



21) When implementing linear regression of some dependent variable  $y$  on the set of independent variables  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$ , where  $r$  is the number of predictors, which of the following statements will be true?

Ans; d) Both a and b

22) What indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression?

Ans; c) The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 0$

23) In simple linear regression, the value of what shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the  $y$  axis?

Ans; a)  $Y$

**24) Check out these four linear regression plots:**

- a) The bottom-left plot**
- b) The top-right plot**
- c) The bottom-right plot**
- d) The top-left plot**

**Which one represents an underfitted model?**

**Ans; d) The top-left plot**

**25) There are five basic steps when you're implementing linear regression:**

- a. Check the results of model fitting to know whether the model is satisfactory.**
- b. Provide data to work with, and eventually do appropriate transformations**
- c. Apply the model for predictions.**
- d. Import the packages and classes that you need.**
- e. Create a regression model and fit it with existing data.**

**However, those steps are currently listed in the wrong order. What's the correct order?**

**Ans; d) d, b, e, a, c**

**26) Which of the following are optional parameters to Linear Regression in scikit-learn?**

**Ans; b) fit \_ intercept  
d) copy \_ X  
e) n \_ jobs**

**27) While working with scikit-learn, in which type of regression do you need to transform the array of inputs to include nonlinear terms such as  $x^2$ ?**

**Ans; c) Polynomial regression**

**28) You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:**

**Ans; c) You need more detailed results.**

29) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It offers comprehensive mathematical functions, random number generators, linear algebra routines, Fourier transforms, and more. It provides a high-level syntax that makes it accessible and productive.

**Ans; b) Numpy**

30) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics that allow you to explore and understand your data. It integrates closely with panda's data structures.

**Ans; b) Seaborn**