1. Which of the following in sk-learn library is used for hyper parameter tuning?
   A) GridSearchCV()   B) RandomizedCV()
   C) K-fold Cross Validation   D) All of the above

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

3. 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?
   A) The regularization will increase   B) The regularization will decrease
   C) No effect on regularization   D) kernel will be changed to linear

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?
   A) It regularizes the decision tree by limiting the maximum depth up to which a tree can be grown.
   B) It denotes the number of children a node can have.
   C) both A & B
   D) None of the above

5. Which of the following is true regarding Random Forests?
   A) It's an ensemble of weak learners.
   B) The component trees are trained in series
   C) 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

6. 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.
   B) Gradient Descent algorithm can keep oscillating around the optimal solution and may not settle.
   C) Both of them
   D) None of them

7. 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.

8. Suppose I have a linear regression model which is performing as follows:
   Train accuracy=0.95 and 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

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

9. 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.

Gini = 1 - (0.40^2 + 0.60^2)
= 1 - (0.16+0.36)
= 1 – (0.52)
= 0.48

Entropy = - [0.4 * log2(0.4) + 0.6 * log2(0.6)]
= - [0.4 * -1.32192809489 + 0.6 * -0.736965594166]
= 0.97

10. What are the advantages of Random Forests over Decision Tree?

Main advantage is that Random Forest is an ensemble technique and uses multiple decision tress to produce better results.

Advantages
1. Powerful and highly accurate
2. No need to normalizing
3. Can handle several features at once
4. Run trees in parallel ways

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

Standardization transforms the data to have zero mean and a variance of 1, they make our data unit less. Thus, all features are comparable in the same scale.
• Standard Scaler
• Min Max Scaler

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

Feature scaling helps in causing Gradient Descent to converge much faster as standardizing all the variables on to the same scale.

13. 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?

No, because almost all dataset will lead the model to predict the class with higher percentage.

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

The formula for the standard F1-score is the harmonic mean of the precision and recall. A perfect model has an F-score of 1.
F score = 2 * Precision * Recall / (Precision + Recall)
= True Positive / [True Positive + 0.5 * (False Positive + False Negative)]

15. What is the difference between fit(), transform() and fit_transform()?

Sklearn's transform's fit() just calculates the parameters (e.g. μ and σ in case of StandardScaler) and saves them as an internal object's state. Afterwards, we can call its transform() method to apply the transformation to any particular set of examples.
fit_transform() joins these two steps and is used for the initial fitting of parameters on the training set x, while also returning the transformed x′. Internally, the transformer object just calls first fit() and then transform() on the same data.