

# DM-Spring-2020-Q7-Grade

61.11% (11/18)

✗ 1. (Classification) 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  $1 - \sum (p_i^2)$
- ☐ B  $1 + \sum (p_i^2)$
- ☐ C  $\sum (p_i * \log(p_i))$
- ☐ D  $-\sum (p_i * \log(p_i))$
- ☐ E I do not know

✗ 5. Entropy starts with 0 (rough mathematically)

- ☒ 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