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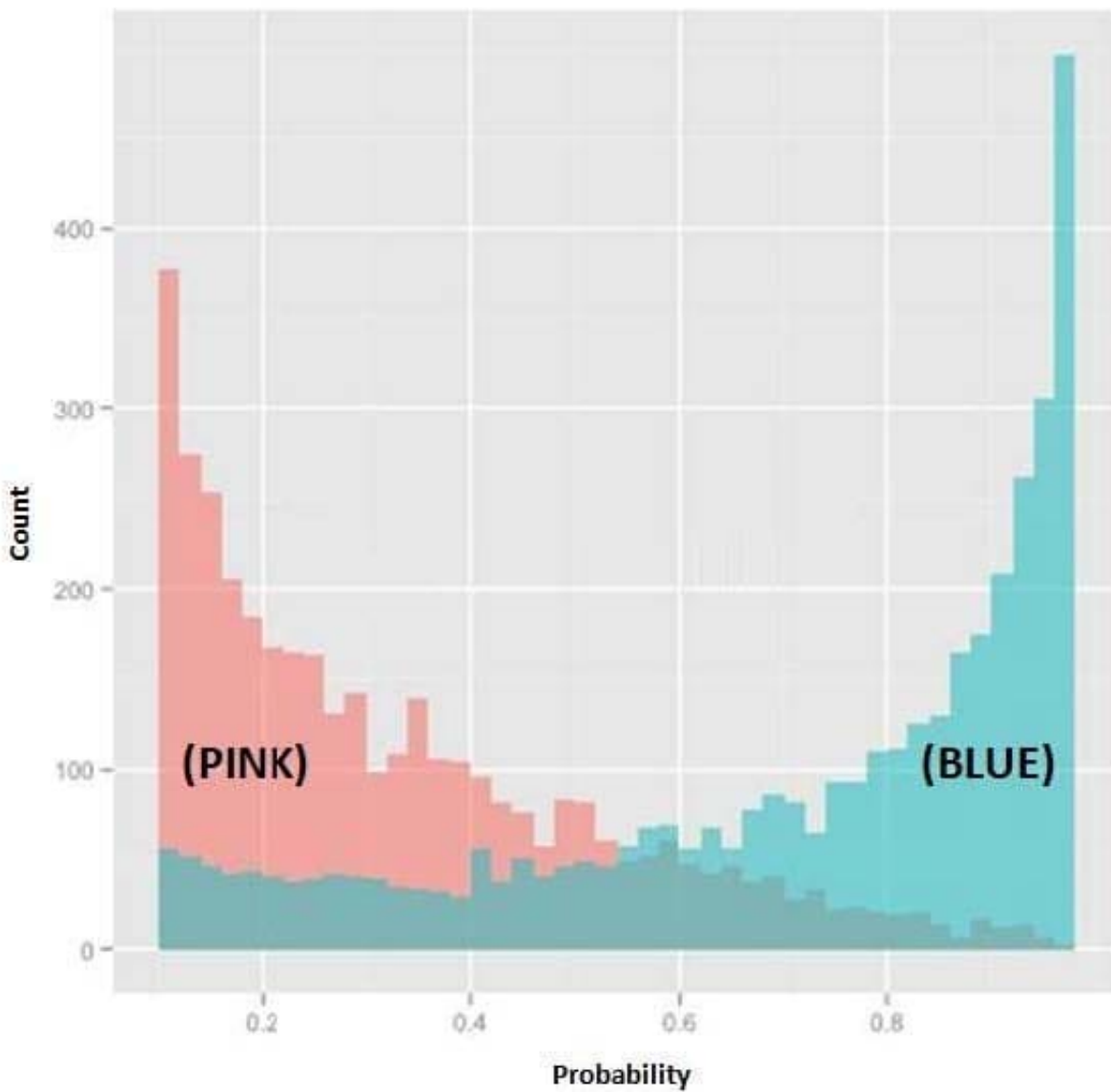
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**QUESTION 1**

Refer to the exhibit. In the exhibit, the x-axis represents the derived probability of a borrower defaulting on a loan. Also in the exhibit, the pink represents borrowers that are known to have not defaulted on their loan, and the blue represents borrowers that are known to have defaulted on their loan. Which analytical method could produce the probabilities needed to build this exhibit?



- A. Logistic Regression
- B. Linear Regression
- C. Discriminant Analysis
- D. Association Rules

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 2

Data visualization is used in the final presentation of an analytics project. For what else is this technique commonly used?

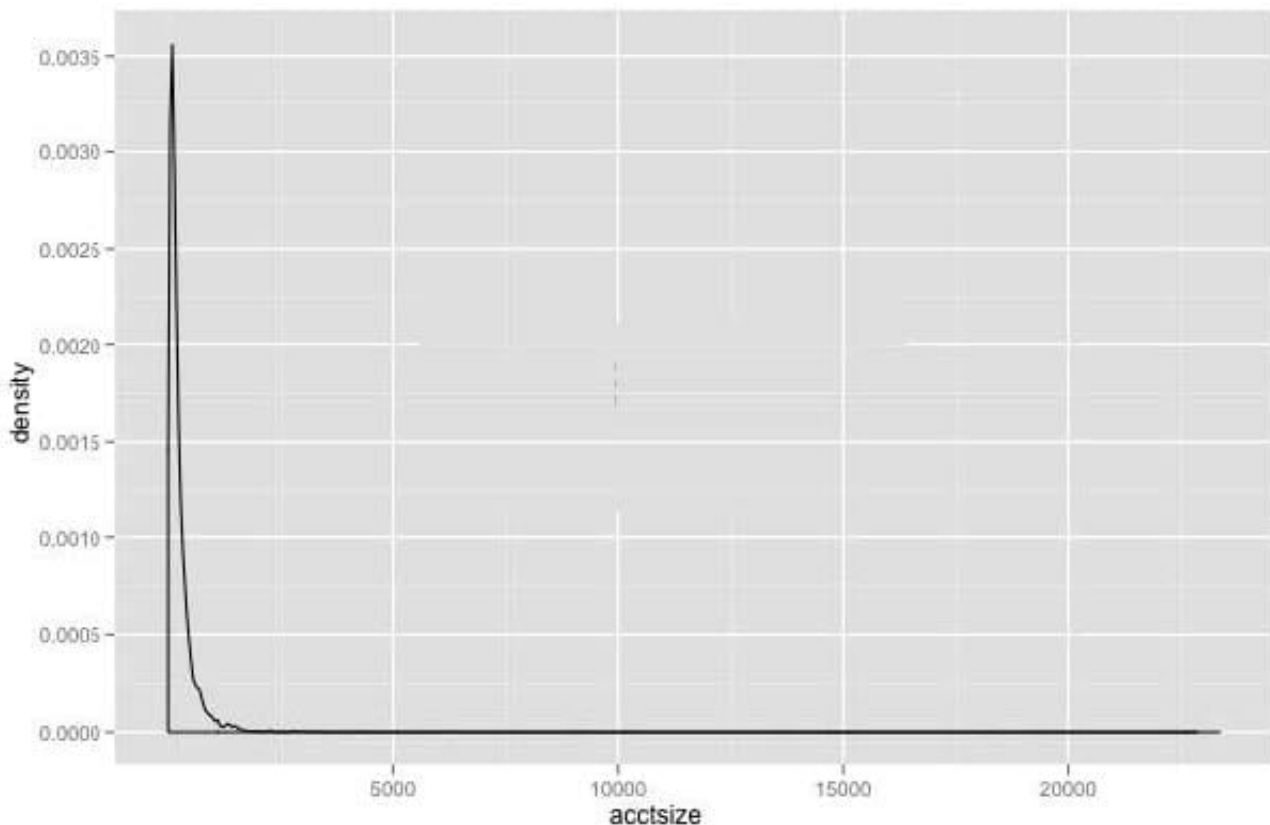
- A. Data exploration
- B. Descriptive statistics
- C. ETLT
- D. Model selection

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Refer to the exhibit.

You have plotted the distribution of savings account sizes for your bank. How would you proceed, based on this distribution?



- A. The data is extremely skewed. Replot the data on a logarithmic scale to get a better sense of it.



- B. The data is extremely skewed, but looks bimodal; replot the data in the range 2,500-10,000 to be sure.
- C. The accounts of size greater than 2500 are rare, and probably outliers. Eliminate them from your future analysis.
- D. The data is extremely skewed. Split your analysis into two cohorts: accounts less than 2500, and accounts greater than 2500

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

You do a Student's t-test to compare the average test scores of sample groups from populations A and B. Group A averaged 10 points higher than group B. You find that this difference is significant, with a p-value of 0.03. What does that mean?

- A. There is a 3% chance that you have identified a difference between the populations when in reality there is none.
- B. The difference in scores between a sample from population A and a sample from population B will tend to be within 3% of 10 points.
- C. There is a 3% chance that a sample group from population A will score 10 points higher than a sample group from population B.
- D. There is a 97% chance that a sample group from population A will score 10 points higher than a sample group from population B.

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

In addition to less data movement and the ability to use larger datasets in calculations, what is a benefit of analytical calculations in a database?

- A. quicker time to insight
- B. more efficient handling of categorical values
- C. improved connections between disparate data sources
- D. full use of data aggregation functionality

Correct Answer: A

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