7/4/2020 Classification | Coursera

Classification
Graded Quiz • 10 min

K-Nearest Neighbours

Decision Trees

Logistic Regression

Support Vector Machine

Quiz: Classification

Quiz: Classification

5 questions

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QUIZ • 10 MIN Classification Classification **TOTAL POINTS 15** 1. Which one **IS NOT** a sample of classification problem? 3 points To predict the category to which a customer belongs to. Submit your assignment To predict whether a customer switches to another provider/brand. Try again **DUE** Jul 5, 11:59 PM PDT ATTEMPTS, 3 every 8 hours
To predict the amount of money a customer will spend in one year. To predict whether a customer responds to a particular advertising campaign or not. Receive grade Grade View Feedback 83.33% TO PASS 80% or higher We keep your highest score 2. Which of the following statements are **TRUE** about Logistic Regression? (select all that apply) 3 points ✓ Logistic regression can be used both for binary classification and multi-class classification 5 P Logistic regression is analogous to linear regression but takes a categorical/discrete target field instead of a numeric one. In logistic regression, the dependent variable is binary. 3. Which of the following examples is/are a sample application of Logistic Regression? (select all that apply) 3 points The probability that a person has a heart attack within a specified time period using person's age and sex. Customer's propensity to purchase a product or halt a subscription in marketing applications. Likelihood of a homeowner defaulting on a mortgage. **Solution** Estimating the blood pressure of a patient based on her symptoms and biographical data. 4. Which one is **TRUE** about the kNN algorithm? 3 points NN is a classification algorithm that takes a bunch of unlabelled points and uses them to learn how to label other points. (in knn algorithm can be used to estimate values for a continuous target. 5. What is "**information gain**" in decision trees? 3 points It is the information that can decrease the level of certainty after splitting in each node. lt is the entropy of a tree before split minus weighted entropy after split by an attribute. It is the amount of information disorder, or the amount of randomness in each node. S P I, Vaibhav Sharma, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

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