## DATA SCIENCE (CDA) CLASS ASSESSMENT 2 (UNITS 3 AND 4) MODEL A

- **1.** What is collaborative filtering?
  - a) The recommendations are produced by observing the preferences of similar users.
  - **b)** The recommendations are produced by observing the user's most similar items.
  - **c)** The recommendations are produced by observing the characteristics of the items (shape, price, colour, etc.).
  - **d**) The recommendations are produced by observing the characteristics of the users (age, gender, etc.).
- 2. Which kind of task is this?

"Determine what combinations of pathologies old people have"

- a) Classification.
- **b**) Correlation.
- c) Association
- d) Clustering
- **3.** Which kind of task is this?

"Determine what kinds of books I read, according to their genre, length, language and many other features"

- a) Classification.
- **b**) Regression.
- c) Correlation
- d) Clustering
- **4.** Which kind of task is this?

"Determine how long an offer was active according to the sales of the product"

- a) Classification.
- **b**) Regression.
- c) Correlation
- d) Clustering
- **5.** Given the following exact relation between variables:  $x_1 = 3.2x_2 5.2$  and  $x_3 = 5.4x_4 + 2.2$ .
  - a) The correlation between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is higher than the correlation between  $x_3$  and  $x_4$ .
  - **b)** The correlation between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is equal to the correlation between  $x_3$  and  $x_4$ .
  - c) The correlation between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is lower than the correlation between  $x_3$  and  $x_4$ .
  - **d)** We cannot know the correlation of these variables, only the slope between them.

- **6.** When should we use cross-validation?
  - a) Always, it comes by default with many libraries.
  - **b)** When we have a small number of examples.
  - c) When we have a large number of examples.
  - **d**) Never, it breaks the golden rule of evaluation.
- **7.** What is the k in k-nearest neighbours (kNN)?
  - a) The number of groups, as in k-means.
  - b) The number of nearest neighbours to compare with.
  - c) The number of layers, as in ANN.
  - **d**) The number of kernels, as in SVM.
- **8.** Which of the following can NOT be used for regression?
  - a) Linear regression.
  - b) Logistic regression.
  - c) Neural networks.
  - d) Non-linear regression.
- **9.** What is a soft classifier?
  - a) A classifier that can predict more than two classes.
  - b) A classifier that can predict numeric values and be used as a regression model.
  - c) A classifier that outputs an estimation of reliability (or probability) for each class.
  - d) A classifier that can predict an infinite number of classes.
- **10.** Which kind of task is this?

"Determine the probability that a student drops off in the following year"

- a) Regression.
- **b**) Classification.
- c) Association
- d) Clustering

## ASSESSMENT Answer Sheet (MODEL A)

Surname:	Name:
Group in English:	

In the following table, circle the correct answer for each question.

Question	Answer			
1	a	b	c	d
2	a	b	c	d
3	a	b	c	d
4	a	b	c	d
5	a	b	c	d
6	a	b	c	d
7	a	b	c	d
8	a	b	c	d
9	a	b	c	d
10	a	b	c	d

The result will be calculated by the statistical correction formula:

$$(Right - Wrong/3) \times 1$$

which discounts the probability of getting a right answer by chance on a question with four possibilities.

The mark is between 0 and 10.

Remember that this assessment is just 10% of the final qualification for the course.