1. The final stages of the data science methodology are an iterative cycle between which of the different stages? `1 / 1 point`

   ○ Modelling, Data Preparation, Deployment, and Feedback.

   ○ Modelling, Evaluation, Data Understanding, Data Preparation, and Deployment.

   ○ Data Understanding, Data Preparation, Evaluation, and Modelling.

   ⦿ Modelling, Evaluation, Deployment, and Feedback.

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct.

2. Feedback is not required once the model is deployed because the Model Evaluation stage would have assessed the model and made sure that it performed well. `1 / 1 point`

   ○ True

   ⦿ False

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct.

3. Deploying a model into production represents the end of the iterative process that includes Feedback, Model Refinement, and Redeployment. `1 / 1 point`

   ○ True.

   ⦿ False

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct.

4. Select the correct sentence about the data science methodology explained in the course `1 / 1 point`

   ○ The data science methodology always starts with data collection.

   ○ The data science methodology depends on a specific set of technologies or tools.

   ○ The data science methodology is not an iterative process – one does not go back and forth between methodological steps.

   ⦿ The data science methodology provides the data scientist with a framework on how to proceed to obtain answers.

   ✓ **Correct**
   Correct.

5. A data scientist determines that building a recommender system is the solution for a particular business problem at hand. What stage of the data science methodology does this represent? `0 / 1 point`

   ○ Analytic Approach.

   ○ Deployment.

   ○ Modeling.

   ⦿ Model Evaluation.

6. A car company asked a data scientist to determine what type of customers are more likely to purchase their vehicles. However, the data comes from several sources and is in a relatively "raw format". What kind of processing can the data scientist perform on the data to prepare it for the Modeling stage?

A. Feature Engineering.

B. Transforming the data into more useful variables.

C. Combining the data from the various sources.

D. Addressing missing invalid values.

○ Only options A and D are correct.

○ Only option C is correct.

○ None of the options are correct.

⦿ All of the options are correct.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

7. Data scientists typically use descriptive statistics and data visualization techniques for exploratory analysis of data and to get acquainted with it.

○ False.

⦿ True.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

8. Which of the following represent the two important characteristics of the data science methodology? **0 / 1 point**

○ It is a highly iterative process and immediately ends when the model is deployed.

⦿ It has no endpoint because data collection occurs before identifying the data requirements.

○ It is a highly iterative process and it never ends.

○ It immediately ends when the model is deployed because no feedback is required.

> **!** **Incorrect**
> Incorrect.

9. For predictive models, a test set, which is similar to – but independent of – the training set, is used to determine how well the model predicts outcomes. This is an example of what step in the methodology? **1 / 1 point**

○ Analytic Approach.

○ Deployment.

⦿ Model Evaluation.

○ Data Requirements.

> **✓** **Correct**
> Correct.

10. Data scientists should maintain continuous communication with stakeholders throughout a project so that business stakeholders can ensure the work remains on track to generate the intended solution. **1 / 1 point**

⦿ True.

○ False.