SAS Institute

A00-402

SAS Viya 3.5 Supervised Machine Learning Pipelines

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Product Version

Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

For a new project that you are creating in SAS Model Studio, you wish to use a SAS data set that is not in memory but exists on your connected server (not the local machine). In which tab would this data set be located?
Response:

A. Data Sources
B. Available
C. Import
D. Load Data

Answer: A

Question: 2

Which feature extraction method can take both interval variables and class variables as inputs?
Response:

A. Principal component analysis
B. Autoencoder
C. Singular value decomposition
D. Robust PCA

Answer: B

Question: 3

A project has been created and a pipeline has been run in Model Studio. Which project setting can you edit?
Response:

A. Advisor Options for missing values
B. Rules for model comparison statistic
C. Partition Data percentages
D. Event-based Sampling proportions

Answer: B

Question: 4

Which statement is true regarding decision trees and models based on ensembles of trees?
Response:

A. In the gradient boosting algorithm, for all but the first iteration, the target is the residual from the previous decision tree model.
B. For a Forest model, the out-of-bag sample is simply the original validation data set from when the raw data partitioning took place.
C. In the Forest algorithm, each individual tree is pruned based on using minimum Average Squared Error.
D. A single decision tree will always be outperformed by a model based on an ensemble of trees.

Answer: A

Question: 5

What is another term for a feature in predictive modeling?
Response:

A. Instance
B. Input
C. Target
D. Outcome

Answer: B

Question: 6

When you scale the input variables for a binary target using support vector machines, what happens to the inputs?
Response:

A. Values are scaled to range from -1 to 1.
B. Values are scaled to range from 0 to 1.
C. Values are scaled to range from negative infinity to infinity.
D. Values are scaled to be positive.

Answer: B

Question: 7

What is the purpose of the Bonferroni correction during a decision tree split search?
Response:

A. To adjust for the number of irrelevant inputs.
B. To prevent overfitting due to the number of tests needed to test each split point.
C. To correct for the number of correlated inputs and allow for surrogate rules.
D. To maintain overall confidence by inflating the p-values.

Answer: D

Question: 8

The input variables have missing values. What should you do before running a Decision Tree node with these input variables?
Response:

A. impute all missing values using the Impute node
B. impute only interval variables using the Impute node but do not impute the class variables
C. impute only class variables using the Impute node but do not impute the interval variables
D. not impute any missing values because trees can handle them

Answer: D

Question: 9

As the number of input variables in a problem increases, there is an exponential increase in the number of observations needed to densely populate the feature space. This is referred to as:
Response:

A. Problem of rare events
B. Multicollinearity
C. Curse of Dimensionality
D. Underfitting

Answer: C

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