

1. MACHINE LEARNING

1. B -(Least Square Error)
2. A -(Linear regression is sensitive to outliers)
3. B -(Negative)
4. B -(correlation)
5. C -(Low bias and high variance)
6. B -(Predictive model)
7. D -(Regularization)
8. D -(SMOTE)
9. A -(TPR and FPR)
10. B -(False)
11. B -(Apply PCA to project high dimensional data)
12. C -(We need to iterative)
13. Regularization refers to techniques that are used to calibrate machine learning models in order to minimize the adjusted loss function and prevent over-fitting or under-fitting. Using this we can fit our machine learning models appropriately on a given test set and hence reduce the errors in it.
14. There are two types of regularization algorithms (techniques) used in machine learning. They are
 1. Ridge Regularization (L2)
 2. Lasso Regression (L1)

1. Ridge Regularization (L2) : It modifies the over-fitted or under-fitted models by adding the penalty equivalent to the sum of the squares of the magnitude of coefficients.

2. Lasso Regression (L1) : It modifies the over-fitted or under-fitted models by adding the penalty equivalent to the sum of the absolute values of coefficient.

15. Within a Linear Regression model tracking a

Stocks price over time, the error term is the

difference between the expected price at a particular

time and the price that was actually observed.