







Answer:

LR solves binary classification problems, where the goal is to predict one of two possible outcomes (yes/no).

It can be extended to multiclass classification also.













Answer: d





Answer: False





Answer: Log Loss also known as Binary Cross Entropy.















Answer: b





Answer:

L1 (Lasso): adds absolute values of coefficients to loss function, can eliminate features.

L2(Ridge): adds squared values of coefficients, Penalizes large weights but keeps all features.















Answer: b





Answer:

A linear combination of inputs







Answer:

Linear Regression: Target is continuous.

Logistic Regression: Target is categorical













Answer: b















Answer: a





Answer: False













Answer: b





Answer:

Low k: more sensitive to noise (overfitting)

High k: Smoother decision boundary (can underfit).













Answer: c





Answer:

It finds the ‘k’ nearest data points (based on a distance metric) and assignes the class based on majority voting among them.













Answer: c





Answer:

KNN pros: simple, non-parametric, works with non-linear data

KNN cons: Slow predictions, sensitive to irrelevant features

Logistic Pros: Fatser predictions, interpretable

Logistic cons: Assumes linear decision boundary, can underperform on complex data





Answer:

The model is too sensitive to noise and outliers likely to overfit















Answer: a

