Microsoft

Exam Questions DP-100

Designing and Implementing a Data Science Solution on Azure

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are determining if two sets of data are significantly different from one another by using Azure Machine Learning Studio.
Estimated values in one set of data may be more than or less than reference values in the other set of data. You must produce a distribution that has a constant Type I error as a function of the correlation.
You need to produce the distribution.
Which type of distribution should you produce?

A. Paired t-test with a two-tail option
B. Unpaired t-test with a two tail option
C. Paired t-test with a one-tail option
D. Unpaired t-test with a one-tail option

Answer: A

Explanation:
Choose a one-tail or two-tail test. The default is a two-tailed test. This is the most common type of test, in which the expected distribution is symmetric around zero.
Example: Type I error of unpaired and paired two-sample t-tests as a function of the correlation. The simulated random numbers originate from a bivariate normal distribution with a variance of 1.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/test-hypothesis-using-t-test https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Student%27s_t-test

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Exam Topic 3)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are creating a model to predict the price of a student's artwork depending on the following variables: the student's length of education, degree type, and art form.
You start by creating a linear regression model. You need to evaluate the linear regression model.
Solution: Use the following metrics: Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Absolute Error, Relative Absolute Error, Relative Squared Error, and the Coefficient of Determination.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The following metrics are reported for evaluating regression models. When you compare models, they are ranked by the metric you select for evaluation.
Mean absolute error (MAE) measures how close the predictions are to the actual outcomes; thus, a lower score is better.
Root mean squared error (RMSE) creates a single value that summarizes the error in the model. By squaring the difference, the metric disregards the difference between over-prediction and under-prediction.
Relative absolute error (RAE) is the relative absolute difference between expected and actual values; relative because the mean difference is divided by the arithmetic mean.
Relative squared error (RSE) similarly normalizes the total squared error of the predicted values by dividing by the total squared error of the actual values.
Mean Zero One Error (MZOE) indicates whether the prediction was correct or not. In other words: ZeroOneLoss(x,y) = 1 when x!=y; otherwise 0.
Coefficient of determination, often referred to as R2, represents the predictive power of the model as a value between 0 and 1. Zero means the model is random (explains nothing); 1 means there is a perfect fit. However, caution should be used in interpreting R2 values, as low values can be entirely normal and high values can be suspect.
AUC.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are performing feature scaling by using the scikit-learn Python library for x.1 x2, and x3 features. Original and scaled data is shown in the following image.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that answers each question based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: StandardScaler
The StandardScaler assumes your data is normally distributed within each feature and will scale them such that the distribution is now centred around 0, with a standard deviation of 1.
Example:
All features are now on the same scale relative to one another. Box 2: Min Max Scaler
Notice that the skewness of the distribution is maintained but the 3 distributions are brought into the same scale so that they overlap.
Box 3: Normalizer References:
http://benalexkeen.com/feature-scaling-with-scikit-learn/

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are analyzing a dataset by using Azure Machine Learning Studio.
YOU need to generate a statistical summary that contains the p value and the unique value count for each feature column.
Which two modules can you users? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Execute Python Script
B. Export Count Table
C. Convert to Indicator Values
D. Summarize Data
E. Compute linear Correlation

Answer: BE

Explanation:
The Export Count Table module is provided for backward compatibility with experiments that use the Build Count Table (deprecated) and Count Featurizer (deprecated) modules.
E: Summarize Data statistics are useful when you want to understand the characteristics of the complete dataset. For example, you might need to know:
How many missing values are there in each column? How many unique values are there in a feature column?
What is the mean and standard deviation for each column?
The module calculates the important scores for each column, and returns a row of summary statistics for each variable (data column) provided as input.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/export-count-table https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/summarize-data

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are with a time series dataset in Azure Machine Learning Studio.
You need to split your dataset into training and testing subsets by using the Split Data module. Which splitting mode should you use?

A. Regular Expression Split
B. Split Rows with the Randomized split parameter set to true
C. Relative Expression Split
D. Recommender Split

Answer: B

Explanation:
Split Rows: Use this option if you just want to divide the data into two parts. You can specify the percentage of data to put in each split, but by default, the data is divided 50-50.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/split-data

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are analyzing a dataset containing historical data from a local taxi company. You arc developing a regression a regression model.
You must predict the fare of a taxi trip.
You need to select performance metrics to correctly evaluate the- regression model. Which two metrics can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. an F1 score that is high
B. an R Squared value dose to 1
C. an R-Squared value close to 0
D. a Root Mean Square Error value that is high
E. a Root Mean Square Error value that is tow
F. an F 1 score that is low.

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Exam Topic 3)
You have a dataset that contains over 150 features. You use the dataset to train a Support Vector Machine (SVM) binary classifier.
You need to use the Permutation Feature Importance module in Azure Machine Learning Studio to compute a set of feature importance scores for the dataset.
In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Add a Two-Class Support Vector Machine module to initialize the SVM classifier. Step 2: Add a dataset to the experiment
Step 3: Add a Split Data module to create training and test dataset.
To generate a set of feature scores requires that you have an already trained model, as well as a test dataset. Step 4: Add a Permutation Feature Importance module and connect to the trained model and test dataset. Step 5: Set the Metric for measuring performance property to Classification - Accuracy and then run the experiment.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/two-class-support-vector-mac https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/permutation-feature-importan

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Exam Topic 3)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
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You are a data scientist using Azure Machine Learning Studio.
You need to normalize values to produce an output column into bins to predict a target column. Solution: Apply a Quantiles normalization with a QuantileIndex normalization.
Does the solution meet the GOAL?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Use the Entropy MDL binning mode which has a target column. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/group-data-into-bins

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to identify the methods for dividing the data according to the testing requirements. Which properties should you select? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scenario: Testing
You must produce multiple partitions of a dataset based on sampling using the Partition and Sample module in Azure Machine Learning Studio.
Box 1: Assign to folds
Use Assign to folds option when you want to divide the dataset into subsets of the data. This option is also useful when you want to create a custom number of folds for cross-validation, or to split rows into several groups.
Not Head: Use Head mode to get only the first n rows. This option is useful if you want to test a pipeline on a small number of rows, and don't need the data to be balanced or sampled in any way.
Not Sampling: The Sampling option supports simple random sampling or stratified random sampling. This is useful if you want to create a smaller representative sample dataset for testing.
Box 2: Partition evenly
Specify the partitioner method: Indicate how you want data to be apportioned to each partition, using these options:
Partition evenly: Use this option to place an equal number of rows in each partition. To specify the number of output partitions, type a whole number in the Specify number of folds to split evenly into text box.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/algorithm-module-reference/partition-and-sample

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 3)
You configure a Deep Learning Virtual Machine for Windows.
You need to recommend tools and frameworks to perform the following: Build deep rwur.il network (DNN) models.
Perform interactive data exploration and visualization.
Which tools and frameworks should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct tasks. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to configure the Permutation Feature Importance module for the model training requirements. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: 500
For Random seed, type a value to use as seed for randomization. If you specify 0 (the default), a number is generated based on the system clock.
A seed value is optional, but you should provide a value if you want reproducibility across runs of the same experiment.
Here we must replicate the findings. Box 2: Mean Absolute Error
Scenario: Given a trained model and a test dataset, you must compute the Permutation Feature Importance scores of feature variables. You need to set up the Permutation Feature Importance module to select the correct metric to investigate the model's accuracy and replicate the findings.
Regression. Choose one of the following: Precision, Recall, Mean Absolute Error , Root Mean Squared Error, Relative Absolute Error, Relative Squared Error, Coefficient of Determination
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/permutation-feature-importan

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to identify the methods for dividing the data according, to the testing requirements.
Which properties should you select? To answer, select the appropriate option-, m the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to implement early stopping criteria as suited in the model training requirements.
Which three code segments should you use to develop the solution? To answer, move the appropriate code segments from the list of code segments to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
You need to implement an early stopping criterion on models that provides savings without terminating promising jobs.
Truncation selection cancels a given percentage of lowest performing runs at each evaluation interval. Runs are compared based on their performance on the primary metric and the lowest X% are terminated.
Example:
from azureml.train.hyperdrive import TruncationSelectionPolicy
early_termination_policy = TruncationSelectionPolicy(evaluation_interval=1, truncation_percentage=20, delay_evaluation=5)

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Exam Topic 2)
You need to replace the missing data in the AccessibilityToHighway columns.
How should you configure the Clean Missing Data module? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Replace using MICE
Replace using MICE: For each missing value, this option assigns a new value, which is calculated by using a method described in the statistical literature as "Multivariate Imputation using Chained Equations" or "Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations". With a multiple imputation method, each variable with missing data is modeled conditionally using the other variables in the data before filling in the missing values.
Scenario: The AccessibilityToHighway column in both datasets contains missing values. The missing data must be replaced with new data so that it is modeled conditionally using the other variables in the data before filling in the missing values.
Box 2: Propagate
Cols with all missing values indicate if columns of all missing values should be preserved in the output. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/clean-missing-data

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to define an evaluation strategy for the crowd sentiment models.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Scenario:
Experiments for local crowd sentiment models must combine local penalty detection data.
Crowd sentiment models must identify known sounds such as cheers and known catch phrases. Individual crowd sentiment models will detect similar sounds.
Note: Evaluate the changed in correlation between model error rate and centroid distance
In machine learning, a nearest centroid classifier or nearest prototype classifier is a classification model that assigns to observations the label of the class of training samples whose mean (centroid) is closest to the observation.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nearest_centroid_classifier
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/sweep-clustering

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to define a process for penalty event detection.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to define a modeling strategy for ad response.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Implement a K-Means Clustering model
Step 2: Use the cluster as a feature in a Decision jungle model.
Decision jungles are non-parametric models, which can represent non-linear decision boundaries. Step 3: Use the raw score as a feature in a Score Matchbox Recommender model
The goal of creating a recommendation system is to recommend one or more "items" to "users" of the system. Examples of an item could be a movie, restaurant, book, or song. A user could be a person, group of persons, or other entity with item preferences.
Scenario:
Ad response rated declined.
Ad response models must be trained at the beginning of each event and applied during the sporting event. Market segmentation models must optimize for similar ad response history.
Ad response models must support non-linear boundaries of features. References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/multiclass-decision-jungle https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/score-matchbox-recommende

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to select an environment that will meet the business and data requirements. Which environment should you use?

A. Azure HDInsight with Spark MLlib
B. Azure Cognitive Services
C. Azure Machine Learning Studio
D. Microsoft Machine Learning Server

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to build a feature extraction strategy for the local models.
How should you complete the code segment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Exam Topic 1)
You need to implement a new cost factor scenario for the ad response models as illustrated in the performance curve exhibit.
Which technique should you use?

A. Set the threshold to 0.5 and retrain if weighted Kappa deviates +/- 5% from 0.45.
B. Set the threshold to 0.05 and retrain if weighted Kappa deviates +/- 5% from 0.5.
C. Set the threshold to 0.2 and retrain if weighted Kappa deviates +/- 5% from 0.6.
D. Set the threshold to 0.75 and retrain if weighted Kappa deviates +/- 5% from 0.15.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario:
Performance curves of current and proposed cost factor scenarios are shown in the following diagram:

The ad propensity model uses a cut threshold is 0.45 and retrains occur if weighted Kappa deviated from 0.1 +/- 5%.

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are working on a classification task. You have a dataset indicating whether a student would like to play soccer and associated attributes. The dataset includes the following columns:
You need to classify variables by type.
Which variable should you add to each category? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References: https://www.edureka.co/blog/classification-algorithms/

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Exam Topic 3)
You create a binary classification model. You need to evaluate the model performance.
Which two metrics can you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. relative absolute error
B. precision
C. accuracy
D. mean absolute error
E. coefficient of determination

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The evaluation metrics available for binary classification models are: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 Score, and AUC.
Note: A very natural question is: 'Out of the individuals whom the model, how many were classified correctly (TP)?'
This question can be answered by looking at the Precision of the model, which is the proportion of positives that are classified correctly.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio/evaluate-model-performance

NEW QUESTION 47
- (Exam Topic 3)
You plan to use a Data Science Virtual Machine (DSVM) with the open source deep learning frameworks Caffe2 and Theano. You need to select a pre configured DSVM to support the framework.
What should you create?

A. Data Science Virtual Machine for Linux (CentOS)
B. Data Science Virtual Machine for Windows 2012
C. Data Science Virtual Machine for Windows 2016
D. Geo AI Data Science Virtual Machine with ArcGIS
E. Data Science Virtual Machine for Linux (Ubuntu)

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Exam Topic 3)
You create a classification model with a dataset that contains 100 samples with Class A and 10,000 samples with Class B
The variation of Class B is very high. You need to resolve imbalances. Which method should you use?

A. Partition and Sample
B. Cluster Centroids
C. Tomek links
D. Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 55
- (Exam Topic 3)
You create a binary classification model using Azure Machine Learning Studio.
You must use a Receiver Operating Characteristic (RO C) curve and an F1 score to evaluate the model. You need to create the required business metrics.
How should you complete the experiment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the dialog box in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Exam Topic 3)
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You are creating a new experiment in Azure Machine Learning Studio.
One class has a much smaller number of observations than the other classes in the training set. You need to select an appropriate data sampling strategy to compensate for the class imbalance. Solution: You use the Stratified split for the sampling mode.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Instead use the Synthetic Minority Oversampling Technique (SMOTE) sampling mode.
Note: SMOTE is used to increase the number of underepresented cases in a dataset used for machine learning. SMOTE is a better way of increasing the number of rare cases than simply duplicating existing cases.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/smote

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Exam Topic 3)
Your team is building a data engineering and data science development environment. The environment must support the following requirements:
support Python and Scala
compose data storage, movement, and processing services into automated data pipelines
the same tool should be used for the orchestration of both data engineering and data science

support workload isolation and interactive workloads
enable scaling across a cluster of machines You need to create the environment.
What should you do?

A. Build the environment in Apache Hive for HDInsight and use Azure Data Factory for orchestration.
B. Build the environment in Azure Databricks and use Azure Data Factory for orchestration.
C. Build the environment in Apache Spark for HDInsight and use Azure Container Instances for orchestration.
D. Build the environment in Azure Databricks and use Azure Container Instances for orchestration.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Azure Databricks, we can create two different types of clusters.
Standard, these are the default clusters and can be used with Python, R, Scala and SQL
High-concurrency
Azure Databricks is fully integrated with Azure Data Factory.

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Exam Topic 3)
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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are creating a new experiment in Azure Machine Learning Studio.
One class has a much smaller number of observations than tin- other classes in the training set. You need to select an appropriate data sampling strategy to compensate for the class imbalance. Solution: You use the Principal Components Analysis (PCA) sampling mode.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are evaluating a completed binary classification machine. You need to use the precision as the evaluation metric.
Which visualization should you use?

A. scatter plot
B. coefficient of determination
C. Receiver Operating Characteristic CROC) curve
D. Gradient descent

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Exam Topic 3)

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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these
questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are creating a model to predict the price of a student's artwork depending on the following variables: the student's length of education, degree type, and art form.
You start by creating a linear regression model. You need to evaluate the linear regression model.
Solution: Use the following metrics: Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Absolute Error, Relative Absolute Error, Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score, and AUC.
Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1 score, and AUC are metrics for evaluating classification models. Note: Mean Absolute Error, Root Mean Absolute Error, Relative Absolute Error are OK for the linear
regression model.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/evaluate-model

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Exam Topic 3)
You are building an intelligent solution using machine learning models. The environment must support the following requirements:
Data scientists must build notebooks in a cloud environment
Data scientists must use automatic feature engineering and model building in machine learning pipelines.
Notebooks must be deployed to retrain using Spark instances with dynamic worker allocation.
Notebooks must be exportable to be version controlled locally.
You need to create the environment.
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Step 1: Create an Azure HDInsight cluster to include the Apache Spark Mlib library Step 2: Install Microsot Machine Learning for Apache Spark
You install AzureML on your Azure HDInsight cluster.
Microsoft Machine Learning for Apache Spark (MMLSpark) provides a number of deep learning and data science tools for Apache Spark, including seamless integration of Spark Machine Learning pipelines with Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit (CNTK) and OpenCV, enabling you to quickly create powerful, highly-scalable predictive and analytical models for large image and text datasets.
Step 3: Create and execute the Zeppelin notebooks on the cluster
Step 4: When the cluster is ready, export Zeppelin notebooks to a local environment. Notebooks must be exportable to be version controlled locally.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/spark/apache-spark-zeppelin-notebook https://azuremlbuild.blob.core.windows.net/pysparkapi/intro.html

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Exam Topic 3)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You are analyzing a numerical dataset which contains missing values in several columns.
You must clean the missing values using an appropriate operation without affecting the dimensionality of the feature set.
You need to analyze a full dataset to include all values.
Solution: Replace each missing value using the Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) method. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

Replace using MICE: For each missing value, this option assigns a new value, which is calculated by using a method described in the statistical literature as "Multivariate Imputation using Chained Equations" or "Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations". With a multiple imputation method, each variable with missing data is modeled conditionally using the other variables in the data before filling in the missing values.
Note: Multivariate imputation by chained equations (MICE), sometimes called “fully conditional specification” or “sequential regression multiple imputation” has emerged in the statistical literature as one principled method of addressing missing data. Creating multiple imputations, as opposed to single imputations, accounts for the statistical uncertainty in the imputations. In addition, the chained equations approach is very flexible and can handle variables of varying types (e.g., continuous or binary) as well as complexities such as bounds or survey skip patterns.
References: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3074241/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/studio-module-reference/clean-missing-data

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Exam Topic 3)
You need to select a feature extraction method. Which method should you use?

A. Spearman correlation
B. Mutual information
C. Mann-Whitney test
D. Pearson’s correlation

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83
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