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Quiz: Lesson 3 - Restructuring Data for Forecasting

Your Score: 100%

Congratulations! Your score indicates that you have mastered the topics in this course. You can review the feedback and when you're finished, exit the lesson.

✔ 1. Which table is structured appropriately for forecasting in Visual Analytics?

a.

DATE	REPORT
JAN	$15,504
FEB	$14,295
MAR	$13,296
...	

b.

EXPENSES	JAN	FEB	MAR	...
TOTAL	$25,678	$14,567	$18,586	
OPERATING	$10,095	$8,396	$9,256	
PERSONNEL	$11,256	$5,678	$8,741	
OTHER	$4,327	$493	$589	

c.

EXPENSES	PROFIT
$25,678	$15,504
$14,567	$14,295
$18,586	$13,296
...	

d.

EXPENSES	STORE	ONLINE	CATALOG	...
TOTAL	$25,678	$14,567	$18,586	
OPERATING	$10,095	$8,396	$9,256	
PERSONNEL	$11,256	$5,678	$8,741	
OTHER	$4,327	$493	$589	

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

To create a forecast in SAS Visual Analytics, you need time series data. The rows of the table must represent data over some period of time (for example, months) and the columns

of the table must contain at least one measure data item for forecasting.

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2. Which transform in SAS Data Studio converts a wide data set to a narrow data set?

a. Convert column
b. Transpose
c. Split
d. Analytic partitioning

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

The Transpose transform, in the Row Transforms group, enables you to convert a wide data set to a narrow data set. It moves data from columns to rows.

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3. Which transform in SAS Data Studio joins data vertically?

a. Append
b. Join
c. Trim whitespace
d. Match and cluster

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

The Append transform, in the Multi-input Transforms group, enables you to join data to add incremental data to a base table; that is, join data vertically.

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4. What types of data items are needed to create a forecasting object?

a. Date and category
b. Time and datetime
c. Datetime and measure
d. Category and measure

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

A forecasting object in SAS Visual Analytics requires a date, datetime, or time data item for the Time axis role and a measure data item for the Measure role.

5. What are additional measures that improve the accuracy of the forecast?

a. Underlying factors
b. Additional measures
c. Underlying measures
d. Additional factors

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

Underlying factors are additional measures that you think may help improve the accuracy of your forecast.

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6. What types of data items are needed to perform what-if analysis?

a. Datetime, category, and underlying factor
b. Time, datetime, and underlying factor
c. Date, measure, and underlying factor
d. Category, time, and underlying factor

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

To perform what-if analysis in SAS Visual Analytics, you need a date, datetime, or time data item for the Time axis role, a measure data item for the Measure role, and at least one underlying factor.

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7. Assume the following scenario: You add 2 underlying factors, but your forecast is not updated. What happened?

a. The first underlying factor increased the accuracy of the forecast, but the second underlying factor did not.
b. The forecast will not accept underlying factors
c. Neither of the factors increased the accuracy of the forecast.
d. The underlying factors were added in the incorrect order.

Your answer: c
Correct answer: c

SAS Visual Analytics evaluates the underlying factors to determine if they contribute to the accuracy of the forecast. If they do NOT increase the accuracy, they are not added. In this instance, if the forecast is not updated, Visual Analytics determined that the factors did not increase the accuracy of the forecast.

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8. Assume the following scenario: You add an underlying factor and the forecast is updated. What happens?

a. The Winters Method (additive) algorithm is applied.
b. The confidence bands are narrowed.
c. The confidence bands are widened.
d. The Seasonal Exponential smoothing algorithm is applied.

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

SAS Visual Analytics evaluates the underlying factors to determine if they contribute to the accuracy of the forecast. If they do increase the accuracy, they are added, the forecast is

adjusted to include their impact and the confidence bands are narrowed.

9. For which type of what-if analysis do you modify future values of the underlying factor to determine the impact on the forecast?

   a. Scenario analysis
   b. Goal seeking
   c. Prediction analysis
   d. Target seeking

Your answer: a
Correct answer: a

With scenario analysis, you modify future values of the underlying factors to see what impact those changes have on the forecast.

10. For which type of what-if analysis do you modify future values of the forecast to determine the change needed for the underlying factor?

    a. Scenario analysis
    b. Goal seeking
    c. Prediction analysis
    d. Target seeking

Your answer: b
Correct answer: b

With goal seeking, you modify the future values of the forecast to see what changes in the underlying factors are needed to reach that goal.

Close