

Quiz: More Complex Models

Select the best answer for each question. When you are finished, click Submit Quiz.

- 1. If you want to compare the average monthly spending for teenagers, adults, and senior citizens, which statistical method should you choose?
 - a. one-sample t test
 - b. one-way ANOVA
 - c. two-way ANOVA
- 2. If you're trying to understand the relationship between age, weight, and running time, what is your goal?
 - a. explanatory analysis
 - b. prediction
- 3. When you perform a two-way ANOVA in SAS, which of the following statements correctly defines the model that includes the interaction between the two main effect variables?
 - a. class Drug*Disease;
 - b. class Drug=Disease;
 - C. model Drug*Disease;
 - d. model Health=Drug Disease Drug*Disease;
- 4. Which of the following is not an assumption in a two-way ANOVA?
 - a. The sample is large.
 - b. The observations are independent.
 - oc. The data is normally distributed.
 - od. The population variances are equal for each treatment combination.
- 5. Consider a table of individual effects. Which statistic adjusts for all other effects in the table?
 - a. Type I sum of squares

6. You know you'll need to do postprocessing analysis, so you use the statement below to create an item store. Later, you can start a new SAS session and perform additional analysis on the item store, **proj1results**.

STORE OUT=proj1results;

- a. trueb. false
- 7. A multiple regression analysis shows that at least one slope in the regression of the population is not 0, and at least one predictor variable explains a significant amount of variablility in the response variable. What should you do?
 - Reject the null hypothesis.
 - b. Fail to reject the null hypothesis.
 - oc. There isn't enough information to make a decision.
- 8. The adjusted R-square increases for every term that is added to the model.
 - a. true
 - 🏏 b. false
- 9. A best practice in a two-way ANOVA is to plot the data to identify possible interactions between the variables. Which statement is true when you consider an interaction plot?
 - a. An interaction occurs when the difference between group means of one variable changes at different levels of another variable. This causes non-parallel lines in the interaction plot.
 - b. An interaction occurs when the difference between group means are consistent at different levels of another variable. This causes parallel lines in the interaction plot.
- 10. You want to use PROC PLM to analyze the item store named **mystore** which was created in the **stat1** library. Which of the following statements uses the correct syntax?
 - a. PROC PLM DATA=stat1.mystore;
 - ✓ b. PROC PLM RESTORE=stat1.mystore;
 - C. PROC PLM STORE=stat1.mystore;
 - d. PROC PLM LIB=stat1 STORE=mystore;

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