

From Deployment to Feedback

LATEST SUBMISSION GRADE

100%

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

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Data Understanding, Data Preparation, Evaluation, and Modelling.
- ☒ Modelling, Evaluation, Deployment, and Feedback.
- ☐ Modelling, Evaluation, Data Understanding, Data Preparation, and Deployment.
- ☐ Modelling, Data Preparation, 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. What does deploying a model into production represent?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ It represents the final data science product.
- ☒ It represents the beginning of an iterative process that includes feedback, model refinement and redeployment and requires the input of additional groups, such as marketing personnel and business owners.
- ☐ It represents the end of the iterative process that includes Feedback, Model Refinement, and Redeployment.
- ☐ None of the above.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

4. The data science methodology is a specific strategy that guides processes and activities relating to data science only for text analytics.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ False.
- ☐ True.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

5. A data scientist determines that building a recommender system is the solution for a particular business problem at hand. This is represented by the Modeling stage of the data science methodology?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

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?

1 / 1 point

- 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. What do data scientists typically use for exploratory analysis of data and to get acquainted with it?

1 / 1 point

- ☐ They use support vector machines and neural networks as feature extraction techniques.
- ☐ They use deep learning.
- ☒ They use descriptive statistics and data visualization techniques.
- ☐ They begin with regression, classification, or clustering.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

8. Data scientists may frequently return to a previous stage to make adjustments, as they learn more about the data and the modeling.

1 / 1 point

- ☒ True.
- ☐ False.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

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

- ☐ Data Requirements.
- ☐ Deployment.
- ☐ Analytic Approach.
- ☒ Model Evaluation.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

10. What are three important reasons that data scientists should maintain continuous communication with business sponsors throughout a project?

1 / 1 point

- ☒ So that business sponsors can provide domain expertise.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

- ☒ So that business sponsors can ensure the work remains on track to generate the intended solution.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.

- ☒ So that business sponsors can review intermediate findings.

✓ **Correct**
Correct.