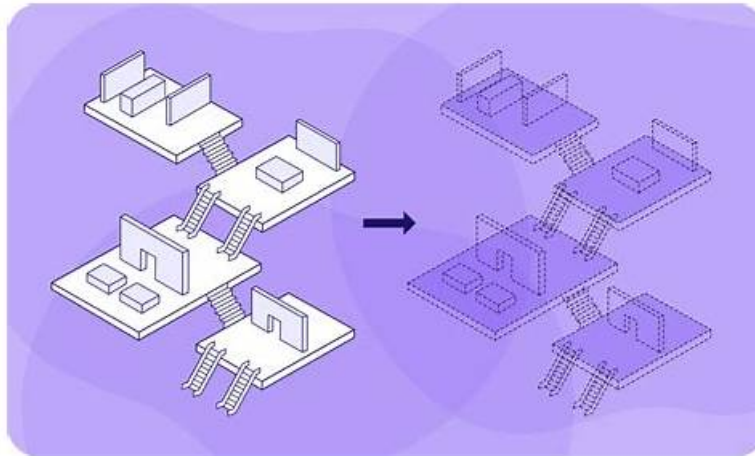


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DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following is an example of NLP?

- A. All of the above
- B. Finding which text documents are about similar topics
- C. Flagging e-mails as spam
- D. Both A and C
- E. Using Twitter to assess public sentiment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is the field of machine learning that deals with human language understanding and generation.

Applications include:

Option A (Spam detection): NLP techniques classify emails based on text patterns and context.

Option B (Sentiment analysis on Twitter): NLP models analyze textual data to extract emotions, opinions, and trends.

Option C (Topic modeling): NLP clustering and probabilistic models (e.g., LDA) classify documents by semantic similarity.

Since all are valid NLP applications, the correct answer is Option E (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Applications of Machine Learning: NLP in Real- World Use Cases.

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following is a Python library for fitting Bayesian networks to real data?

- A. MCMC
- **B. PyMC**
- C. MyLib
- D. SciLib
- E. SCIMC

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is PyMC (Option B).

PyMC is an open-source Python library widely used for Bayesian statistical modeling and probabilistic machine learning. It provides a robust framework for defining and fitting Bayesian networks to real data using Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) sampling techniques, as well as variational inference methods.

This makes it a powerful tool for data scientists who want to work with uncertainty modeling, probabilistic inference, and causal reasoning in complex datasets.

Let's clarify the other options to avoid confusion:

* Option A: SciLib- There is no standard Python library by this name that is related to Bayesian networks. (It may be confused with SciPy or SciKit-Learn, but those are not specialized for Bayesian inference.)

* Option C: MyLib- This is not a recognized Python package in the data science ecosystem.

* Option D: MCMC- While Markov Chain Monte Carlo is the technique used in Bayesian estimation, it is not a standalone library. Instead, PyMC implements MCMC as part of its computational framework.

* Option E: SCIMC- No such Python library exists; it appears to be a distractor.

PyMC's primary strength is its ability to let data scientists define models in a probabilistic programming style, making it easier to represent uncertainties and hidden variables in data. This aligns with DASCA's emphasis on ensuring data scientists understand both statistical foundations and the tools required to implement them programmatically.

In practice, PyMC is often used in applications such as:

* Forecasting (e.g., time series with uncertainty bounds)

* Causal inference (estimating hidden relationships in data)

* Risk modeling (finance, healthcare, or supply chain domains)

* Machine learning with uncertainty quantification

Thus, PyMC is the correct library for fitting Bayesian networks in Python.

Reference: DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Programming for Data Science & Probabilistic Modeling Tools, Official DASCA Study Guide.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following is a trend analysis component of time series decomposition?

- **A. All of the above**
- B. Both A and B
- C. Cyclical
- D. Seasonal
- E. Irregular

Answer: A

Explanation:

Time series decomposition breaks down data into components to better understand underlying patterns and support forecasting. The main components are:

Trend: Long-term progression (upward or downward).

Seasonal: Repeating short-term patterns (e.g., monthly or quarterly).

Cyclical (Option A): Medium- to long-term cycles (e.g., business cycles).

Irregular/Residual (Option C): Random, unpredictable variations.

Since trend analysis involves examining cyclical, seasonal, and irregular components, the correct answer is Option E (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Analytics: Time Series Decomposition and Trend Analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

- A. Geographical networks
- B. Road maps
- C. Computer networks
- D. Electrical circuits
- 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 # 27

Which of the following is TRUE about monetization exercise?

- A. All of the above
- B. Both B and C
- C. The monetization exercise process then seeks to identify complementary or secondary recommendations that can be packaged and delivered along with that product or service
- D. The monetization exercise provides an opportunity to uncover new product and/or service opportunities
- E. The monetization exercise works by first understanding the product usage patterns and customer usage behaviors associated with a particular product and service

Answer: A

Explanation:

The monetization exercise is a critical phase in Big Data Business Model Maturity where organizations turn insights into new revenue opportunities.

Option A: Correct. Monetization often uncovers new product or service opportunities by leveraging analytics.

Option B: Correct. The first step is analyzing product usage patterns and customer behaviors to identify hidden value.

Option C: Correct. Insights help in building secondary recommendations or complementary products/services (cross-sell, upsell opportunities).

Thus, all three statements are valid, making the correct answer Option E (All of the above).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Business Applications of Data Science: Data Monetization Strategies.

