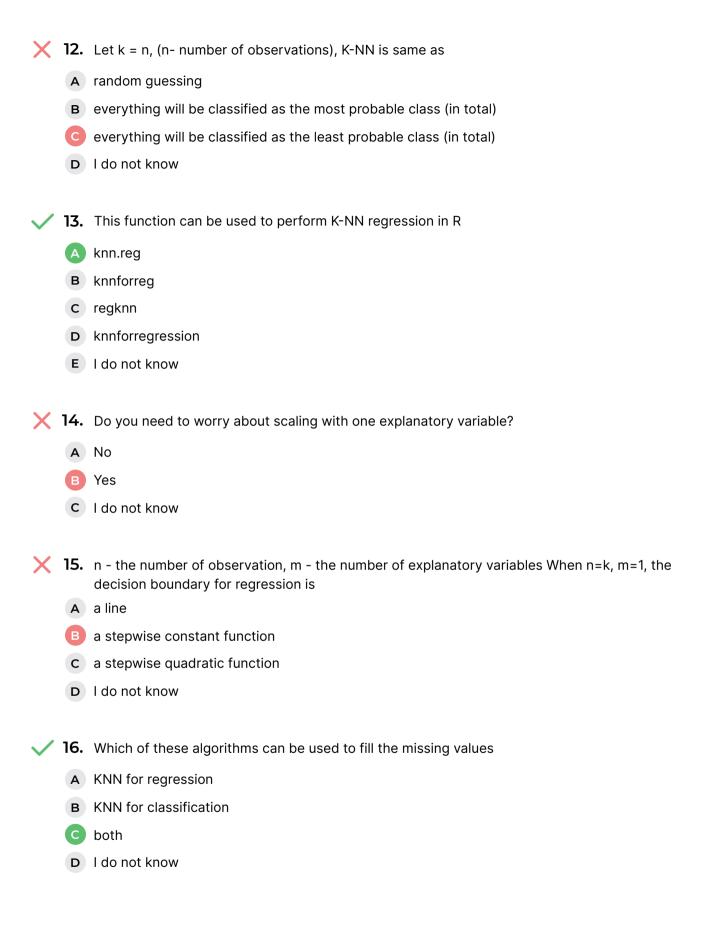


DM-Spring-2020-Q6-Grade 68.42% (13/19)

- / 1. KNN is
 - A data-driven method
 - B model-driven method
 - C I do not know
- 2. The dependent variable of the classification is
 - categorical
 - **B** numeric
 - C I do not know
- 3. KNN can be used for regression
 - A Yes
 - B No
 - C I do not know
- X 4. In the case of KNN classification we use
 - A average of outcomes
 - B majority voting scheme
 - C I do not know
- **5.** Which of these errors will increase constantly by increasing k?
 - A train error
 - B test error
 - both
 - **D** I do not know

/	6.	This function can be used to perform KNN classificationin R
	A	knn()
	В	k_nn()
	C	knnreg()
	D	knearneib()
	E	I do not know
X	7.	With the increase of k, the decision boundary will be
	Α	simplified
	В	more complex
	C	I do not know
	D	unchanged
/	8.	KNN algorithm is sensitive to outliers
	A	True
	В	False
	C	I do not know
/	9.	KNN
	A	is a supervised learning algorithm.
	В	is an unsupervised learning algorithm.
	C	I do not know
/	10.	In the case of small k we have
	A	overfitting
	В	underfitting
	C	it depends on the situation
	D	I do not know
/	11.	Why do we need scaling in KNN?
	Α	to avoid overfitting
	В	to avoid underfitting
	C	to have "equal" weights for variables
	D	I do not know



/	17.	Which one is better: KNN regression or Linear regression?
	A	KNN outperform LR if the parametric form that has been selected is close to the true linear form
	В	LR outperform KNN if the parametric form that has been selected is close to the true linear form
	C	KNN will always outperform the LR
	D	I do not know
/	18.	Which one is the Disadvantage of KNN?
	Α	required assumptions
	В	cannot be applied for regression
	C	difficult to perform
	D	the problem of high dimensional data
	E	I do not know
/	19.	The best k for train set equals to
	A	1
	В	2
	C	0
	D	I do not know