

MACHINE LEARNING

Q1=(A) LEAST SQUARE ERROR

Q2=(A) LINEAR REGRESSION IS SENSIBLE TO OUTLIERS

Q3=(B) NEGATIVE

Q4=(C) BOTH OF THEM

Q5=(A) HIGH BIAS AND HIGH VARIANCE

Q6=(A) DESCRIPTIVE MODEL

Q7=(D) REGULARIZATION

Q8=(C) SMOTE

Q9=(A) TPR AND FPR

Q10=(A) TRUE

Q11=(A) APPLY PCA TO PROJECT HIGH DIMENSIONAL DATA

Q12=(B,,D) IT BECOMES SLOW WHEN NUMBER OF FEATURE IS VERY LARGE
IT DOES NOT MAKE USE OF DEPENDANT VARIABLE

Q13=REGULARIZATION IS A METHOD USED IN MACHINE LEARNING WHICH IS USED TO AVOID THE UNDER FITTING AND OVER FITTING OF THE DATA IN WHICH THE MACHINE EITHER STARTS LEARNING EVERYTHING,OR NOTHING .

REGULARIZATION HELPS IN FINDING GOOD BIAS BETWEEN
THE VARIANCE TO MINIMIZE THE ERROR

Q14=THE ALGORITHMS USED FOR REGULARIZATION ARE

- *LASSO(REDUCE THE COEFFICIENT TO ZERO)

- *RIDGE(REDUCE THE VARIANCEBETWEEN THE DATA)

- *ELASTICNET(COMBINATION OF LASSO & RIDGE)

Q15=ERRORS IN LINEAR REGRESSIOONS ARE THE SLIGHT CHANGES WHICH IS OBSERVED BETWEEN THE PREDICTED VARIABLES AND THE ACTUAL POINT OF THE VARIABLES.

IT CAN BE FIXED BY

MEAN_SQUARED_ERROE & MEAN_ABSOLUTE_ERROR.