Quiz for Class 4-Module 1



1. What is the primary difference between data drift and concept drift?

- a) Data drift affects the input features, while concept drift affects the target variable
- b) Data drift is sudden, while concept drift is gradual
- c) Data drift changes the distribution of input features, while concept drift changes the relationship between features and target
- d) Data drift only occurs in supervised learning, while concept drift occurs in unsupervised learning

2. Which of the following is an example of concept drift?

- a) A change in the average age of customers in a recommendation system
- b) A shift in spam email tactics, making old spam detection rules less effective
- c) An increase in the number of features available for prediction
- d) A decrease in the overall volume of data being processed

3. What statistical test is commonly used to detect data drift between two distributions?

- a) T-test
- b) Chi-squared test
- c) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
- d) ANOVA

4. In the context of drift detection, what does KL divergence measure?

- a) The difference in mean values between two distributions
- b) The similarity between two probability distributions
- c) The rate of change in a time series
- d) The correlation between input features

5. Which of the following is NOT a common strategy for handling drift in ML systems?

- a) Periodic retraining of the model
- b) Implementing adaptive learning algorithms
- c) Increasing the complexity of the model architecture
- d) Using ensemble methods with dynamic weighting

6. What is a potential challenge when implementing drift detection in a production ML system?

- a) Lack of historical data
- b) Difficulty in distinguishing between different types of drift
- c) Inability to access the model's predictions
- d) Excessive computational resources required for model training

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7. In the context of concept drift, what does a "gradual drift" refer to?

- a) A slow change in the relationship between features and target over time
- b) A sudden, but small change in data distribution
- c) A drift that only affects a small subset of features
- d) A change that reverts back to the original state after some time

▼ Answers:

- 1. c) Data drift changes the distribution of input features, while concept drift changes the relationship between features and target
- 2. b) A shift in spam email tactics, making old spam detection rules less effective
- 3. c) Kolmogorov-Smirnov test
- 4. b) The similarity between two probability distributions
- 5. c) Increasing the complexity of the model architecture
- 6. b) Difficulty in distinguishing between different types of drift
- 7. a) A slow change in the relationship between features and target over time

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