Kahoot!

ML - Interview set 1

2 plays · 34 players

A public kahoot

Home
Discover
Library
Reports
Groups
Marketplace

Questions (10)

1 - True or false

Regression produces discrete values + dataset to strict categories, while Classification gives you continuous results

20 sec

- True ✗
- False ✓

2 - Quiz

The balance between model complexity and the learning assumptions in an algorithm is achieved by?

20 sec

- Bias and Variance Tradeoff ✓
- Variance and SD trade off ✗
- Error vs Loss Tradeoff ✗
- None of the above ✗

3 - True or false

Recall is also known as true positive

20 sec

- True ✓
- False ✗

4 - Quiz

Which of these algorithm is dependent on conditional probability and makes an assumption that shows in its name itself?

20 sec

- Linear Regression ✗
- Logistic Regression ✗
- Naive Bayes ✓
- None ✗

5 - Quiz

What's the difference between Type I and Type II error?

20 sec

- Type I error is True positive, while Type II is true negative ✗
- Type I error is a false positive, while Type II error is a false negative ✓
- Type I error is False positive, while Type II is true negative ✗
- None of the above ✗

6 - Quiz

Which of these are ensembling techniques?

20 sec

- Linear Regression ✗
- Ada Boost ✓
- SVM ✗
- None ✗

7 - Quiz

Which of these is used when the target class is imbalanced?

20 sec

- Precision x Recall ✗
- Precision + Recall ✗
- 2 x Precision x Recall / Precision + Recall ✓
- Accuracy ✗

8 - True or false

One of the major differences between linear and Logistic reg is method of estimation, Linear - OLS , Logistic - LogLike

20 sec

- True ✓
- False ✗

9 - Quiz

Which of these is not an assumption of linear regression?

20 sec

- Linearity of independent and dependent variable ✗
- Errors should be normally distributed with mean of zero ✗
- Homoscadacity ✗
- Errors being differentiable ✓

10 - Quiz

What is multi-colinearity?

20 sec

- Multi-colinearity is the relationship between two variables ✗
- Multi-colinearity is the relationship between more than two variables. ✓
- Outlier being present as a part of data ✗
- Two or more categorical variables are combined together ✗