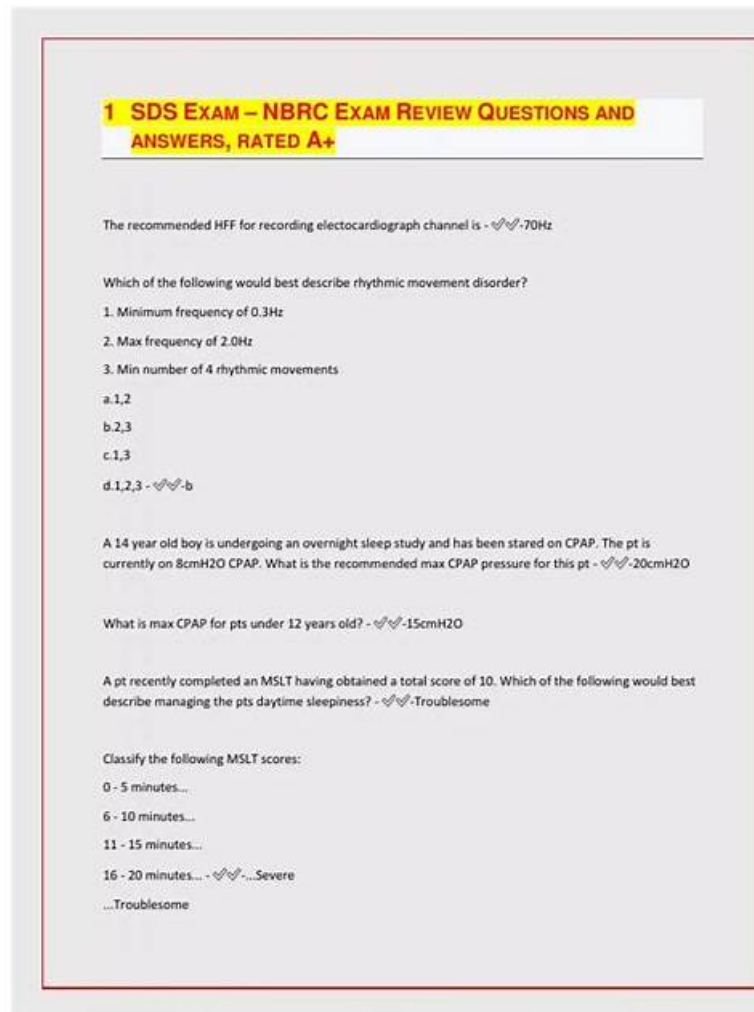


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DASCA Senior Data Scientist Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14

IoT is built on:

- A. Cloud Computing
- B. Networks of data gathering devices
- **C. Both A and B**
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Internet of Things (IoT) is an ecosystem of interconnected devices that collect, transmit, and analyze data. IoT relies on two critical foundations:

Option A (Cloud Computing): IoT generates massive amounts of data, and cloud platforms provide scalable storage, analytics, and computing resources for real-time and batch processing.

Option B (Networks of data gathering devices): IoT relies on physical devices - sensors, smart appliances, industrial machines - that collect and transmit data through networks (Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, 5G, LPWAN).

Thus, IoT is fundamentally built on both cloud computing and networks of devices, making Option C correct.

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Big Data & IoT Ecosystem Fundamentals.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) is a way to frame:

- A. Both A and C
- B. Small class of problems in HDFS
- C. Large class of problems in HDFS
- **D. Large class of problems in Data Science**
- E. Small class of problems in Data Science

Answer: D

Explanation:

Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) is a statistical method used to estimate the parameters of a model by maximizing the likelihood function - i.e., finding the parameters that make the observed data most probable.

Option A: Correct. MLE provides a framework for a large class of problems in data science, including regression, classification, generative models, and probabilistic inference.

Option B: Incorrect - it applies to many problems, not just a small subset.

Option C & D: Incorrect. HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System) is a storage technology, unrelated to MLE.

Option E: Incorrect because C is invalid.

Thus, the correct answer is Option A (Large class of problems in Data Science).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Statistical Foundations: Maximum Likelihood Estimation and Inference in Data Science.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Spark should be used when:

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

Answer: D

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 # 17

Spark is written in:

- A. Java
- B. C++
- C. C
- **D. Scala**
- E. Python

Answer: D

Explanation:

Apache Spark is an open-source distributed computing framework widely used for big data processing and machine learning pipelines.

The core implementation of Spark is written in Scala (Option A), which runs on the JVM (Java Virtual Machine).

Spark also provides APIs for Java, Python (PySpark), R, and SQL, but its native language is Scala.

Options C (C) and D (C++) are incorrect; Spark is not written in these languages.

Python (Option E) is a supported API, but Spark itself is not written in Python.

Thus, the correct answer is Scala (Option A).

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Programming Tools for Big Data & Distributed Computing.

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following is True about Time Series Analysis?

- **A. All of the above**
- B. Both A and B
- C. Projecting the value of the time series at future points in time, such as a stock whose price we want to predict
- D. Identifying interesting patterns in a corpus of time series data that is too large for a human to comb through
- E. Predicting when/whether an event will occur, such as a failure of the machine generating the data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Time Series Analysis (TSA) is the process of analyzing data collected sequentially over time to extract meaningful insights. Applications include:

Option A: Correct. Event prediction (e.g., failure detection in IoT or predictive maintenance).

Option B: Correct. Forecasting future values (e.g., stock price, sales forecasting).

Option C: Correct. Pattern discovery in large-scale time series datasets using clustering, anomaly detection, or seasonality detection.

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

Reference:

DASCA Data Scientist Knowledge Framework (DSKF) - Analytics and Machine Learning: Time Series Analysis and Forecasting.

NEW QUESTION # 19

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