# WORKSHEET

MACHINE LEARNING – WORKSHEET 4

**In Q1 to Q8, only one option is correct, Choose the correct option:**

1. Which of the following in sklearn library is used for hyper parameter tuning?
   1. GridSearchCV() B) RandomizedCV()

C) K-fold Cross Validation D) None of the above

**Answer 1:- A**

1. In which of the below ensemble techniques trees are trained in parallel?
   1. Random forest B) Adaboost C) Gradient Boosting D) All of the above

**Answer 2:- A**

1. In machine learning, if in the below line of code:

sklearn.svm.SVC (C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3) we increasing the C hyper parameter, what will happen?

* 1. The regularization will increase B) The regularization will decrease C) No effect on regularization D) kernel will be changed to linear

**Answer 3:- B**

4. Check the below line of code and answer the following questions:

sklearn.tree.DecisionTreeClassifier(\*, criterion='gini', splitter='best', max\_depth=None, min\_samples\_split=2)

Which of the following is true regarding max\_depth hyper parameter?

* 1. It regularizes the decision tree by limiting the maximum depth up to which a tree can be grown.
  2. It denotes the number of children a node can have.
  3. both A & B
  4. None of the above

**Answer 4:- A**

1. Which of the following is true regarding Random Forests? A) It's an ensemble of weak learners.
   1. The component trees are trained in series
   2. In case of classification problem, the prediction is made by taking mode of the class labels predicted by the component trees.

D)None of the above

**Answer 5:- C**

1. What can be the disadvantage if the learning rate is very high in gradient descent? A) Gradient Descent algorithm can diverge from the optimal solution.
   1. Gradient Descent algorithm can keep oscillating around the optimal solution and may not settle. C) Both of them

D)None of them

**Answer 6:- C**

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1. As the model complexity increases, what will happen?

A) Bias will increase, Variance decrease B) Bias will decrease, Variance increase

C)both bias and variance increase D) Both bias and variance decrease.

**Answer 7:- B**

1. Suppose I have a linear regression model which is performing as follows:

Train accuracy=0.95

Test accuracy=0.75

Which of the following is true regarding the model?

A) model is underfitting B) model is overfitting

C) model is performing good D) None of the above

**Answer 8 :- C**

**Q9 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.**

1. Suppose we have a dataset which have two classes A and B. The percentage of class A is 40% and percentage of class B is 60%. Calculate the Gini index and entropy of the dataset.
2. What are the advantages of Random Forests over Decision Tree?

**Answer 10:-** Random forests are a strong modeling technique and much more robust than a single decision tree. They aggregate many decision trees to limit overfitting as well as error due to bias and therefore yield useful results.

1. What is the need of scaling all numerical features in a dataset? Name any two techniques used for scaling.

**Answer 11:-** To make values between -1 to +1 or 0 to 1 .

1. Standardization
2. Min max scaling

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1. Write down some advantages which scaling provides in optimization using gradient descent algorithm.

Answer 12:- **Gradient Descent** is the most common **optimization algorithm** in machine ... Make sure to **scale** the data if it's on a very different **scales**. ... It shares most of the **advantages** and the disadvantages **with** mini-batch version.

1. In case of a highly imbalanced dataset for a classification problem, is accuracy a good metric to measure the performance of the model. If not, why?

**Answer 13:-**  **Classification accuracy** is a **metric** that summarizes the **performance** of ... also **very** common to summarize the **performance** of a **model** in terms ... has **good** or even excellent **performance when** it, in fact, does **not**. **Accuracy** Paradox. Consider the **case** of an **imbalanced dataset** with a 1:100 class **imbalance**

1. What is “f-score" metric? Write its mathematical formula.

**Answer 14 :-**  The F1 Score is the 2\*((precision\*recall)/(precision+recall)). It is also called the F Score or the F Measure

1. What is the difference between fit(), transform() and fit\_transform()?

**Answer 15:-** The **fit()** function calculates the values **of** these parameters. The **transform** function applies the values **of** the parameters on the actual data and gives the normalized value. The **fit\_transform()** function performs both **in the** same step. Note that the same value is got whether we perform in 2 steps or **in a** single step

