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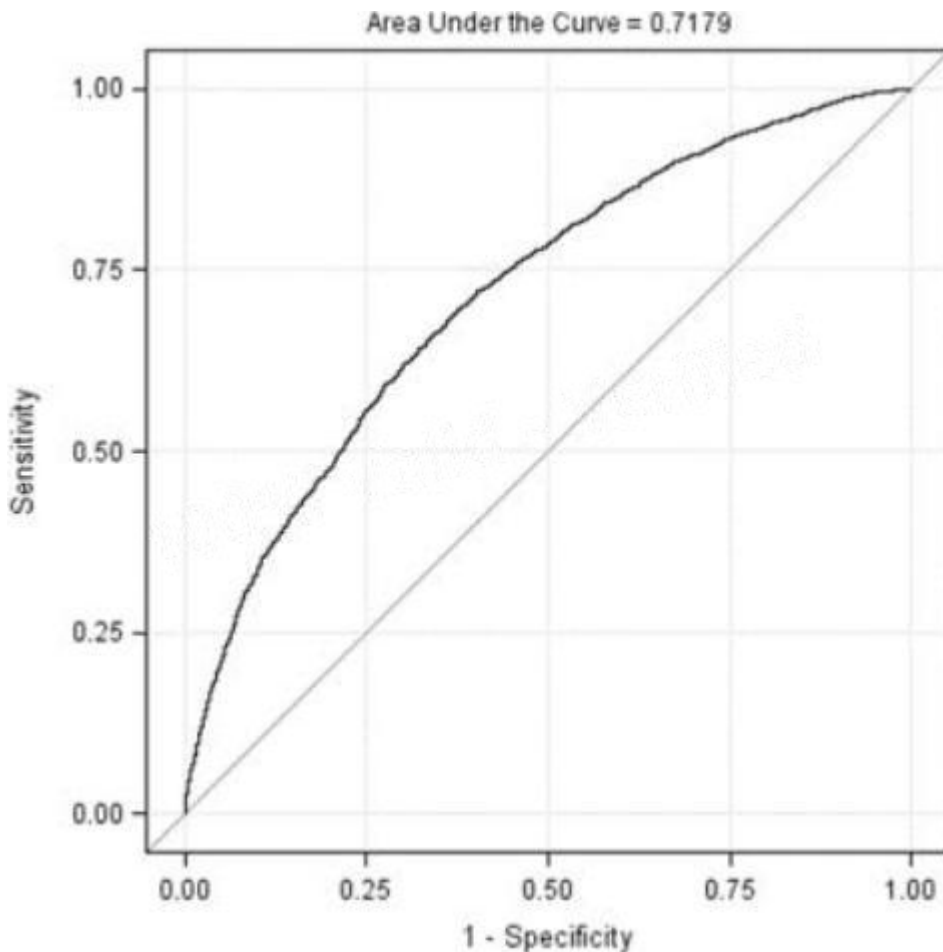
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Exam : A00-240

**Title : SAS Certified Statistical
Business Analyst Using SAS
9: Regression and Modeling
Credential**

Version : DEMO

1.Refer to the ROC curve:



As you move along the curve, what changes?

- A. The priors in the population
- B. The true negative rate in the population
- C. The proportion of events in the training data
- D. The probability cutoff for scoring

Answer: D

2.When mean imputation is performed on data after the data is partitioned for honest assessment, what is the most appropriate method for handling the mean imputation?

- A. The sample means from the validation data set are applied to the training and test data sets.
- B. The sample means from the training data set are applied to the validation and test data sets.
- C. The sample means from the test data set are applied to the training and validation data sets.
- D. The sample means from each partition of the data are applied to their own partition.

Answer: B

3.An analyst generates a model using the LOGISTIC procedure. They are now interested in getting the sensitivity and specificity statistics on a validation data set for a variety of cutoff values.

Which statement and option combination will generate these statistics?

- A. Score data=valid1 out=roc;
- B. Score data=valid1 outroc=roc;

- C. `mode1 resp(event= '1') = gender region/outroc=roc;`
D. `mode1 resp(event"1") = gender region/ out=roc;`

Answer: B

4. 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

5. Which SAS program will divide the original data set into 60% training and 40% validation data sets, stratified by county?

- A. `proc surveyselect data=SASUSER.DATABASE samprate=0.6 out=sample;`
 `strata county;`
 `run;`
- B. `proc sort data=SASUSER.DATABASE;`
 `by county;`
 `run;`
 `proc surveyselect data=SASUSER.DATABASE samprate=0.6 out=sample outall;`
 `run;`
- C. `proc sort data=SASUSER.DATABASE;`
 `by county;`
 `run;`
 `proc surveyselect data=SASUSER.DATABASE samprate =0.6 out=sample outall;`
 `strata county;`
 `run;`
- D. `proc sort data=SASUSER.DATABASE;`
 `by county;`
 `run;`
 `proc surveyselect data=SASUSER.DATABASE samprate =0.6 out=sample;`
 `strata county;`
 `run;`

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

Answer: C