

SDS test questions have so many advantages that basically meet all the requirements of the user. If you have good comments or

All our three versions are permanent versions. PDF version of SDS practice questions – it is legible to read and remember, and

II: +1; -0; -1; -1; -1; "1.7"; Gd = 1; +1; -1; +1; SDC = 0; -1; 6; -1; +1; OW = 1; 1; 6;

already found the shortcut to success in SDS Exam Certification.

DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q66-Q71):

NEW QUESTION # 66

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. Pie Charts
- C. Scatter Chart
- D. Histogram
- 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 # 67

Which of the following is main Machine Learning Library in Python?

- A. SciPy
- B. NumPy
- C. Matplotlib
- D. None of the above
- **E. Scikit-learn**

Answer: E

Explanation:

Python supports multiple libraries for scientific computing and data analysis, but the primary machine learning library is:

Scikit-learn (Option B): Provides a wide range of machine learning algorithms for classification, regression, clustering, model evaluation, and preprocessing. It is the core ML library in Python.

NumPy (Option A): Provides numerical computing and array operations, essential for ML but not a machine learning library itself.

Matplotlib (Option C): Used for data visualization.

SciPy (Option D): Supports scientific computing and numerical methods, not focused on ML models.

Therefore, the correct answer is Option B (Scikit-learn).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Programming for Data Science: Python Libraries for Machine Learning.

NEW QUESTION # 68

The spokes of the "Hub and Spoke" analytics architecture are the analytic use cases or applications that help the organization to optimize:

- A. Deliver a more compelling customer experience
- B. Both A and B
- C. Key business processes
- **D. All of the above**
- E. Uncover new monetization opportunities

Answer: D

Explanation:

In the Hub and Spoke analytics architecture:

The hub is the central data platform (data lake, warehouse, or unified data hub).

The spokes are the analytic use cases or applications that leverage this data to create business value.

These spokes typically help the organization:

Optimize key business processes (Option A).

Deliver improved customer experiences (Option B).

Uncover monetization opportunities (Option C).

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

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Data Engineering Architectures: Hub-and-Spoke Analytics.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Designing an algorithm to play chess is usually an example of which type of machine learning?

- A. Pattern density
- B. Supervised learning
- **C. Reinforcement learning**
- D. Clustering

Answer: C

Explanation:

Chess-playing algorithms are a classic application of Reinforcement Learning (RL) in machine learning.

In RL, an agent (chess program) interacts with an environment (chessboard/game state).

It learns optimal strategies (policies) by trial and error, guided by reward signals (e.g., winning the game, capturing pieces).

Famous examples include DeepMind's AlphaZero and earlier systems like IBM's Deep Blue, which incorporated reinforcement principles along with heuristics.

Option B (Pattern density): Not a recognized ML paradigm.

Option C (Supervised learning): While supervised ML can be used to predict moves from labeled games, chess strategy learning is best modeled as reinforcement learning.

Option D (Clustering): Not applicable; clustering is unsupervised grouping of data.

Thus, chess-playing algorithms are best categorized as Reinforcement Learning # Option A.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Reinforcement Learning Applications: Games & Autonomous Systems.

NEW QUESTION # 70

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

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

- **A. Both i and ii**
- B. Only i
- C. Only ii

Answer: A

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.

- [illegible]

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