

SAS Institute

A00-402

SAS Viya 3.5 Supervised Machine Learning Pipelines

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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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