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## DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

### NEW QUESTION # 30

Machine learning can be categorized as:

- A. Unsupervised learning
- **B. All of the above**
- C. Supervised learning
- D. Reinforcement learning

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Machine learning (ML) can be broadly divided into three main paradigms:

Supervised Learning (Option A):

Data includes labeled outputs (e.g., classification, regression).

Goal: Learn a mapping from input to output.

Unsupervised Learning (Option B):

Data has no labels.

Goal: Discover hidden patterns (e.g., clustering, dimensionality reduction).

Reinforcement Learning (Option C):

Agent interacts with an environment and learns by maximizing cumulative rewards through trial and error.

Used in robotics, game AI, and autonomous systems.

Since all three categories are valid, the correct answer is Option D (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Machine Learning Paradigms: Supervised, Unsupervised, Reinforcement.

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Which of the following is an example of graphical model?

- A. Geographical Networks
- B. Both A and C
- C. Bayesian Networks
- D. Markov Random Fields
- **E. Both A and B**

**Answer: E**

Explanation:

Graphical models are probabilistic models that represent variables and dependencies using graphs:

Markov Random Fields (Option A): Undirected graphical models that capture joint distributions over variables with neighborhood dependencies.

Bayesian Networks (Option B): Directed acyclic graphical models that encode conditional dependencies between random variables.

Geographical Networks (Option C): While they are graphs, they are not probabilistic graphical models used in statistics/ML.

Thus, the correct answer is Option D (Both A and B).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Analytics: Graphical Models (Bayesian Networks & Markov Random Fields).

### NEW QUESTION # 32

The grid computing environment uses a middleware to:

- A. Combine computing resources
- B. None of the above
- C. Divide computing resources
- **D. Both A and B**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Grid computing is a distributed computing model where resources (CPU, memory, storage) are pooled across multiple systems to solve large-scale problems.

Option A (Divide): Middleware helps allocate or divide resources dynamically to different tasks.

Option B (Combine): Middleware integrates diverse resources into a unified system, making them accessible for parallel computing.

Option C: Correct - middleware is the "glue" that enables both combining and dividing resources seamlessly across distributed nodes.

Option D: Incorrect.

Thus, grid computing middleware both combines and divides resources, making Option C correct.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Big Data Fundamentals: Grid and Distributed Computing.

### NEW QUESTION # 33

Tar is an example of

- A. CSV file format
- **B. Archive file format**
- C. None of the above
- D. Text file format
- E. ARV file format

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

TAR (Tape Archive) is a widely used archive file format in Unix/Linux environments. It is used to combine multiple files into a single archive file (with extension .tar).

Option A: Correct. TAR is specifically designed for archiving.

Option B (CSV): Incorrect. CSV (Comma-Separated Values) is a tabular text data format.

Option C (ARV): Incorrect - no such format.

Option D (Text): Incorrect. Though TAR may contain text files, the TAR format itself is not plain text but an archive format.

Option E: Incorrect since Option A is valid.

Thus, TAR is an Archive file format.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Data Storage Formats in Data Science & Engineering.

### NEW QUESTION # 34

Which of the following is TRUE for Tensor?

- **A. All of the above**
- B. Tensor is used to describe multidimensional arrays of numbers on which we perform linear operations
- C. Tensor is an array of floating-point numbers
- D. Both B and C
- E. In Tensor, there can be arbitrarily many dimensions to the array

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

A Tensor is a fundamental data structure in modern machine learning frameworks (e.g., TensorFlow, PyTorch). It is best described as a generalization of vectors and matrices to potentially higher dimensions.

Option A: Correct. Tensors typically store numeric values (commonly floating-point numbers) in structured formats.

Option B: Correct. A tensor can have any number of dimensions (rank). For example:

A scalar is a 0-D tensor.

A vector is a 1-D tensor.

A matrix is a 2-D tensor.

Higher-rank tensors can represent images, videos, or multidimensional datasets.

Option C: Correct. Tensors are explicitly designed to allow linear algebra operations, which are the foundation of deep learning computations (matrix multiplications, dot products, etc.).

Therefore, since all three statements are true, the correct answer is Option E (All of the above).

Reference:



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