Machine Learning Worksheet Answers

9. Gini index:
$$p(A)(1-p(A)) + p(B)(1-p(B)) = 40\%(1-40\%) + 60\%(1-60\%) = 0.24$$

Entropy: $-p(A)*log2(p(A)) - p(B)*log2(p(B)) = -40\%*log2(40\%) - 60\%*log2(60\%) = 0.97$

- 10. The advantages of Random Forests over Decision Tree are:
 - Random Forests are less prone to overfitting as compared to decision tree.
 - Random Forests are more robust to noise in the dataset.
 - Random Forests provide better accuracy compared to decision tree.
- 11. Scaling is the process of standardizing the range of features of a dataset. The need of scaling is to ensure that each feature contributes approximately proportionately to the final distance. Two techniques used for scaling are:
 - Min-Max Scaling
 - Standardization
- 12. Scaling provides following advantages in optimization using gradient descent algorithm:
 - It helps to converge faster
 - It helps to find global minima

- 13. In case of a highly imbalanced dataset for a classification problem, accuracy is not a good metric to measure the performance of the model because accuracy is computed by dividing the number of correct predictions to total predictions. As the majority class is over-represented, the classifier may predict the majority class most of the time and still have a high accuracy.
- 14. F-score is a metric that combines precision and recall to provide a single measure of the performance of a classification model. The mathematical formula for f-score is: F-score = (2 * Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall).
- 15. In machine learning, fit(), transform() and fit_transform() are methods of the scikit-learn library used for preprocessing data:
 - fit() method is used to fit the data to the model, it is used to calculate the internal parameters of the model.
 - transform() method is used to transform the data according to the internal parameters calculated during the fit() method.
 - fit_transform() method is used to fit the data to the model and then transform it in one step.