PFA=2

ANS(21)= (B)Linear regression is about determining the best predicted weights by using the method of ordinary least squares.

ANS(22)= (d) The value R^2 = 1, which corresponds to SSR = 0

ANS(23)= (b) B0

ANS(24)= (d) The top-left plot

ANS(25)= (d) d, b, e, a, c

ANS(26)=The optional parameter are_

Fit-intercept,normalize,copy-x,n-jobs,reshape.

But fit parameter is not optional parameter.it is method to use to fit the linear regression model to training data.

ANS(27)= (c) Polynomial regression

ANS(28)=When choosing between statsmodels and scikit-learn, there are several factors to consider. Here's a breakdown of the options mentioned:

A) If you want graphical representations of your data, both statsmodels and scikit-learn offer visualization capabilities. However, scikit-learn has a wider range of visualization tools, including scatter plots, heatmaps, and decision tree visualizations.

B) If you're working with nonlinear terms, statsmodels is a better choice. It provides a comprehensive set of statistical models, including those that handle nonlinear relationships. Scikit-learn, on the other hand, focuses more on machine learning algorithms and may not have as many options for modeling nonlinear terms.

C) If you need more detailed results, statsmodels is the preferred option. It provides extensive statistical output, including p-values, confidence intervals, and model diagnostics. Scikit-learn, on the other hand, focuses more on predictive modeling and may not provide as much detailed statistical information.

D) If you need to include optional parameters, both statsmodels and scikit-learn allow for customization through optional parameters. However, scikit-learn tends to have a larger number of optional parameters for its machine learning algorithms, allowing for more fine-tuning of models

ANS(29)=(B) NUMPY

ANS(30)=(B) SEABORN

PFA=3

ANS(41)= (d) Collinearity

ANS(42)=(b) Random Forest

ANS(43)=(c) Decision Tree are prone to overfit

ANS(44)= (c) Training data

ANS(45)=(c) Anamoly detection

ANS(46)=(d) Classification

ANS(47)=(d) Both a and b

ANS(48)= (c) Both a and b

ANS(49)=(b) 2

ANS(50)=(d) KMeans