socrative

Bagrat
ZILFIMIAN
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DM-Quiz-2020-Q7

72.22% (13/18)

✓ **1.** Decision Tree Decision Boundaries

- A are a step-wise constant function
- B I do not know
- C continuous function
- D are axis-parallel rectangles

✓ **2.** Root Node has

- A no incoming edges and zero or more outgoing edges
- B one incoming edge and two or more outgoing edges
- C one incoming edge and no outgoing edges
- D I do not know

✗ **3.** Pruning the tree means

- A Simplify the tree
- B Split the tree's nodes
- C Merge the tree's nodes
- D I do not know

✓ **4.** Gini index equals to

- A 1 - sum (pi^2)
- B 1 + sum (pi^2)
- C sum(pi * log(pi))
- D -sum(pi * log(pi))
- E I do not know

✓ **5.** Entropy starts with 0

A True

B False

C I do not know

✗ **6.** Overall impurity measure can be obtained by

A a weighted average of individual rectangles

B majority voting

C I do not know

✓ **7.** At each stage, we choose the split with

A the lowest Gini index

B the lowest Chi-square value

C the highest entropy

D I do not know

✓ **8.** We can perform the Decision Trees in r using

A rpart()

B decisiontree()

C destree()

D reg.tree()

E I do not know

✓ **9.** minsplit in R means

A the minimum number of observations that must exist in a node in order for a split to be attempted

B the minimum number of observations in any terminal node

C the minimum number of splits

D I do not know

✗ **10.** Bagging is a technique used to reduce

- A the variance of our predictions
- B the bias of our predictions
- C both
- D I do not know

✗ **11.** Bootstrap aggregation allows sampling

- A with replacement
- B without replacement
- C I do not know
- D both

✗ **12.** How can Ensemble methods be constructed?

- A By manipulating the training set
- B By manipulating the input features
- C By manipulating the class labels
- D By manipulating the learning algorithm
- E All of them
- F None
- G I do not know

✓ **13.** Repeatedly sampling observations are taken

- A from general population
- B original sample data set
- C I do not know
- D None

✓ **14.** Random Forest differs from bagging

- A by a random sample of m predictors
- B by bootstrapped training samples
- C by adaptive sampling
- D I do not know

15. Boosting differs from bagging

- A by a random sample of m predictors
- B by bootstrapped training samples
- C by adaptive sampling
- D I do not know

16. Averaging many highly correlated quantities

- A lead to as large of a reduction in variance
- B does not lead to as large of a reduction in variance
- C lead to as large of a reduction in bias
- D I do not know

17. We can perform a Random forest in R using the function

- A randomForest()
- B rf()
- C randomF()
- D boot()
- E I do not know

18. Random Forest works

- A for classification
- B for regression
- C both
- D I do not know