Q1. Which of the following methods do we use to find the best fit line for data in Linear Regression?
Ans :- A) Least Square Error
Q2. Which of the following statement is true about outliers in linear regression?
Ans :- A) Linear regression is sensitive to outliers
Q3. A line falls from left to right if a slope is?
Ans :- B) Negative
Q4. Which of the following will have symmetric relation between dependent variable and independent variable?
Ans :- B) Correlation
Q5. Which of the following is the reason for over fitting condition?
Ans :- C) Low bias and high variance
Q6. If output involves label then that model is called as:
Ans :- B) Predictive model
Q7. Lasso and Ridge regression techniques belong to?
Ans :- D) Regularization
Q8 :- To overcome with imbalance dataset which technique can be used?

Q9. The AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary
classification problems. It uses to make graph?
Ans :- A) TPR and FPR
Q10. In AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve for the better model area under the
curve should be less.
Ans :- B) False
Q11. Pick the feature extraction from below:
Ans :- B) Apply PCA to project high dimensional data
Q12. Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression?
Ans :- A) We don't have to choose the learning rate.
B) It becomes slow when number of features is very large.
C) We need to iterate.
Q13. Explain the term regularization?
Ans:- Regularization refers to techniques that are used to calibrate machine learning models in order to minimize the adjusted loss function and prevent overfitting or underfitting.
Q14. Which particular algorithms are used for regularization?
Ans :- There are mainly two types of regularization techniques, which are given below:

Ans :- D) SMOTE

- o Ridge Regression
- Lasso Regression

Q15. Explain the term error present in linear regression equation?

Ans:-Within a linear regression model tracking a stock's price over time, the error term is the difference between the expected price at a particular time and the price that was actually observed.