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## Q&A

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**Exam** : **PEGACPDS88V1**

**Title** : **Certified Pega Data  
Scientist 8.8**

**Version** : **DEMO**

1.A Scoring Model allows you to differentiate between

- A. Accept, Reject, Maybe Later
- B. Good, Bad
- C. Good, Better, Best
- D. Good, Bad, Unknown

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A scoring model allows you to differentiate between Good, Better, and Best outcomes for a given proposition or action. A scoring model assigns a numerical value to each outcome based on its desirability or profitability for the business.

References: <https://academy.pega.com/module/predictive-analytics/topic/using-scoring-models>

2.As a data scientist, you have enabled capturing of historical data in an adaptive model.

Which two data elements are captured for every customer interaction? (Choose Two)

- A. The value of only the active predictors
- B. The outcome of the interaction
- C. The model metadata
- D. The propensity generated by the model
- E. The value of all predictors

**Answer: B,E**

**Explanation:**

When capturing historical data in an adaptive model, the outcome of the interaction and the value of all predictors are captured for every customer interaction.

3.What is the difference between predictive and adaptive analytics?

- A. Predictive models can predict a continuous value.
- B. Predictive models predict customer behavior.
- C. Adaptive models use the customer data as predict\*
- D. Predictive models have evidence.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The difference between predictive and adaptive analytics is that adaptive models use the customer data as predictors, while predictive models use the customer data as outcomes. Adaptive models learn from real-time customer interactions and update their predictions accordingly. Predictive models use historical customer data to train and validate their predictions.

References: <https://academy.pega.com/module/predicting-customer-behavior-using-real-time-data-archived/topic/adaptive-models-overview>

4.The outcome of a scoring model indicates the likely

- A. write-off value of an arrears case
- B. claim value of a health insurance
- C. period in which a spare part has to be replaced
- D. response to an offer

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The outcome of a scoring model indicates the likely response to an offer that is presented to a customer. For example, a scoring model can predict if a customer will accept, reject, or defer an offer for a credit card upgrade.

References: <https://academy.pega.com/module/predictive-analytics/topic/using-scoring-models>

5. The standardized machine learning process (MLOps) lets you replace a low-performing predictive model that drives a prediction with an updated model. When you approve the model, a change request is automatically generated in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the business operations environment
- B. an external environment
- C. the production environment

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

When you approve the updated model in the standardized machine learning process (MLOps), a change request is automatically generated in the production environment.