#### File2 - Answer sheet

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

- a)  $\beta_0, \beta_1, ..., \beta_r$  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 and b

# 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

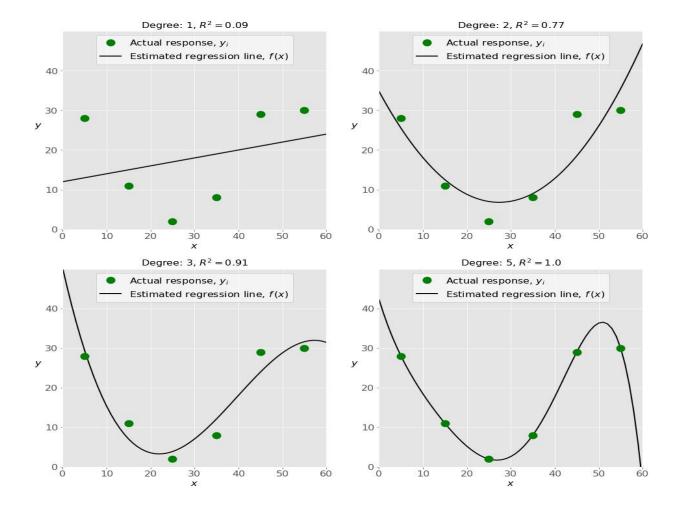
# 23)

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

- a) Y
- b) B0
- c) B1
- d) F

### 24)

Check out these four linear regression plots:



Which one represents an **underfitted** model?

- a)The bottom-left plot
- b) The top-right plot
- c) The bottom-right plot
- 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<br>b) e, d, b, a, c<br>c) d, e, c, b, a<br>d) d, b, e, a, c                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 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                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 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.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| 30)          | is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level     |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| interface fo | or 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) Seabornc) Matplotlib
- d) Dash