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### QUESTION 1

Marie is getting married tomorrow, at an outdoor ceremony in the desert. In recent years, it has rained only 5 days each year. Unfortunately, the weatherman has predicted rain for tomorrow. When it actually rains, the weatherman correctly forecasts rain 90% of the time. When it doesn't rain, he incorrectly forecasts rain 10% of the time. Which of the following will you use to calculate the probability whether it will rain on the day of Marie's wedding?

- A. Naive Bayes
- B. Logistic Regression
- C. Random Decision Forests
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: The sample space is defined by two mutually-exclusive events - it rains or it does not rain. Additionally, a third event occurs when the weatherman predicts rain. You should consider Bayes' theorem when the following conditions exist. The sample space is partitioned into a set of mutually exclusive events  $\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\}$ . Within the sample space, there exists an event B: for which  $P(B) > 0$ . The analytical goal is to compute a conditional probability of the form:  $P(A_k | B)$ .

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### QUESTION 2

Spam filtering of the emails is an example of

- A. Supervised learning
- B. Unsupervised learning
- C. Clustering
- D. 1 and 3 are correct
- E. 2 and 3 are correct

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: Clustering is an example of unsupervised learning. The clustering algorithm finds groups within the data without being told what to look for upfront. This contrasts with classification, an example of supervised machine learning, which is the process of determining to which class an observation belongs. A common application of classification is spam filtering. With spam filtering we use labeled data to train the classifier: e-mails marked as spam or ham.

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### QUESTION 3

In which lifecycle stage are appropriate analytical techniques determined?

- A. Model planning
- B. Model building



C. Data preparation

D. Discovery

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In Phase 3, the data science team identifies candidate models to apply to the data for clustering, classifying, or finding relationships in the data depending on the goal of the project. It is during this phase that the team refers to the hypotheses developed in Phase 1, when they first became acquainted with the data and understanding the business problems or domain area. These hypotheses help the team frame the analytics to execute in Phase 4 and select the right methods to achieve its objectives. Some of the activities to consider in this phase include the following: Assess the structure of the datasets. The structure of the datasets is one factor that dictates the tools and analytical techniques for the next phase. Depending on whether the team plans to analyze textual data or transactional data, for example, different tools and approaches are required. Ensure that the analytical techniques enable the team to meet the business objectives and accept or reject the working hypotheses. Determine if the situation warrants a single model or a series of techniques as part of a larger analytic workflow. A few example models include association rules and logistic regression. Other tools, such as Alpine Miner, enable users to set up a series of steps and analyses and can serve as a front-end user interface (UI) for manipulating Big Data sources in PostgreSQL.

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#### QUESTION 4

Reducing the data from many features to a small number so that we can properly visualize it in two or three dimensions. It is done in\_\_\_\_\_

A. supervised learning

B. un-supervised learning

C. k-Nearest Neighbors

D. Support vector machines

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The opposite of supervised learning is a set of tasks known as unsupervised learning. In unsupervised learning, there's no label or target value given for the data. A task where we group similar items together is known as clustering. In unsupervised learning, we may also want to find statistical values that describe the data. This is known as density estimation. Another task of unsupervised learning may be reducing the data from many features to a small number so that we can properly visualize it in two or three dimensions.

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#### QUESTION 5

In which of the following scenario we can use Naïve Bayes theorem for classification

A. Classify whether a given person is a male or a female based on the measured features. The features include height, weight and foot size.

B. To classify whether an email is spam or not spam

C. To identify whether a fruit is an orange or not based on features like diameter, color and shape

Correct Answer: ABC



Explanation: naive Bayes classifiers have worked quite well in many real-world situations, famously document classification and spam filtering. They requires a small amount of training data to estimate the necessary parameters

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