Machine Learning (ML) solved MCQs

« Set 24 **25** of **31** Set 26 »

601. For a multiple regression model, SST = 200 and SSE = 50. The multiple coefficient ofdetermination is

A. 0.25

B. 4.00

C. 0.75

D. none of the above

B.4.00 discuss

602. A nearest neighbor approach is best used

A. with large-sized datasets.

B. when irrelevant attributes have been removed from the data.

C. when a generalized model of the data is desirable.

D. when an explanation of what has been found is of primary importance.

B.when irrelevant attributes have been removed from the data. discuss

603. Another name for an output attribute.

A. predictive variable

B. independent variable

C. estimated variable

D. dependent variable

B.independent variable discuss

604. Classification problems are distinguished from estimation problems in that

A. classification problems require the output attribute to be numeric.

B. classification

C. classification

D. classification

C.classification problems do not allow an output attribute.

discuss

605. Which statement is true about prediction problems?

A. the output attribute must be categorical.

B. the output attribute must be numeric.

C. the resultant model is designed to determine future outcomes.

D. the resultant model is designed to classify current behavior.

D.the resultant model is designed to classify current behavior.

discuss

606. Which of the following is a common use of unsupervised clustering?

A. detect outliers

B. determine a best set of input attributes for supervised learning

C. evaluate the likely performance of a supervised learner model

D. determine if meaningful relationships can be found in a dataset

A.detect outliers

discuss

607. The average positive difference between computed and desired outcome values.

A. root mean squared error

B. mean squared error

C. mean absolute error

D. mean positive error

D.mean positive error

discuss

608. Selecting data so as to assure that each class is properly represented in both the training andtest set.

A. cross validation

B. stratification

C. verification

D. bootstrapping

B.stratification

discuss

609. The standard error is defined as the square root of this computation.

A. the sample v

B. the populatio

C. the sample v

D. the population variance divided by the sample mean.

discuss

A.the sample variance divided by the total number of sample instances.

610. Data used to optimize the parameter settings of a supervised learner model.

A. training

B. test

C. verification

D. validation

discuss

D.validation

611. Bootstrapping allows us to

A. choose the same training instance several times.

B. choose the same test set instance several times.

C. build models with alternative subsets of the training data several times.

D. test a model with alternative subsets of the test data several times.

discuss

A.choose the same training instance several times.

612. The correlation coefficient for two real-valued attributes is –0.85. What does this value tell you?

A. the attributes are not linearly related.

B. as the value of one attribute increases the value of the second attribute also increases.

C. as the value of one attribute decreases the value of the second attribute increases.

D. the attributes show a curvilinear relationship.

discuss

C.as the value of one attribute decreases the value of the second attribute increases.

613. The average squared difference between classifier predicted output and actual output.

A. mean squared error

B. root mean squared error

C. mean absolute error

D. mean relative error

discuss

A.mean squared error

614. Simple regression assumes a _____ relationship between the input attribute and outputattribute.

A. linear

B. quadratic

C. reciprocal

D. inverse

discuss

A.linear

615. Regression trees are often used to model _____ data.

A. linear

B. nonlinear

D. symmetrical

discuss

B.nonlinear

616. The leaf nodes of a model tree are

A. averages of numeric output attribute values.

B. nonlinear regression equations.

C. linear regression equations.

D. sums of numeric output attribute values.

discuss

C.linear regression equations.

617. Logistic regression is a _____ regression technique that is used to model data having a_____outcome.

A. linear, numeric

B. linear, binary

C. nonlinear, numeric

D. nonlinear, binary

discuss

D.nonlinear, binary

618. This technique associates a conditional probability value with each data instance.

A. linear regression

B. logistic regression

C. simple regression

D. multiple linear regression

discuss

B.logistic regression

619. This supervised learning technique can process both numeric and categorical input attributes.

A. linear regression

B. bayes classifier

C. logistic regression

D. backpropagation learning

discuss

A.linear regression

620. With Bayes classifier, missing data items are

A. treated as equal compares.

B. treated as un

C. replaced with

D. ignored.

B.treated as unequal compares.

discuss

621. This clustering algorithm merges and splits nodes to help modify nonoptimal partitions.

A. agglomerative clustering

B. expectation maximization

C. conceptual clustering

D. k-means clustering

D.k-means clustering

discuss

622. This clustering algorithm initially assumes that each data instance represents a single cluster.

A. agglomerative clustering

B. conceptual clustering

C. k-means clustering

D. expectation maximization

C.k-means clustering

discuss

623. This unsupervised clustering algorithm terminates when mean values computed for the currentiteration of the algorithm are identical to the computed mean values for the previous iteration.

A. agglomerative clustering

B. conceptual clustering

C. k-means clustering

D. expectation maximization

C.k-means clustering

discuss

624. Machine learning techniques differ from statistical techniques in that machine learning methods

A. typically assume an underlying distribution for the data.

B. are better able to deal with missing and noisy data.

C. are not able to explain their behavior.

D. have trouble with large-sized datasets.

discuss

B.are better able to deal with missing and noisy data.

625. In reinforcement learning if feedback is negative one it is defined as____.

A. Penalty

B. Overlearning

C. Reward

D. None of above

discuss

A.Penalty

« Set 24 Set 26 »

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
28	29	30	31										

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