

## MACHINE LEARNING

- 1- Which of the following methods do we use to find the best fit line for data in Linear Regression?  
Ans- A) Least Square Error.
- 2- Which of the following statement is true about outliers in linear regression  
Ans- A) Linear regression is sensitive to outliers
- 3- A line falls from left to right if a slope is  
Ans- B) Negative
- 4- Which of the following will have symmetric relation between dependent variable and independent variable  
Ans- B) Correlation
- 5- Which of the following is the reason for over fitting condition?  
Ans- (c) Low bias and high variance
- 6- If output involves label then that model is called as:  
Ans- B) Predictive model
- 7- Lasso and Ridge regression techniques belong to  
Ans- D) Regularization
- 8- To overcome with imbalance dataset which technique can be used?  
Ans- D) SMOTE
- 9- The AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary classification problems. It uses \_\_\_\_\_ to make graph?  
Ans- C) Sensitivity and Specificity
- 10- In AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve for the better model area under the curve should be less.  
Ans- B) False
- 11- Pick the feature extraction from below:  
Ans- B) Apply PCA to project high dimensional data
- 12- Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression  
Ans- A) We don't have to choose the learning rate & B) It becomes slow when number of features is very large.
- 13- Explain the term regularization  
Ans- Regularization techniques that are used to calibrate machine learning models in order to minimize the adjusted loss function and prevent overfitting or underfitting.
- 14- Which particular algorithms are used for regularization  
Ans- Lasso (L1 Norm)
- 15- Explain the term error present in linear regression equation

Ans- An error term represents the margin of error within a statistical model; it refers to the sum of the deviations within the regression line, which provides an explanation for the difference between the theoretical value of the model and the actual observed results.