

21) When implementing linear regression of some dependent variable  $y$  on the set of independent variables  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$ , where  $r$  is the number of predictors, which of the following statements will be true?

- a)  $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$  are the regression coefficients.
- b) Linear regression is about determining the best predicted weights by using the method of ordinary least squares.
- c)  $E$  is the random interval
- d) Both a and b

**Answer: a ( $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$  are the regression coefficients)**

22 ) What indicates that you have a perfect fit in linear regression?

- a) The value  $R^2 < 1$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 0$
- b) The value  $R^2 = 0$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 1$
- c) The value  $R^2 > 0$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 1$
- d) The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 0$

**Answer: d (The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to  $SSR = 0$ )**

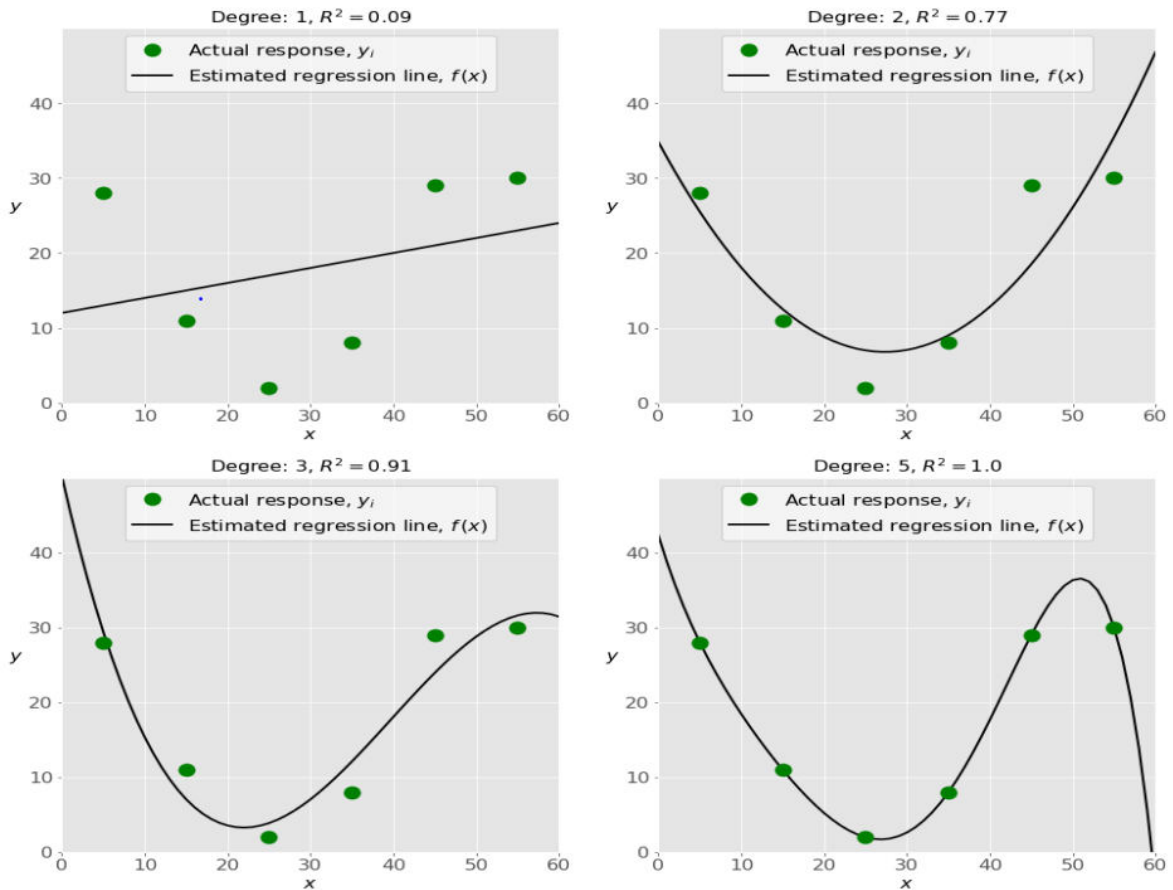
23) In simple linear regression, the value of what shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the  $y$  axis?

- a)  $Y$
- b)  $B_0$
- c)  $B_1$
- d)  $F$

**Answer: b ( $B_0$ )**

24) Check out these four linear regression plots: Which one represents an under fitted model

- a) The bottom-left plot
- b) The top-right plot
- c) The bottom-right plot
- d) The top-left plot



**Answer: d (The top-left plot)**

25) There are five basic steps when you're implementing linear regression:

- a. Check the results of model fitting to know whether the model is satisfactory.
- b. Provide data to work with, and eventually do appropriate transformations.
- c. Apply the model for predictions.
- d. Import the packages and classes that you need.
- e. Create a regression model and fit it with existing data.

However, those steps are currently listed in the wrong order. What's the correct order?

- a) e, c, a, b, d
- b) e, d, b, a, c
- c) d, e, c, b, a
- d) d, b, e, a, c

**Answer: d (The top-left plot)**

26 ) Which of the following are optional parameters to LinearRegression in scikit-learn?

- a) Fit
- b) fit\_intercept
- c) normalize
- d) copy\_X
- e) n\_jobs

f) reshape

**Answer: b,c,d,e (fit\_intercept, normalize, copy\_X, n\_jobs)**

27) While working with scikit-learn, in which type of regression do you need to transform the array of inputs to include nonlinear terms such as  $x^2$ ?

- a) Multiple linear regression
- b) Simple linear regression
- c) Polynomial regression

**Answer: c (Polynomial regression)**

28) You should choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:

- A) You want graphical representations of your data.
- b) You're working with nonlinear terms.
- c) You need more detailed results.
- d) You need to include optional parameters

**Answer: c (You need more detailed results)**

29) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It offers comprehensive mathematical functions, random number generators, linear algebra routines, Fourier transforms, and more. It provides a high-level syntax that makes it accessible and productive.

- a) Pandas
- b) Numpy
- c) Statsmodel
- d) scipy

**Answer: b (Numpy)**

30 ) \_\_\_\_\_ is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics that allow you to explore and understand your data. It integrates closely with pandas data structures.

- a) Bokeh
- b) Seaborn
- c) Matplotlib
- d) Dash

**Answer: b (Seaborn)**