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## Machine Learning Interview Questions to brush up on

1 message

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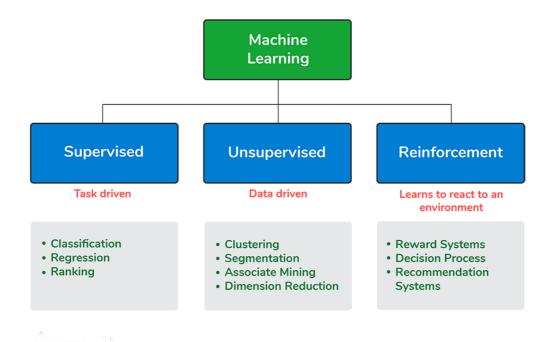
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# **SCALER** ACADEMY

## 1. What are Different Types of Machine Learning algorithms?

There are various types of machine learning algorithms. Here is the list of them in a broad category based on: Whether they are trained with human supervision (Supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement learning) The criteria in the below diagram are not exclusive, we can combine them any way we like.



#### 2. What are Different Kernels in SVM?

There are six types of kernels in SVM:

- Linear kernel used when data is linearly separable.
- Polynomial kernel When you have discrete data that has no natural notion of smoothness.
- Radial basis kernel Create a decision boundary able to do a much better job of separating two classes than the linear kernel.

Sigmoid kernel - used as an activation function for neural networks.

## 3. What is Bias in Machine Learning?

Bias in data tells us there is inconsistency in data. The inconsistency may occur for several reasons which are not mutually exclusive. For example, a tech giant like Amazon to speed the hiring process they build one engine where they are going to give 100 resumes, it will spit out the top five, and hire those. When the company realized the software was not producing gender-neutral results it was tweaked to remove this bias.

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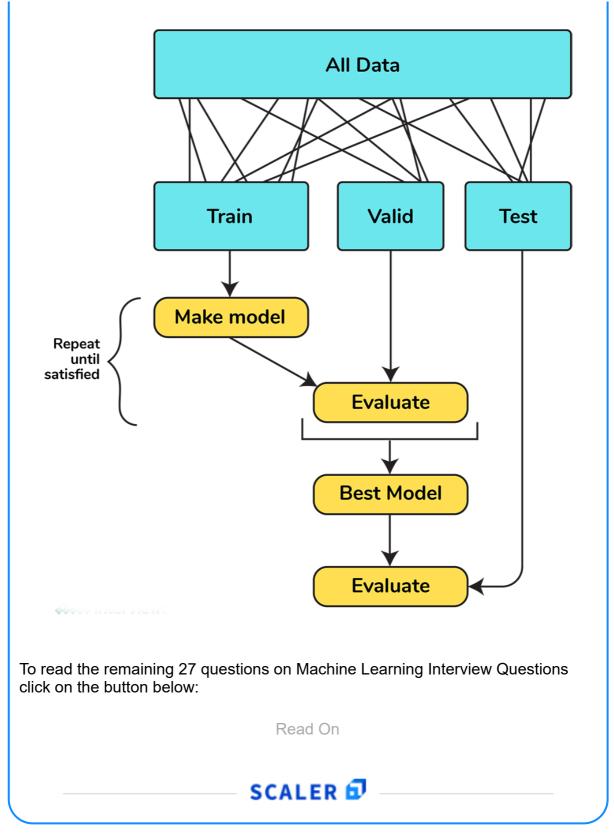
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## 4. What is a Neural Network?

It is a simplified model of the human brain. Much like the brain, it has neurons that activate when encountering something similar. The different neurons are connected via connections that help information flow from one neuron to another.

#### 5. What is Cross-Validation?

Cross-validation is a method of splitting all your data into three parts: training, testing, and validation data. Data is split into k subsets, and the model has trained on k-1of those datasets. The last subset is held for testing. This is done for each of the subsets. This is k-fold cross-validation. Finally, the scores from all the k-folds are averaged to produce the final score.



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