WORKSHEET 4 MACHINE LEARNING

1. C) between -1 and 1

2. C) Recursive feature elimination

3.C) hyperplane

4.A) Logistic Regression

5.C) old coefficient of 'X' ÷ 2.205

6.B) increases

7.C) Random Forests are easy to interpret

8.B) Principal Components are calculated using unsupervised learning techniques, C) Principal Components are linear combinations of Linear Variables.

9.A) Identifying developed, developing and under-developed countries on the basis of factors like GDP,poverty index, employment rate, population and living index, B) Identifying loan defaulters in a bank on the basis of previous years' data of loan accounts. D) Identifying different segments of disease based on BMI, blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugarlevels

10.A) max_depth B) max_features D) min_samples_leaf

11.What are outliers? Explain the Inter Quartile Range (IQR) method for outlier detection.

Outliers badly affect the mean and standard deviation of the dataset. These may statistically give erroneous results. Most machine learning algorithms do not work well in the presence of outlier. So it is desirable to detect and remove outliers. Outliers are highly useful in anomaly detection like fraud detection where the fraud transactions are very different from normal transactions. IQR is the range between the first and the third quartiles namely Q1 and Q3. IQR = Q3 – Q1. The data points which fall below Q1 – 1.5 IQR or above Q3 + 1.5 IQR are outliers.

12. What is the primary difference between bagging and boosting algorithms?

In Bagging the result is obtained by averaging the responses of the N learners (or majority vote). However, Boosting assigns the second set of weights, this time for the N classifiers, in order to take a weighted average of their estimates. In the Boosting training stage, the algorithm allocates weights to each resulting model. A learner with a good classification result on the training data will be assigned a higher weight than a poor one. So when evaluating a new learner, Boosting needs to keep track of learners' errors, too.

13. What is adjusted R2 in linear regression. How is it calculated?

The adjusted R-squared is a modified version of R-squared that has been adjusted for the number of predictors in the model. The adjusted R-squared increases only if the new term improves the model more than would be expected by chance. It decreases when a predictor improves the model by less than expected by chance. The adjusted R-squared can be negative, but it's usually not. It is always lower than the Rsquared.

14. What is the difference between standardisation and normalisation?

Difference between Standardisation and normalization are: Normalization or Min-Max Scaling is used to transform features to be on a similar scale. The new point is calculated as: X_new = (X - X_min)/(X_max - X_min) This scales the range to [0, 1] or sometimes [-1, 1]. Geometrically speaking, transformation squishes the n-dimensional data into an n-dimensional unit hypercube. Normalization is useful when there are no outliers as it cannot cope up with them. Usually, we would scale age and not incomes because only a few people have high incomes but the age is close to uniform. Standardization or Z-Score Normalization is the transformation of features by subtracting from mean and dividing by standard deviation. This is often called as Zscore. e X_new = (X - mean)/Std Standardization can be helpful in cases where the data follows a Gaussian distribution. However, this does not have to be necessarily true. Geometrically speaking, it translates the data to the mean vector of original data to the origin and squishes or expands the points if std is 1 respectively. We can see that we are just changing mean and standard deviation to a standard normal distribution which is still normal thus the shape of the distribution is not affected. Standardization does not get affected by outliers because there is no predefined range of transformed features.

15. What is cross-validation? Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of using cross-validation.

Cross-validation is a resampling procedure used to evaluate machine learning models on a limited data sample. The procedure has a single parameter called k that refers to the number of groups that a given data sample is to be split into. As such, the procedure is often called k-fold cross-validation. Advantages of Cross-Validation: Reduces Overfitting: In Cross-Validation, we split the dataset into multiple folds and train the algorithm on different folds. This prevents our model from overfitting the training dataset. So, in this way, the model attains the generalization capabilities which are a good sign of a robust algorithm. Disadvantages of Cross-Validation: Increases Training Time: Cross-Validation drastically increases the training time. Earlier you had to train your model only on one training set, but with Cross-Validation, you have to train your model on multiple training set