MACHINE LEARNING WORKSHEET-2

1.ANS) A) HIGH R-SQUARED VALUE FOR TRAIN AND TEST SET

2..ANS) B) HIGHLY PRONE TO OVERFITTING

3.ANS) C) RANDOM FOREST

4.ANS) C) PRECISION

5.ANS) A) MODEL A

6.ANS) A) RIDGE, B) LASSO

7.ANS) B) DECISION TREE, C) RANDOM FOREST

8.ANS) A) PRUNING, C) RESTRICTING MAX DEPTH OF THE TREE

9.ANS) A) We initialize the probabilities of the distribution as 1/n, where n is the number of data-points B) A tree in the ensemble focuses more on the data points on which the previous tree was not performing well

11.ANS) The main difference between Lasso and Ridge is the penalty term they use. Ridge uses L2 penalty term which limits the size of the coefficient vector. Lasso uses L1 penalty which imposes sparsity among the coefficients and thus, makes the fitted model more interpretable

12.ANS) VIF is variance inflation factor detects multicollinearity in regression analysis, and VIF value must always greater than or equal to 1 is suitable in regression models

13.ANS) Scaling data is the process of increasing or decreasing the magnitude according to a fixed ratio, in simpler words you change the size but not the shape of the data. It helps handling disparities in units.

14.ANS) mean squared error, root mean squared error, mean absolute error, root mean square log error, r2 score

15.ANS) sensitivity: 0.95238095

specificity: 0.82701585

Accuracy: 0.88

Precision: 08

Recall: 0.95238095

PYTHON WORKSHEET-1

1.ANS) C) %

2.ANS) A) 0.666

3.ANS) C) 24

4.ANS) A)2

5.ANS) IT GIVES 6

6.ANS) C) the finally block will be executed no matter if the try block raises an error or not

7.ANS) A) It is used to raise an exception

8.ANS) C) in defining a generator

10. ANS) A) YIELD, B) RAISE