

**¡Felicitaciones! ¡Aprobaste!**  
**PARA APROBAR** 75 % o más  
Continúa aprendiendo  
**CALIFICACIÓN**

100 %

## Recap

### PUNTOS TOTALES DE 4

1.

Pregunta 1

Support Vector Machines (SVM) classifier belongs to a class of

1 / 1 punto



Linear models



Tree-based models



Neural Networks



Nearest Neighbours based

**Correcto**

SVM is a linear model with special loss function. Even with "kernel trick", it's still linear in new, extended space.

2.

Pregunta 2

What is the difference between RandomForest and ExtraTrees models from sklearn?

1 / 1 punto



ExtraTrees classifier always uses only a fraction of features when looking for a split (in contrast to Random Forest, which uses all features)



ExtraTrees classifier always uses only a fraction of objects when looking for a split (in contrast to Random Forest, which uses all object)



ExtraTrees classifier always tests random splits over fraction of features (in contrast to RandomForest, which tests all possible splits over fraction of features)

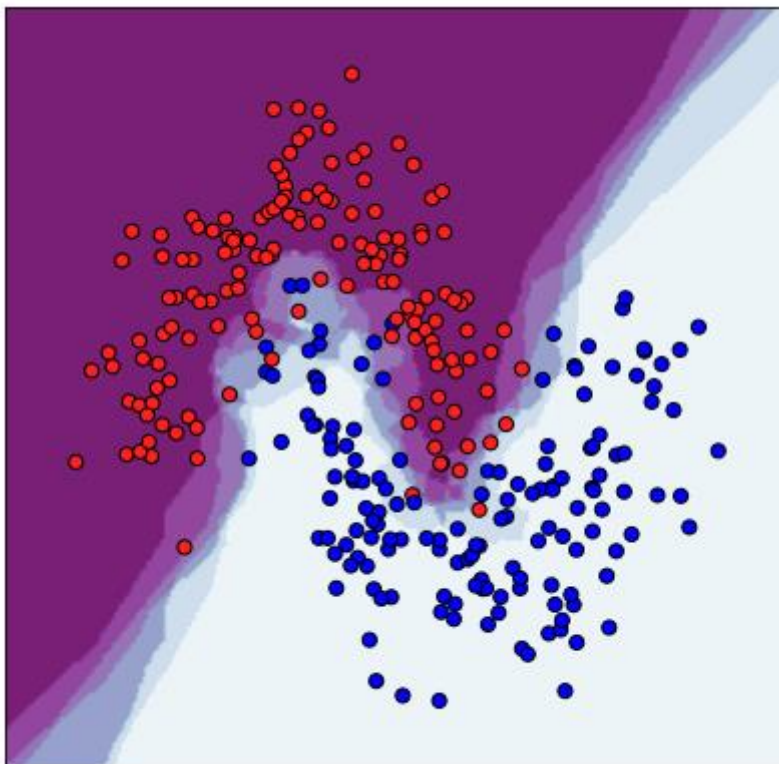
**Correcto**

Right, this is why they are called extra (randomized) trees

3.

Pregunta 3

What model was most probably used to produce such decision surface? Color (from white to purple) shows predicted probability for a point to be of class "red".



1 / 1 punto

☐

kNN

☐

Decision Tree

☐

Linear model

☐

Random Forest

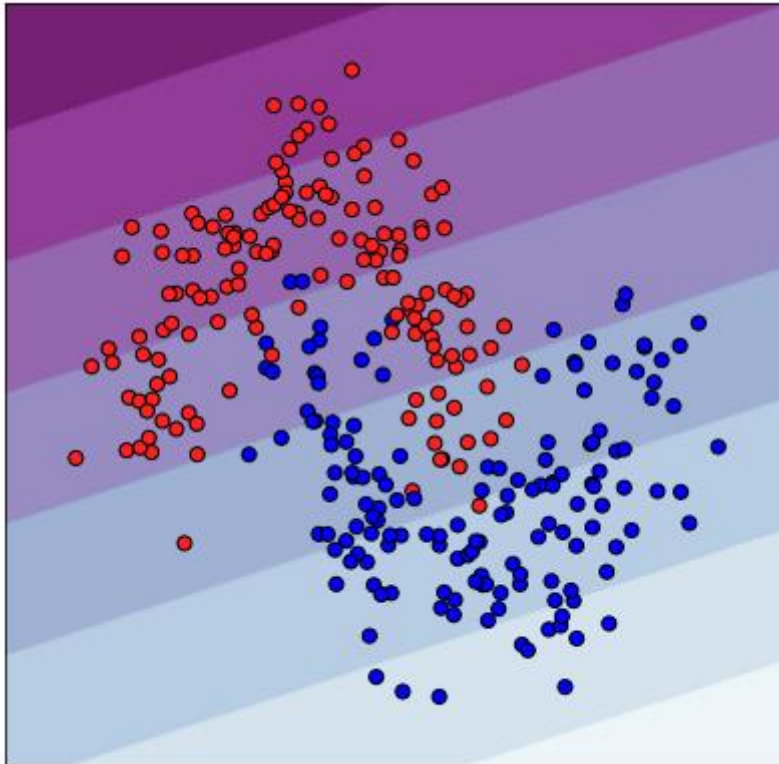
**Correcto**

Right. Decision surface is non-linear and does not consist of vertical and horizontal lines, so k-NN is the most plausible option in this list

4.

Pregunta 4

What model was most probably used to produce such decision surface? Color (from white to purple) shows predicted probability for a point to be of class "red".



1 / 1 punto

☐

Linear model

☐

k-NN

☐

Random Forest

☐

Decision Tree

**Correcto**

Right. Decision boundary is hyperplane, so it was most probably produced by a linear model.