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## SAS Statistical Business Analysis SAS9: Regression and Model

SAS Institute A00-240

Version Demo

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## QUESTION NO: 1

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: 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

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: 5

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.)

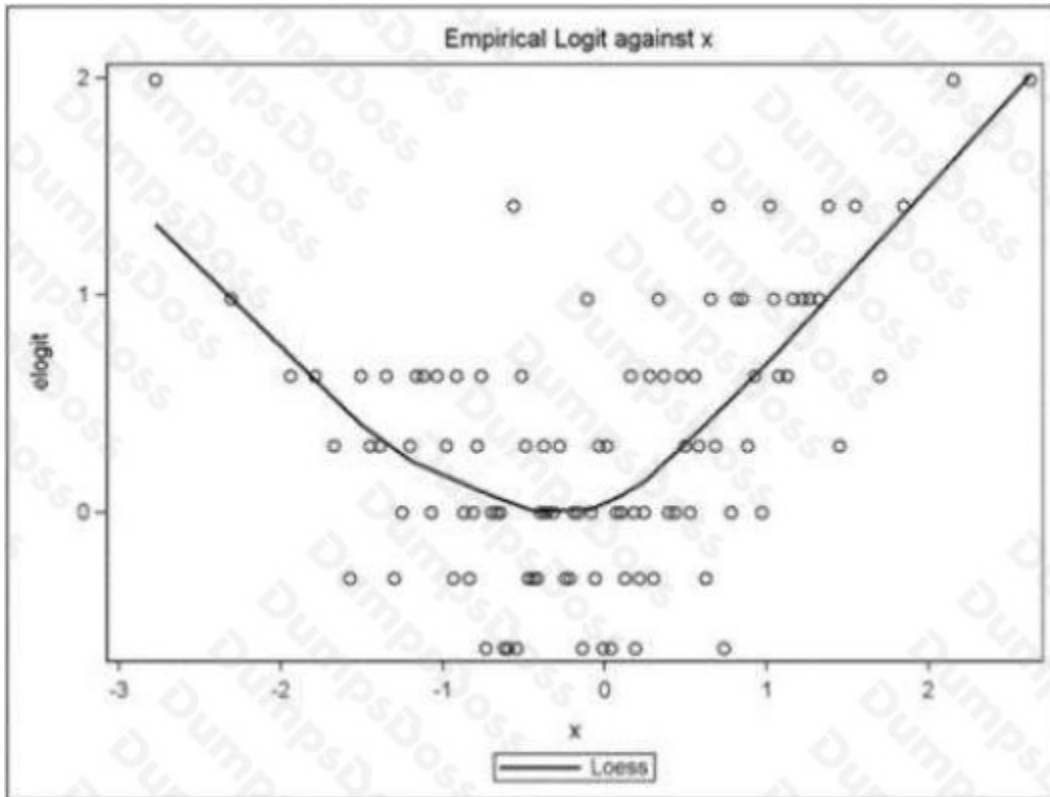
- A. `proc ttest data = RESULT;  
class Region;  
var Sales;  
run;`
- B. `proc ttest data = RESULT;  
class Region;  
model Sales = Region;  
run;`
- C. `proc glm data = RESULT;  
class Region;  
model Sales = Region;  
run;`
- D. `proc glm data = RESULT;  
class Sales;  
model Sales = Region;  
run;`

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

**ANSWER: A C**

## QUESTION NO: 6

Refer to the following exhibit:



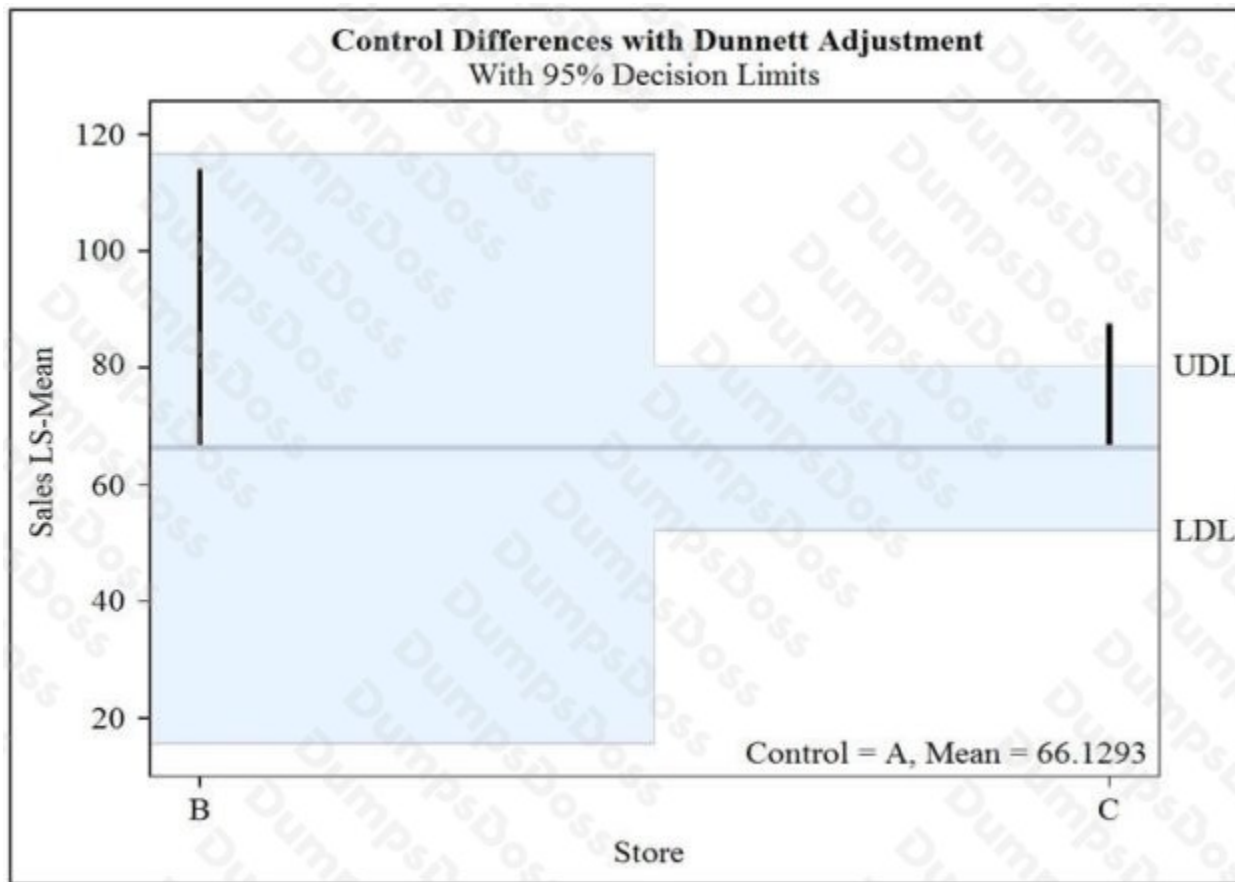
What is a correct interpretation of this graph?

- 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: 7**

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: 8

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: 9

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**

## QUESTION NO: 10

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**