



SAS A00-274

SAS VISUAL MODELING CERTIFICATION QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

A00-274

SAS Interactive Model Building and Exploration Using SAS Visual Statistics 8.4
58 Questions Exam – 68% Cut Score – Duration of 105 minutes

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Know Your A00-274 Certification Well:

The A00-274 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the SAS BI & Analytics. Before you start your A00-274 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial SAS Visual Modeling materials like A00-274 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the A00-274 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress-free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the A00-274 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the A00-274 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the A00-274 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the A00-274 exam makes you SAS Interactive Model Building and Exploration Using SAS Visual Statistics 8.4. Having the SAS Visual Modeling certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

SAS A00-274 SAS Visual Modeling Certification Details:

Exam Name	SAS Certified Visual Modeling Using SAS Visual Statistics 8.4
Exam Code	A00-274
Exam Duration	105 minutes
Exam Questions	58
Passing Score	68%
Exam Price	\$180 (USD)
Training	SAS® Visual Statistics: Interactive Model Building
Exam Registration	Pearson VUE
Sample Questions	SAS Visual Modeling Certification Sample Question
Practice Exam	SAS Visual Modeling Certification Practice Exam

A00-274 Syllabus:

Objective	Details
SAS® Visual Statistics Cross-functional Tasks - 18%	
Prepare data using SAS® Visual Analytics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manage explorations and visualizations. - Impute a variable. - Transform a variable. - Create an aggregated measure. - Replace dirty data with missing values. - Combine multiple categories into fewer levels. - Create dummy variables in SAS® Visual Analytics and SAS® Visual Data Builder.
Filter data used for a model.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclude selections to filter data. - Apply filters to visualization and data source. - Review Measure Details.
Use interactive group-by.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain group-by modeling. - Assign a group-by variable to a predictive model (logistic regression, linear regression model and generalized linear model). - Interactively examine the Fit Summary for group-by models. - Choose the best fitting group-by model using fit statistics and Variable Importance. - Interpret model results using advanced group-by feature. - Examine the summary table for group-by processing.
Building and Assessing Segmentation Models - 32%	
Perform unsupervised segmentation using cluster analysis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain unsupervised classification. - Given a scenario, set proper inputs for k-means algorithm. - Build a cluster analysis in SAS® Visual Statistics. - Assign roles for cluster analysis. - View and edit cluster properties. - Set Parallel Coordinate properties for a cluster. - Given a scenario, appropriately change the number of clusters. - Derive a cluster ID variable and use it in another visualization.
Analyze cluster results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret a Cluster Matrix. - Interpret Parallel Coordinates plot. - Interpret Cluster Summary tab.
Perform supervised segmentation using decision trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain how split points are determined. - Assign variable roles for a decision tree. - Define decision tree properties. - Describe how predictions are formulated for a decision tree. - Explain variable selection methods for decision trees.

Objective	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Derive a leaf ID for use in other models. - Prune a decision tree.
Asses decision tree results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret tree with Tree Map. - Interpret Leaf statistics. - Interpret Assessment panel. - Investigate leaf nodes. - Explain icicle plot.
Building and Assessing Regression-type Models - 40%	
Explain linear models.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain linear regression. - Model effects usage. - Given a scenario, determine when to use a linear regression model vs. a generalized linear model.
Perform linear regression modeling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign linear regression roles. - Add Interaction Effect. - Define linear regression properties. - Explain informative missingness. - Review outlier details and exclude outliers.
Perform generalized linear regression modeling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign generalized linear model roles. - Assign offset variable. - Define linear regression properties. - Link functions and distributions in generalized linear models. - Given a scenario, choose appropriate distribution and link function.
Perform logistic regression modeling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain logistic regression essentials. - Explain prediction in logistic regression. - Explain variable selection in SAS® Visual Statistics. - Specify which variable is the event (binary). - Specify how a multinomial response variable is used in SAS® Visual Statistics. - Assign logistic regression roles. - Define logistic regression properties. - Specify when to use appropriate link function when building a predictive model.
Assess model results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpret Fit Summary window. - Interpret Residual Plot. - Interpret ROC chart (KS Statistic). - Evaluate Misclassification plot. - Evaluate the Lift chart. - Interpret Influence plot. - Interpret Summary bar. - Assess residuals and other model diagnostics to choose an appropriate distribution and link function. - Derive predicted values and describe in terms of predicted

Objective	Details
	probabilities in SAS® Visual Statistics. - Apply prediction cut-off.
Model Comparison and Scoring - 10%	
Compare models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain model comparison features. - Assign model comparison properties. - Interpret comparison results using Assessment panel, Fit Statistics, ROC charts, concordance statistics, misclassification, etc. - Interpret Summary Table for model comparison (statistics, variable importance). - Given a scenario, use a particular fit statistic to select a champion model. - Define the conditions that make models comparable in SAS® Visual Statistics.
Score models	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain scoring functionality. - Export score code. - Implement score code. - Identify which SAS® tools can score new data using score code generated by SAS® Visual Statistics.

SAS A00-274 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

Which model does not produce score code?

- a) Decision Tree using interactive mode
- b) Regression using interaction effects
- c) Regression using the group by option
- d) Decision Tree using the rapid growth option

Answer: a

Question: 2

Which equation does NOT represent a linear model?

Note: b_i are parameters and X_i are variables.

- a) $y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$
- b) $y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3(X_1X_2)$
- c) $y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + (b_2/b_1)X_2$
- d) $y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_1^3$

Answer: c

Question: 3

Refer to the exhibit:



Which is the modeling approach that should be used when fitting the Target Gift Amount variable?

- Linear regression model with Interaction effects.
- Generalized linear model with a Poisson distribution and Identity link.
- Generalized linear model with a Normal distribution and Log Link.
- Logistic regression model.

Answer: c

Question: 4

Refer to the exhibit from a linear regression model in SAS Visual Statistics.

Dimensions	Overall ANOVA	Fit Statistics	Parameter Estimates	Type III Test	Assessment	Assessment Statistics
Parameter			Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept			102.9345	12.40326	8.298987	<0.00001
Age			-0.22697	0.099837	-2.27343	0.03224
MaxPulse			0.303217	0.136495	2.221449	0.03601
RestPulse			-0.02153	0.066054	-0.326	0.74725
RunPulse			-0.36963	0.119853	-3.08401	0.00508
RunTime			-2.62865	0.384562	-6.83544	<0.00001
Weight			-0.07418	0.054593	-1.35873	0.18687

Based on the table above and assuming a significance level of 0.05, what can be concluded about the linear regression model?

- The Intercept is an important predictor of the response.
- RestPulse is a significant predictor of the response.
- For one one-unit increase in RunTime, there is an expected increase in the response of 2.6287.
- For a .03696 unit decrease in RunPulse, there is an expected one-unit increase in the response.

Answer: c

Question: 5

Your company has a dataset that represents global sales. You are a part of a team of analysts that each have responsibility for a certain region of the world. You decide to create a data source filter to suppress every region but yours.

What effect will this have on any new explorations that your teammates create?

- a) It will delete all observations that do not match your region.
- b) It will have no effect on any observations in the dataset.
- c) It will suppress all observations that do not match your region.
- d) It will suppress all observations that do not match their corresponding region.

Answer: b

Question: 6

Refer to the exhibit:



Which option was not specified in creating the linear regression model using SAS Visual Statistics?

- a) interaction term
- b) group-by variable
- c) variable selection
- d) continuous effects

Answer: b

Question: 7

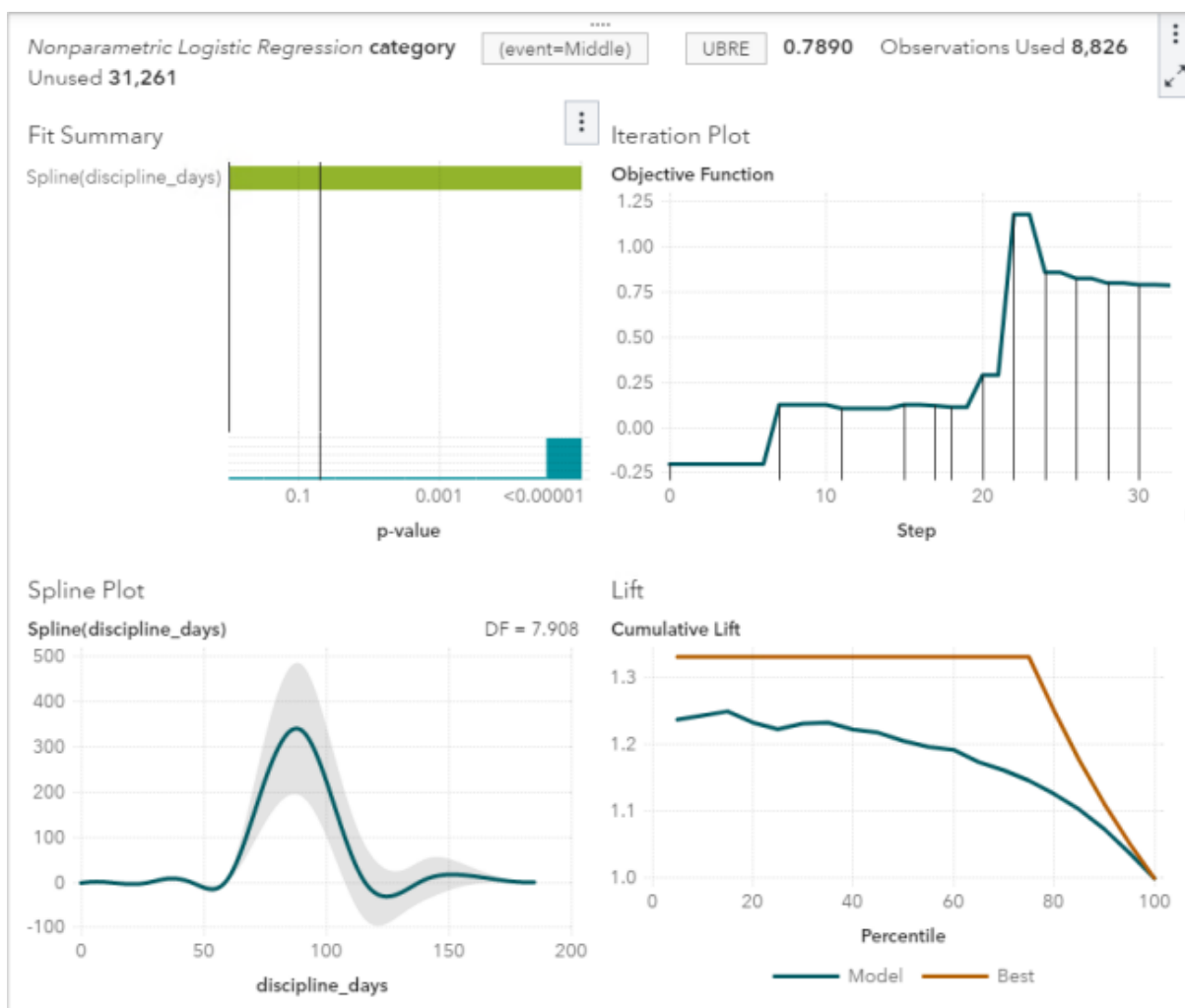
Which statement is TRUE regarding a generalized additive model (GAM) in SAS Visual Analytics?

- a) GAM assumes a strict linear relationship between the predictors and the response function.
- b) The roughness penalty controls the balance between goodness of fit and the roughness of the spline curve.
- c) Specification of a spline effect is optional.
- d) A larger maximum degrees of freedom for the univariate spline term enforces a less complex fit.

Answer: b

Question: 8

In the below nonparametric logistic regression results display, where would you click to get a plot of significant continuous effects?



Solution:



Determine whether the given solution is correct?

- a) Correct
- b) Incorrect

Answer: a

Question: 9

You would like to compare multiple models that you've built in SAS Visual Statistics. Which parameters must be the same for all models being compared?

(choose 3)

- a) Data Source
- b) Assessment Bins
- c) Model Type
- d) Event Level
- e) Response Variable
- f) Link Function

Answer: a, d, e

Question: 10

You perform a logistic regression on a multinomial response variable in SAS Visual Statistics that has 3 levels: Small, Medium, Large. "Large" is specified as the event.

Which statement is true?

- a) The other levels are grouped into one non-event.
- b) An ordinal logistic regression is performed.
- c) A multinomial logistic regression is performed.
- d) The other levels are offset to account for exposure.

Answer: a

Study Guide to Crack SAS Visual Modeling A00-274 Exam:

- Getting details of the A00-274 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan. This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the A00-274 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the SAS provided training for A00-274 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the A00-274 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on A00-274 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

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