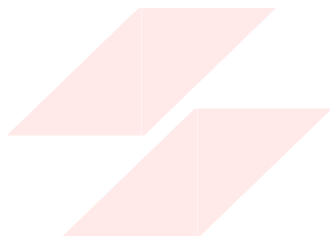


MACHINE LEARNING

1. Which of the following are disadvantages of using Hard Margin SVM classifier?
 - A) They allow misclassifications, that's why they are not optimal.
 - B) They cannot be used when the data is not completely linearly separable while allowing no errors.
 - C) They are not optimal to use in case of outliers.
 - D) None of the above.
2. Which of the following statements are true regarding maximal margin classifier?
 - A) It is the most optimal classifier in a completely linearly separable data.
 - B) It's the classifier for which the margin length or the distance between the closest data-point on either side of the classifier and the classifier is maximized.
 - C) Any possible classifier which can linearly separate the data of two classes is called maximal margin classifier.
 - D) All of the above.
3. Which of the following statements are true regarding soft margin SVM classifier?
 - A) They are less sensitive to outliers and can be used even in their presence.
 - B) They make sure that there is no data point present in the margin area.
 - C) They allow some degree of errors or misclassification.
 - D) They can be used in case data is not completely linearly separable.
4. Which of the following statements are true regarding SVMs?
 - A) They take the data from lower dimensional space to some higher dimensional space in case the data is not likely to be linearly separable.
 - B) They use the kernel tricks to escape the complex computations required to transform the data.
 - C) If the data is not linearly separable SVM technique cannot be used.
 - D) All of the above.
5. Which of the following Statements are true regarding the Kernel functions used in SVM?
 - A) These functions gives value of the dot product of pairs of data-points in the desired higher dimensional space without even explicitly converting the whole data in to higher dimensional space.
 - B) We have to first convert the whole data in to the higher dimensional space before applying the kernel function.
 - C) The data product values given by the kernel functions are used to find the classifier in the higher dimensional space.
 - D) None of the above
6. How can SVM be classified?
 - A) It is a model trained using unsupervised learning. It can be used for classification and regression.
 - B) It is a model trained using unsupervised learning. It can be used for classification but not for regression
 - C) It is a model trained using supervised learning. It can be used for classification and regression.
 - D) It is a model trained using supervised learning. It can be used for classification not for regression.
7. The quality of an SVM model depends upon:
 - A) Selection of Kernel
 - B) Kernel Parameters
 - C) Soft Margin Parameter C
 - D) All of the above

MACHINE LEARNING

8. The SVM's are less effective when:
- A) The data is linearly separable.
 - B) The data is clean and ready to use.
 - C) The data is noisy and contains overlapping points.
 - D) None of these.
9. What would happen when you use very small C ($C \sim 0$)?
- A) Misclassification would happen.
 - B) Data will be correctly classified.
 - C) Can't say
 - D) None of these.
10. What do you mean by generalization error in terms of the SVM?
- A) How far the hyperplane is from the support vectors.
 - B) How accurately the SVM can predict outcomes for unseen data.
 - C) The threshold amount of error in an SVM.
 - D) None of these.



FLIP ROBO