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QUESTION 1

What are the key outcomes of the successful analytical projects?

- A. Code of the model
- B. Technical specifications
- C. Presentations for the Analysts
- D. Presentation for Project Sponsors

Correct Answer: ABCD

Explanation: When your analytical project successfully completed they come up with the following at the end of the projects. Presentations- You will be having presentations like for the all the stakeholders, generally these presentation will

help seniors executives to make better decisions. Similarly you would be creating presentations for the other teams like analysts various visuals you would be creating like ROC Curves, Heat Maps, and Bar Charts etc.

Whatever tools you have used like SAS, R, or Python then accordingly code was developed and you will get that code as one of the outcome. Also you would have created a technical specifications for implementing the codes.

QUESTION 2

Reducing the data from many features to a small number so that we can properly visualize it in two or three dimensions. It is done in_____

- A. supervised learning
- B. un-supervised learning
- C. k-Nearest Neighbors
- D. Support vector machines

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The opposite of supervised learning is a set of tasks known as unsupervised learning. In unsupervised learning, there's no label or target value given for the data. A task where we group similar items together is known as clustering. In unsupervised learning, we may also want to find statistical values that describe the data. This is known as density estimation. Another task of unsupervised learning may be reducing the data from many features to a small number so that we can properly visualize it in two or three dimensions

QUESTION 3

A researcher is interested in how variables, such as GRE (Graduate Record Exam scores), GPA (grade point average) and prestige of the undergraduate institution, effect admission into graduate school. The response variable, admit/don't admit, is a binary variable.

Above is an example of:

- A. Linear Regression
- B. Logistic Regression
- C. Recommendation system
- D. Maximum likelihood estimation
- E. Hierarchical linear models

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: Logistic regression Pros: Computationally inexpensive, easy to implement, knowledge representation easy to interpret Cons: Prone to underfitting, may have low accuracy Works with: Numeric values, nominal values

QUESTION 4

Classification and regression are examples of_____.

- A. supervised learning
- B. un-supervised learning
- C. Clustering
- D. Density estimation

Correct Answer: A

Explanation: In classification, our job is to predict what class an instance of data should fall into. Another task in machine learning is regression. Regression is the prediction of a numeric value. Most people have probably seen an example of regression with a best-fit line drawn through some data points to generalize the data points. Classification and regression are examples of supervised learning. This set of problems is known as supervised because we're telling the algorithm what to predict.

QUESTION 5

Suppose that we are interested in the factors that influence whether a political candidate wins an election. The outcome (response) variable is binary (0/1); win or lose. The predictor variables of interest are the amount of money spent on the campaign, the amount of time spent campaigning negatively and whether or not the candidate is an incumbent.

Above is an example of:

- A. Linear Regression
- B. Logistic Regression
- C. Recommendation system
- D. Maximum likelihood estimation

E. Hierarchical linear models

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: : Logistic regression Pros: Computationally inexpensive, easy to implement, knowledge representation easy to interpret Cons: Prone to underfitting, may have low accuracy Works with: Numeric values, nominal values

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