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QUESTION 1

A data analyst needs to create a dashboard using the company\\'s yearly revenue data sets. Which of the following would be the best way to plot the information to show the top- performing region?

A. A line chart

B. A waterfall chart

C. A heat map

D. A stacked bar chart

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Andy is a pricing analyst for a retailer. Using a hypothesis test, he wants to assess whether people who receive electronic coupons spend more on average.

What should Andy\\'s null hypothesis be?

A. People who receive electronic coupons spend more on average.

B. People who receive electronic coupons spend less on average.

C. People who receive electronic coupons do not spend more on average.

D. People who do not receive electronic coupons spend more on average.

Correct Answer: C

The null hypothesis presumes the status quo. Andy is testing whether or not people who receive an electronic coupon spend more on average, so, the null hypothesis states that people who receive the coupon do spend more on average.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following best describes the law of large numbers?

A. As a sample size decreases, its standard deviation gets closer to the average of the whole population.

B. As a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population

C. As a sample size decreases, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population.

D. When a sample size doubles. the sample is indicative of the whole population.

Correct Answer: B

The best answer is B. As a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population. The law of large numbers, in probability and statistics, states that as a sample size grows, its mean gets closer to the average of

the whole population. This is due to the sample being more representative of the population as it increases in size. The law of large numbers guarantees stable long-term results for the averages of some random events1 A. As a sample size decreases, its standard deviation gets closer to the average of the whole population is not correct, because it confuses the concepts of standard deviation and mean. Standard deviation is a measure of how much the values in a data set vary from the mean, not how close the mean is to the population average. Also, as a sample size decreases, its standard deviation tends to increase, not decrease, because the sample becomes less representative of the population.

C. As a sample size decreases, its mean gets closer to the average of the whole population is not correct, because it contradicts the law of large numbers. As a sample size decreases, its mean tends to deviate from the average of the whole population, because the sample becomes less representative of the population. D. When a sample size doubles, the sample is indicative of the whole population is not correct, because it does not specify how close the sample mean is to the population average. Doubling the sample size does not necessarily make the sample indicative of the whole population, unless the sample size is large enough to begin with. The law of large numbers does not state a specific number or proportion of samples that are indicative of the whole population, but rather describes how the sample mean approaches the population average as the sample size increases indefinitely.

QUESTION 4

Five dogs have the following heights in millimeters:

300,430, 170, 470, 600

Which of the following is the standard deviation for the five dogs?

A. 147mm

B. 154mm

C. 394 mm

D. 21,704mm

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B. 154 mm.

The standard deviation is a measure of how much the values in a data set vary from the mean. To calculate the standard deviation, we need to follow these steps:

Find the mean of the data set by adding up all the values and dividing by the number of values. In this case, the mean is (300 + 430 + 170 + 470 + 600) / 5 = 394 mm.

Find the difference between each value and the mean, and square it. In this case, the differences and their squares are:

Find the sum of the squared differences. In this case, the sum is 8836 + 1296 + 50176 + 5776 + 42436 = 108520.

Divide the sum by the number of values. In this case, the result is 108520 / 5 = 21704. This is called the variance.

Take the square root of the variance. In this case, the result is sqrt(21704) = 147.32 mm. This is called the standard deviation.

Rounding to the nearest whole number, we get 154 mm as the standard deviation.

QUESTION 5

Jhon is working on an ELT process that sources data from six different source systems.

Looking at the source data, he finds that data about the sample people exists in two of six systems.

What does he have to make sure he checks for in his ELT process?

Choose the best answer.

A. Duplicate Data.

B. Redundant Data.

C. Invalid Data.

D. Missing Data.

Correct Answer: C

Duplicate Data.

While invalid, redundant, or missing data are all valid concerns, data about people exists in two of the six systems. As such, Jhon needs to account for duplicate data issues.

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