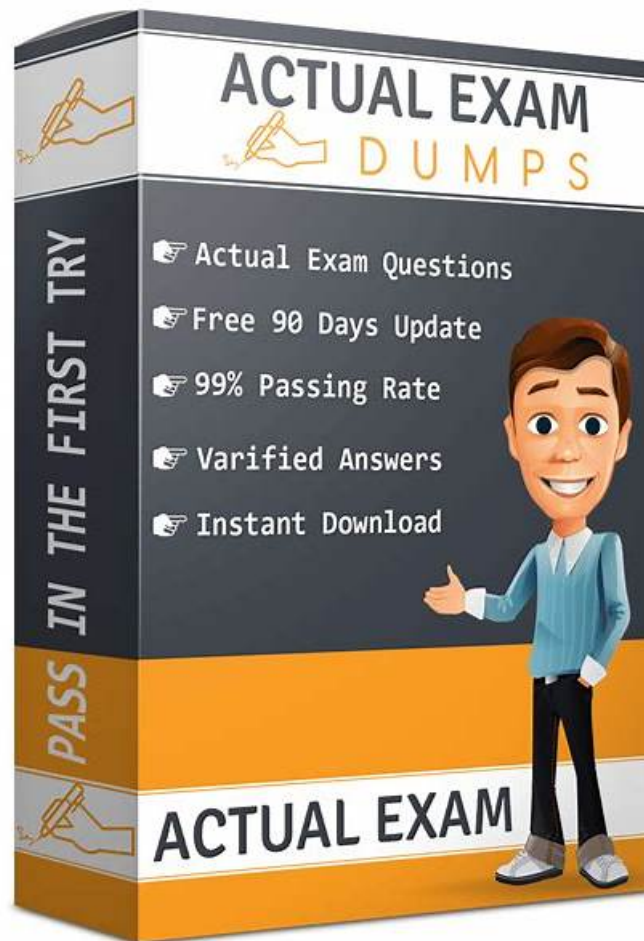


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DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following is correct about customer lifetime value (CLTV)?

- i. Most organizations determine the current customer lifetime value (CLTV) based on historic sales over past 12 to 18 months
 - ii. The goal of the CLTV score is to help marketing and store personnel to determine the "value" of a customer
- A. Only ii
 - B. Only i
 - C. Both i and ii

Answer: C

Explanation:

Customer Lifetime Value (CLTV) is a predictive metric estimating the total revenue a business can reasonably expect from a customer during their entire relationship.

Statement i: Correct. Many organizations calculate CLTV using historic transactional data, often looking at sales records over the past 12-18 months to establish baselines.

Statement ii: Correct. The primary purpose of CLTV is to help marketing, sales, and retail teams understand customer value, enabling them to allocate budgets effectively for retention, promotions, and personalized marketing.

Thus, both statements are correct # Option C (Both i and ii).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Business Applications of Data Science: CLTV Metrics and Marketing Analytics.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Which of the following is TRUE for Tensor?

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

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:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Analytics and Machine Learning, Deep Learning Concepts; Official DASCA Study Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Spark should be used when:

- A. Both A and B
- B. Data is massive
- C. None of the above
- D. Data is not massive

Answer: B

Explanation:

Apache Spark is a distributed data processing engine optimized for big data scenarios. It is specifically designed to handle:
Large-scale datasets spread across clusters.
Massive streaming or batch data pipelines.
Machine learning and graph processing at scale.

Option A: Correct - Spark excels when data is massive and distributed.

Option B: Incorrect - Spark is overkill for small data (Pandas, NumPy, or scikit-learn would be more efficient).

Option C: Incorrect - Spark is not optimized for small datasets.

Option D: Incorrect - since A is valid.

Thus, Spark should be used when data is massive # Option A.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Big Data Processing: Apache Spark Applications.

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Apache claimed that Spark is able to run parallel jobs 50 times faster in memory and 5 times faster on disk in comparison to the traditional Hadoop MapReduce
- B. Apache claimed that Spark is able to run parallel jobs 10 times faster in memory and 100 times faster on disk in comparison to the traditional Hadoop MapReduce
- C. Apache claimed that Spark is able to run parallel jobs 1000 times faster in memory and 100 times faster on disk in comparison to the traditional Hadoop MapReduce
- **D. Apache claimed that Spark is able to run parallel jobs 100 times faster in memory and 10 times faster on disk in comparison to the traditional Hadoop MapReduce**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Apache Spark is a distributed computing framework designed as an improvement over Hadoop's MapReduce.

According to the official Apache Spark documentation:

Spark can run workloads up to 100x faster in memory.

Spark can run workloads up to 10x faster on disk.

This performance gain comes from Spark's use of in-memory computation, DAG execution engine, and optimized query execution, compared to the slower, disk-heavy Hadoop MapReduce framework.

Thus, the correct statement is Option A.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Big Data Ecosystem: Spark vs Hadoop Performance Comparisons.

NEW QUESTION # 72

The main purpose of a Statement Of Work (SOW) is to get:

- **A. All of the above**
- B. Everybody on the same page about what work should be done
- C. None of the above
- D. What expectations are realistic
- E. What the priorities are

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Statement of Work (SOW) is a formal document that defines the scope, objectives, deliverables, timeline, and expectations of a project. In data science and IT projects, it ensures:

Clarity of scope (Option A): Everyone understands exactly what work should be done.

Clear priorities (Option B): It defines what is most critical for success.

Realistic expectations (Option C): It aligns stakeholders by setting measurable and achievable goals.

Since all of these are essential purposes of an SOW, the correct answer is Option D (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Business Applications: Project Governance and SOW.

