What differs time series data from cross-sectional data

A. Time series data has time column while cross-sectional doesn’t

B. Time series data is independent to each other while cross-sectional doesn’t

C. Time series data should be formatted as pandas series in python while cross-sectional doesn’t

D. Time series data should be taken regularly while cross-sectional doesn’t

**ANSWER: A**

How can you implement regression in time series data?

A. By taking time as predictor and values as outcome

B. By searching for other factors outside time and values and make it predictors

C. By taking past values as predictors for future values

D. We cannot implement regression in time series data

**ANSWER: C**

What is the most naive prediction method in time series forecasting?

A. Autoregression

B. Moving Average

C. Simple Average

D. Last Period

**ANSWER: D**

Why shouldn’t we rely on quantitative method for long term strategic forecasting

A. Because qualitative methods are easier

B. Because quantitative methods accumulate errors over time

C. Because qualitative methods are superior

D. Because quantitative methods are subjective

**ANSWER: B**

Why don’t we normally use causal forecasting technique in practice?

A. Because causal forecasting costs more resources than time series forecasting

B. Because time series forecasting is more accurate than causal forecasting

C. Because causal forecasting accumulates more errors than time series forecasting

D. Because time series forecasting accumulates more errors than causal forecasting

**ANSWER: A**

What does AICmeasure?

A. The goodness of fit of a model

B. The goodness of fit and complexity of a model

C. Complexity of a model

D. tThe magnitude and bias error of a model

**ANSWER: B**

What does PACF measure?

A. The correlation between values and time

B. The covariance of error between values in time

C. The correlation between past values with the predicted values

D. The credibility of a model

**ANSWER: C**

What does p stands for in Autoregression model?

A. Number of time periods to average

B. Number of time periods as predictors

C. Number of time to differentiate

D. Standard error level

**ANSWER: B**

What does q stands for in Moving Average model?

A. Number of time periods to average

B. Number of time periods as predictors

C. Number of time to differentiate

D. Standard error level

**ANSWER: B**

Why do we need to differentiate in ARIMA model?

A. We need the data to be stationary

B. We need the data to be normal

C. We need the data to be homogeneous

D. We need the data to be skewed

**ANSWER: A**