socrative

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DM-Quiz-2020-Q7

44.44% (8/18)

✓ **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