefficients
- B Guaranteed rejection of the overall F test
- C Automatic removal of the intercept from the model
- D Unstable or counterintuitive signs on correlated coefficients
- E Higher R-square on new validation data

Answer: A, D

Correlated predictors share explained variance, so each coefficient's standard error grows and individual signs can flip. The overall F test is not automatically rejected by collinearity, which is the tempting distractor. Intercept removal and higher validation R-square are not effects of multicollinearity.

6. How is variable importance in a tree ensemble most often measured?

- A By the p-value from a single t-test per predictor on the training partition
- B By the number of missing values in each column
- C By the alphabetical order of variable names
- D By how much each variable reduces impurity or error across the splits that use it

Answer: D

Importance accumulates the impurity or error reduction credited to each variable wherever it is used for a split. A t-test p-value is the tempting distractor, since it is a common variable screen, but it is not how ensemble importance is computed. Missing-value counts describe data quality and alphabetical order means nothing to the model.

7. In SAS Viya, what is an analytic store (astore) used for?
- A Storing raw source files for import, with formats and labels for each file
 - B Storing a trained model so it can be scored on new data without refitting it
 - C Logging user access to the CAS server
 - D Holding the training partition only

Answer: B

An analytic store packages a trained model in a compact form that can be scored on new data directly. Storing raw source files is the tempting distractor, since it also concerns data files, but an astore holds a model, not source data. User access logs are a separate administrative function, and a training partition is data rather than a model.

8. In a Poisson regression with a log link, exponentiated coefficients are interpreted as additive changes in the count.
- A True
 - B False

Answer: B (False)

With a log link, exponentiating a coefficient gives a multiplicative rate ratio on the expected count, not an additive change. The tempting error is reading the coefficient as adding a fixed number of events. The additive reading applies to the identity link of ordinary linear regression.

9. Which tree-based method combines many trees fitted in sequence, each correcting the errors of the previous ones?
- A Random forest
 - B A single pruned decision tree
 - C Gradient boosting
 - D Bagged logistic regression

Answer: C

Gradient boosting fits trees one after another, with each correcting the ensemble's remaining error. A random forest is the tempting distractor because it also uses many trees, but its trees are grown independently. A single pruned tree is not an ensemble, and bagged logistic regression is not a standard tree method.

10. Which statistic is the standard comparison between nested logistic models?

- A The Durbin-Watson statistic
- B The likelihood ratio test
- C Cook's distance for each row
- D The coefficient of determination from ordinary least squares

Answer: B

The likelihood ratio test compares the fit of a reduced model against a fuller nested model using the log-likelihood. The Durbin-Watson statistic is the tempting distractor because it appears in regression output, but it checks autocorrelation in residuals. Cook's distance measures the influence of individual rows, and R-square is an ordinary least squares measure.