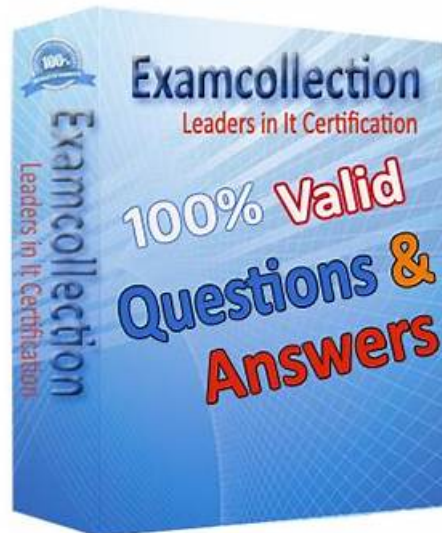


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DASCASenior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following is NOT an example of graphical model?

- A. Geographical networks
- B. Electrical circuits
- C. Computer networks
- D. Road maps
- E. Flow charts

Answer: E

Explanation:

Graphical models represent relationships between objects using nodes (entities) and edges (relationships).

Examples include:

Road maps (Option A): Nodes = intersections, Edges = roads.

Electrical circuits (Option B): Nodes = components, Edges = connections.

Computer networks (Option C): Nodes = devices, Edges = connections.

Geographical networks (Option D): Nodes = locations, Edges = transport or connectivity.

However:

Flow charts (Option E): These represent process flows, not structural networks of entities and relationships.

They are procedural diagrams, not graphical models in the statistical/graph-theory sense.

Thus, the correct answer is Option E (Flow charts).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Analytics: Graphical Models and Graph Analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Self-driving car is an example of:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Self-driving cars (autonomous vehicles) are an application of Reinforcement Learning (RL) in machine learning:

In RL, an agent (car) interacts with an environment (roads, obstacles, traffic) and learns to maximize rewards (e.g., safe driving, efficient navigation).

The system improves performance through trial-and-error learning, guided by reward signals such as staying in a lane or avoiding collisions.

Supervised learning (A): Used in some supporting tasks like image recognition (e.g., identifying stop signs), but not the core paradigm for self-driving.

Unsupervised learning (B): Useful for clustering sensor data, but again not the main paradigm.

Reinforcement learning (C): Correct, since self-driving fundamentally depends on RL decision-making.

Thus, the correct answer is Option C (Reinforcement Learning).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Machine Learning Paradigms: Reinforcement Learning and Autonomous Systems.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 19

Which of these are open-source column-oriented databases?

- A. Both A and B
- B. Cassandra
- C. All of the above
- D. HBase
- E. Accumulo

Answer: C

Explanation:

Column-oriented databases store data by columns rather than by rows, enabling efficient queries over large datasets, especially in analytical workloads.

Cassandra (Option A): An open-source, highly scalable, distributed column-oriented NoSQL database.

HBase (Option B): An open-source, Hadoop-based, column-family NoSQL database modeled after Google BigTable.

Accumulo (Option C): An open-source, secure, sorted, distributed key/value store built on top of HDFS and based on Google BigTable.

Since all three (A, B, and C) are open-source column-oriented databases, the correct answer is Option E (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Big Data Fundamentals: Columnar Databases & NoSQL Ecosystem.

NEW QUESTION # 20

Which of the following is an example of graphical model?

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

