Data Sprint - Expert

Required		
Section		
1		
Whats your name ? *		
2		
What's your email ? *		
3		
Phone number *		

Quiz
Quiz starts here.
4
If a dataset has the same mean, median, and mode, what does it indicate? (1 Point)
It is always symmetric
It must be multimodal
lt has outliers
It is always negatively skewed
5 The mode of {3, 3, 6, 9, 9, 9, 12, 12} is: (1 Point)
○ 6
O 9
<u>12</u>
6 Which response is reset offerted by outliers? (1 Doint)
Which measure is most affected by outliers? (1 Point)
Range
○ Mode
○ Median
○ Mean

7 What is the probability of getting a head when flipping a fair coin twice? (1 Point) 20% O 50% 75% 75% or 50% depending on the flips 8 A fair die is rolled. What is the probability of rolling a number greater than 4? (1 Point) () 1/6 1/3 () 1/2 2/3 If a dataset has 5 numbers and you add a new number, what happens to the mean? (1 Point) Always increases Always decreases Always remains the same Can increase, decrease, or stay the same 10 If an event has a probability of 1, what does it mean? (1 Point) It will never happen It is certain to happen It has a 50% chance It depends on another event

11 If the range of a dataset is 0, what does it indicate? (1 Point) All values are the same The dataset is symmetric The dataset has outliers The mean is also 0 Which of the following is NOT a type of machine learning? (1 Point) Supervised Learning Reinforcement Learning Deep Learning Unsupervised Learning 13 What is the first step in any data science project? (1 Point) Model building Data visualization Understanding the business problem and collecting data Deploying the model 14 What is the main difference between supervised and unsupervised learning? (1 Point) Supervised learning requires labeled data, unsupervised does not Supervised learning is faster than unsupervised Unsupervised learning has a teacher, supervised does not Supervised learning is always more accurate

15 Which of these can be used for both classification and regression? (1 Point) O Decision Tree Logistic Regression K-Means Clustering Naïve Bayes 16 A model that perfectly fits the training data but performs poorly on test data is called (1 Point) Underfitted Overfitted Optimized Regularized 17 Which algorithm is most affected by outliers? (1 Point) K-Means Clustering **Decision Trees** Random Forest Naïve Bayes 18 ETL . (1 Point) Extract, Transfer, Load Extract, Transform, Load Encode, Transfer, Learn Evaluate, Train, Launch

19
GPU (1 Point)
General Processing Unit
Graphical Processing Utility
Graphics Processing Unit
Global Processing Unit
If the mean of a dataset is 50 and the sum of all values is 500, how many values are in the dataset? (1 Point)
<u> </u>
O 10
O 50
O 100
21
What is the best way to handle missing values in numerical data? (1 Point)
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	23
lr	n KNN, what does "K" represent? (1 Point)
\bigcirc	The number of features
\bigcirc	The number of neighbors considered for classification
\bigcirc	The number of clusters
\bigcirc	The number of trees in the model
	24
V	Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Artificial Intelligence? (1 Point)
\bigcirc	Learning from data
\bigcirc	Reasoning and problem-solving
\bigcirc	Always making accurate predictions
\bigcirc	Ability to adapt to new situations
	25
lr	reinforcement learning, what does the "reward" represent? (1 Point)
\bigcirc	The penalty for a wrong action
\bigcirc	The total time taken by the agent
\bigcirc	The feedback that guides learning
\bigcirc	The final output of the model
	26
	Which of these is NOT a type of AI? (1 Point)
\bigcirc	Reactive AI
\bigcirc	Limited Memory Al
\bigcirc	Supervised AI
	Colf aware Al

What is the main advantage of using batch normalization (1 Point) Prevents overfitting Speeds up training and stabilizes learning Removes the need for activation functions Increases model complexity 28 What is the main purpose of an autoencoder (1 Point) Classification of images Generating synthetic data Feature extraction and dimensionality reduction Predicting future time series values 29 What is the primary advantage of feature scaling? (1 Point) Reduces overfitting Improves interpretability of data Ensures models perform optimally Prevents missing values 30 What does PCA (Principal Component Analysis) do? (1 Point) Increases dataset dimensions Selects important features

Reduces dataset dimensions while preserving variance

Removes outliers

31 What is the key advantage of Random Forest over Decision Trees? (1 Point) Random Forest is faster Random Forest prevents overfitting Random Forest requires less data Random Forest does not require feature selection 32 What is the biggest challenge in deploying ML models in real-world applications? (1 Point) Lack of data availability Scaling and model monitoring Too many models to choose from Feature selection issues Why is data ethics important in Al? (1 Point) To avoid lawsuits To ensure fairness and prevent biases To make AI more complex To follow unnecessary regulations 34 A dataset has 1000 samples, 80% for training, 20% for testing. How many samples are in the test set? (1 Point) 100 500 200

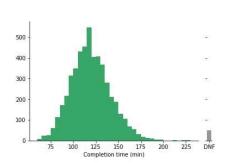
008

If the correlation between two features is 0.9, what does this mean (1 Point)

- Strong positive correlation
- Strong negative correlation
- No correlation
- Nonlinear relationship

36

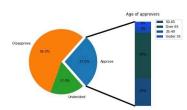
Is this chart bell shaped? (1 Point)



- O Ves
- O No
- Right skewed
- Left skewed

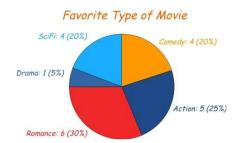
37

The man whose age is 30 is approved andcome in 54% of population who approved. (1 Point)



- Yes
- O No
- May be yes
- none

Which type of movie is liked most by people? (1 Point)



O Scifi

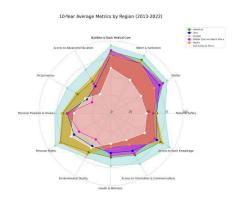
Drama

Comedy

Action

39

Which metrics is mostly pulled towards itself ofevery region? (1 Point)



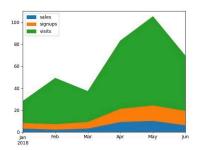
Shelter

Personal rights

Environmental Quality

can't say

Which part covered very less area? (1 Point)



Sales

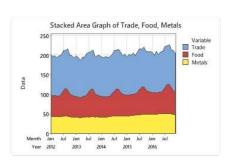
Signup

Visits

none of the above

41

What is average range of trade? (1 Point)



near to 200

near to 100

near to 50

near to 150

42

What does "Al Bias" mean in machine learning? (1 Point)

Al performing better than humans

Al making decisions based on historical patterns

Al making unpredictable decisions

Al being 100% fair

What is the primary risk of Al making decisions without human oversight? (1 Point)

Increased efficiency

Reduced bias

Lack of accountability

Faster processing

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