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DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following is correct for Markov chain?

- A. Both A and B
- B. A Markov chain is the state of a system at sequential points in time
- C. A Markov chain is a sequence of random variables X_1, X_2
- D. A Markov chain is a sequence of fixed variables X_1, X_2
- E. Both B and C

Answer: E

Explanation:

A Markov chain is a stochastic process describing a sequence of possible events, where the probability of each event depends only on the state attained in the previous step (the Markov property).

Option A: Incorrect. The variables are random, not fixed.

Option B: Correct. Markov chains represent the state of a system at sequential time points.

Option C: Correct. A Markov chain is indeed a sequence of random variables $\{X_1, X_2, \dots\}$ that satisfy the Markov property.

Option D: Incorrect, since A is wrong.

Option E: Correct, because both B and C are valid.

Thus, the correct answer is Option E (Both B and C).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Probabilistic Models: Markov Chains.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following is NOT a correct situation to use Agile?

- **A. None of the above**
- B. When changes need to be implemented during the entire process
- C. When the final product isn't clearly defined
- D. When clients/stakeholders need to be able to change the scope

Answer: A

Explanation:

Agile methodology is widely adopted in data science projects because these projects often involve uncertain goals, exploratory analysis, and changing requirements. Agile thrives in environments where iteration, collaboration, and adaptability are necessary. Option A: True for Agile. If the final product is unclear (common in data science), Agile works well because it allows incremental discovery and iterative prototyping.

Option B: True for Agile. Agile frameworks (Scrum, Kanban) emphasize flexibility, which means the scope can evolve as stakeholders learn more from data and models.

Option C: True for Agile. Agile welcomes continuous changes through iterative sprints and feedback loops.

This adaptability is crucial in machine learning model development where data insights often reshape project direction.

Since all three situations are valid for Agile, the correct answer to "Which is NOT correct?" is None of the above (Option D).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Business Applications of Data Science & Agile Methodologies in Data Projects.

NEW QUESTION # 20

SpamAssassin has been developed to detect:

- **A. Spam emails**
- B. Email with big attachments
- C. None of the above
- D. Email with virus

Answer: A

Explanation:

Apache SpamAssassin is one of the most widely used open-source tools for spam email detection.

It applies a rule-based system combined with Bayesian filtering, heuristics, and collaborative filtering methods to classify incoming emails as spam or legitimate.

Option A (Spam emails): Correct, this is the main function.

Option B (Big attachments): Incorrect. Large attachment filtering is not its primary purpose.

Option C (Email with virus): Incorrect. That falls under antivirus or malware detection tools, not SpamAssassin.

Option D: Incorrect since A is valid.

Thus, the correct answer is Option A (Spam emails).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Business Applications of Data Science: Email Filtering and Text Mining.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Which of the following is used to summarize a dataset by showing the median, quantiles, and min/max values for each of the variables?

- **A. Box Plots**

- B. Histogram
- C. Scatter Chart
- D. Pie Charts
- E. Bar Charts

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Box Plot (also called Whisker Plot) is a visualization tool used to summarize data distribution using five- number summary:

Minimum,

First quartile (Q1),

Median (Q2),

Third quartile (Q3),

Maximum.

It also highlights outliers explicitly.

Option A (Box Plots): Correct.

Option B (Pie Charts): Show proportions, not distribution.

Option C (Histogram): Shows frequency distribution but not quartiles/median.

Option D (Scatter Chart): Used for relationships between two variables, not summary statistics.

Option E (Bar Charts): Compare categories, not statistical spread.

Thus, the correct answer is Option A (Box Plots).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Data Visualization Tools: Box Plots and Statistical Summaries.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Image files can be broken down into two broad categories:

- i. Rasterized
- ii. Vectorized
- iii. Sectorized

- A. i, ii
- B. i, iii
- C. ii, iii
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:

Images are broadly categorized based on how they store visual information:

Rasterized images (Option i):

Composed of a grid of pixels (bitmap).

Each pixel has color information.

Examples: JPEG, PNG, BMP.

Best for photos or complex visuals.

Vectorized images (Option ii):

Composed of paths defined by mathematical formulas.

Scalable without quality loss.

Examples: SVG, EPS, AI.

Best for logos, icons, and illustrations.

Sectorized images (Option iii):

Not a standard category in computer graphics.

Thus, image files are categorized into Rasterized and Vectorized, making Option A (i, ii) correct.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Data Types & Multimedia Data Management.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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