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SAS Statistical Business Analysis Using SAS 9: Regression and Modeling

SAS Institute A00-240

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

In order to perform honest assessment on a predictive model, what is an acceptable division between training, validation, and testing data?

- A. Training: 50% Validation: 0% Testing: 50%
- B. Training: 100% Validation: 0% Testing: 0%
- C. Training: 0% Validation: 100% Testing: 0%
- D. Training: 50% Validation: 50% Testing: 0%

ANSWER: D**QUESTION NO: 2**

A predictive model uses a data set that has several variables with missing values.

What two problems can arise with this model? (Choose two.)

- A. The model will likely be overfit.
- B. There will be a high rate of collinearity among input variables.
- C. Complete case analysis means that fewer observations will be used in the model building process.
- D. New cases with missing values on input variables cannot be scored without extra data processing.

ANSWER: C D**QUESTION NO: 3**

A financial services manager wants to assess the probability that certain clients will default on their Home Equity Line of Credit (HELOC). A former employee left the code listed below.

```
proc logistic data = MYDIR.HELOC des outest=MSG;  
  model DEFAULT = amount job_code years_at_residence;  
run;  
  
proc score data = MYDIR.RECENT_HELOC  
  out = SCORED_HELOC  
  score = MSG  
  type = parms;  
  var Amount Job_code Years_at_residence;  
run;
```

The training data set is named HELOC, while a similar data set of more recent clients is named RECENT_HELOC. Which SAS data steps will calculate the predicted probability of default on recent clients? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A.

```
data NEW_PROB;  
  set SCORED_HELOC;  
  p=1/(1+exp(-DEFAULT));  
run;
```
- ☐ B.

```
data NEW_PROB;  
  set SCORED_HELOC;  
  ODDS = exp(DEFAULT);  
  p = ODDS / (1+ODDS);  
run;
```
- ☐ C.

```
data NEW_PROB;  
  set SCORED_HELOC;  
  p=(1+exp(DEFAULT))/exp(DEFAULT);  
run;
```
- ☐ D.

```
data NEW_PROB;  
  set SCORED_HELOC;  
  p = DEFAULT / (1+DEFAULT);  
run;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A B**QUESTION NO: 4**

The SAS data set RESULT contains the following variables:

- Region (GrpA or GrpB)
- Sales (dollars per year)

Which SAS programs can be used to find the p-value for comparing GrpA sales with GrpB sales? (Choose two.)

A.

```
proc ttest data = RESULT;
  class Region;
  var Sales;
run;
```

B.

```
proc ttest data = RESULT;
  class Region;
  model Sales = Region;
run;
```

C.

```
proc glm data = RESULT;
  class Region;
  model Sales = Region;
run;
```

D.

```
proc glm data = RESULT;
  class Sales;
  model Sales = Region;
run;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A C

QUESTION NO: 5

In partitioning data for model assessment, which sampling methods are acceptable? (Choose two.)

- A. Simple random sampling without replacement
- B. Simple random sampling with replacement
- C. Stratified random sampling without replacement
- D. Sequential random sampling with replacement

ANSWER: A C**QUESTION NO: 6**

Which SAS program will best identify influential observations in a multiple regression application?

- A.

```
proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL;  
    model Purchase = Gender Age Income / lackfit;  
run;
```
- B.

```
proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL;  
    model Purchase = Gender Age Income / vif;  
run;
```
- C.

```
proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL plots(only)=(RSTUDENTBYPREDICTED) ;  
    model Purchase = Gender Age Income;  
run;
```
- D.

```
proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL plots(only)=(COOKSD) ;  
    model Purchase = Gender Age Income;  
run;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: C**QUESTION NO: 7**

An analyst compares the mean salaries of men and women working at a company.

The SAS data set SALARY contains variables:

- Gender (M or F)
- Pay (dollars per year)

Which SAS programs can be used to find the p-value for comparing men's salaries with women's salaries? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A.

```
proc glm data = SALARY;
  class Gender;
  model Pay = Gender;
run;
```
- ☐ B.

```
proc ttest data = SALARY;
  class Gender;
  var Pay;
run;
```
- ☐ C.

```
proc glm data = SALARY;
  class Pay;
  model Pay = Gender;
run;
```
- ☐ D.

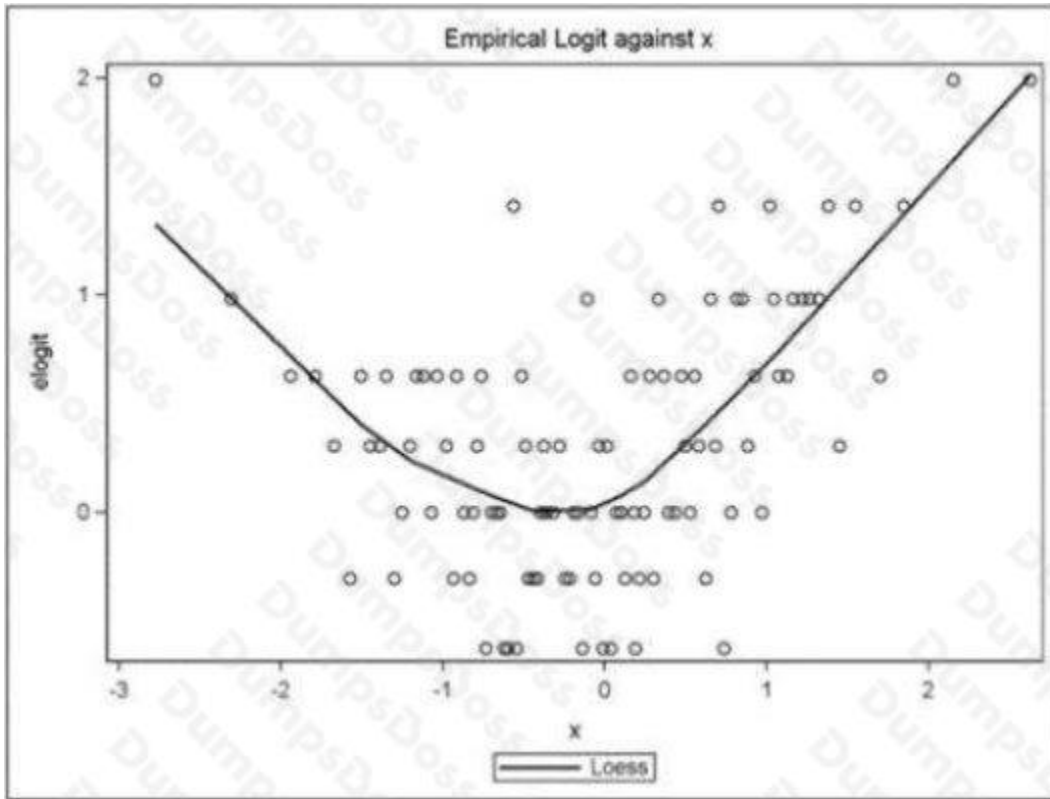
```
proc ttest data = SALARY;
  class Gender;
  model Pay = Gender;
run;
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

ANSWER: A B

QUESTION NO: 8

Refer to the following exhibit:



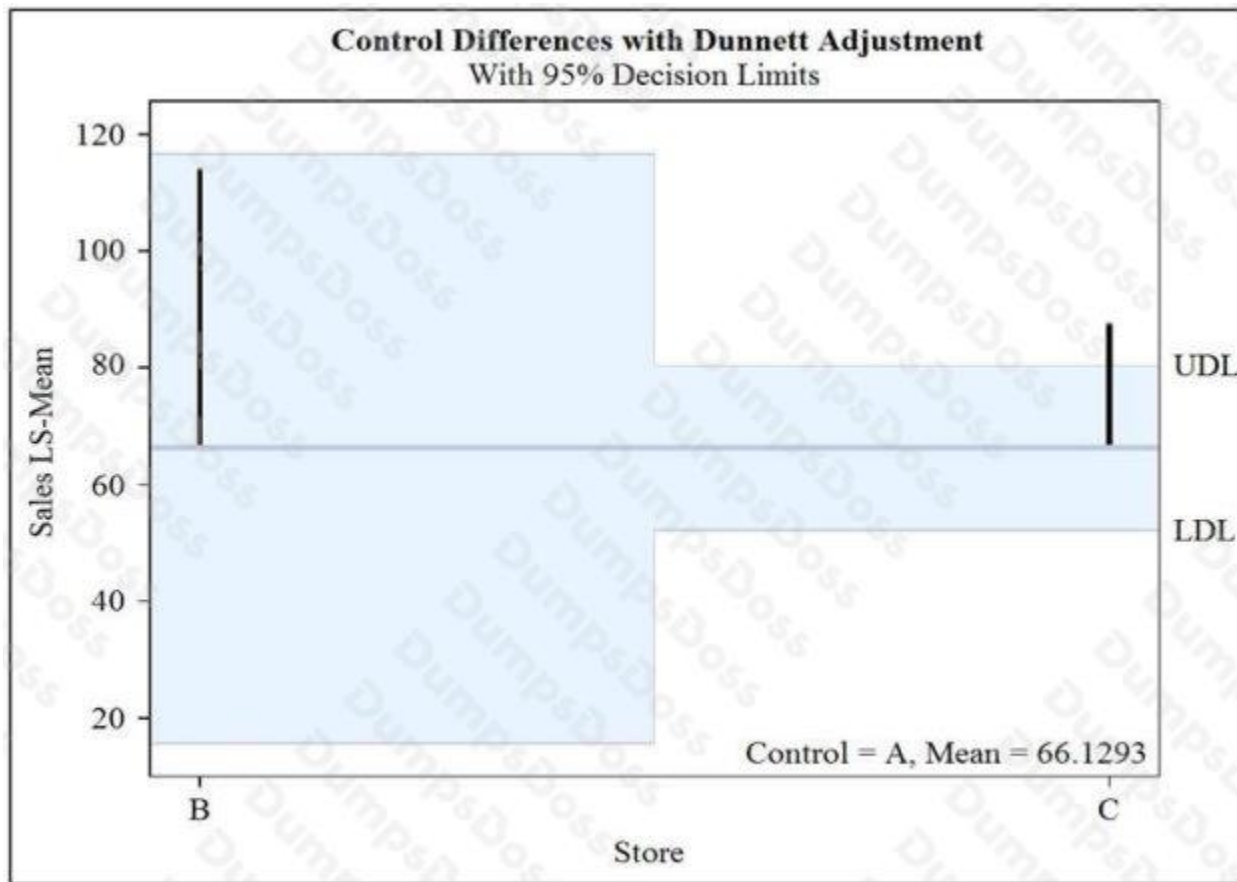
What is a correct interpretation of this graph?

- A. The association between the continuous predictor and the binary response is quadratic.
- B. The association between the continuous predictor and the log-odds is quadratic.
- C. The association between the continuous predictor and the continuous response is quadratic.
- D. The association between the binary predictor and the log-odds is quadratic.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 9

Refer to the exhibit.



Which conclusion is justified concerning Sales, comparing stores A, B, and C?

- A. Store B is significantly different from store A.
- B. Store C is significantly different from Store A.
- C. Store B is significantly different from store C.
- D. There is no significant difference between stores.

ANSWER: B

QUESTION NO: 10

Which SAS program will detect collinearity in a multiple regression application?

- ☐ A. `proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL;
 model Purchase = Gender Age Income / lackfit;
run;`
- ☐ B. `proc reg data = SASUSER.RETAIL;
 model Purchase = Gender Age Income / vif;
run;`
- ☐ C. `proc reg data=SASUSER.RETAIL plots(only)=(COOKSD);
 model Purchase = Gender Age Income;
run;`
- ☐ D. `proc reg data=sasuser.retail plots(only)=(RSTUDENTBYPREDICTED);
 model Purchase = Gender Age Income;
run;`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

ANSWER: B