MACHINE LEARNING

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B,C
9. C,D
10. C,D
11. Outliers are any point while lies outside -/+ 3 standard deviation. In IQR method of outliers detection we need to find the 25 th percentile which is Q1 and the 75th percentile which is Q3. IQR =Q3-Q1.Lower fence is Q1-IQR. This will give the points lying below -3 SD and Upper fence =Q3+IQr will give points lying above+3 Standard Deviation. These points –Lower fence & upper fence are the outliers under IQR method.
12. Bagging is a method of merging the same type of predictions. Boosting is a method of merging different types of predictions.
13. Adjusted R-squared value can be calculated based on value of r-squared, number of independent variables (predictors), total sample size. Every time you add a independent variable to a model, the R-squared increases, even if the independent variable is insignificant. It never declines.
14. In Normalisation, the change in values is that they are at a standard scale without distorting the differences in the values. Whereas, Standardisation assumes that the dataset is in Gaussian distribution and measures the variable at different scales, making all the variables equally contribute to the analysis.
15. Cross-validation is a technique for evaluating ML models by training several ML models on subsets of the available input data and evaluating them on the complementary subset of the data.

Advantage-it can flag problems like over fitting or selection bias.

Disadvantage- Cross-validation is computationally very expensive as we need to train on multiple training sets.