Your latest: 100% • Your highest: 100% • To pass you need at least 70%. We keep your highest score.

 The main purpose of splitting your data into a training and test sets is: 	1/1 point
O To improve accuracy	
To avoid overfitting	
O To improve regularization	
To improve regularization To improve crossvalidation and overfitting	
 Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less 	sons.
. Complete the following sentence: The training data is used to fit the model, whi	ile the test data is used to: 1/1 point
measure the parameters and hyperparameters of the model	
tweak the model hyperparameters	
tweak the model parameters	
measure error and performance of the model	
⊘ Correct	
Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less	sons.
. What term is used if your test data leaks into the training data?	1/1 point
○ Test leakage	
O Training leakage	
Data leakage	
O Historical data leakage	
 Correct Correct! Data leakage is when your test data leaks into the training data 	
Which one of the below terms <i>use</i> a linear combination of features?	1/1 point
O Binomial Regression	
Linear Regression	
Multiple Regression	
O Polynomial Regression	
⊘ Correct	
Correct! Linear regression is the linear combinations of features. For more the Polynomial Regression lesson.	e information please review
When splitting your data, what is the purpose of the training data?	1/1 point
O Compare with the actual value	
Fit the actual model and learn the parameters	
O Predict the label with the model	
Measure errors	
⊘ Correct	
Correct! The training data is used to fit the actual model and learn the par	rameters
Polynomial features capture what effects?	1/1 point
	1/1 point
Non-linear effects.	
C Matticle off and	
Multiple effects.	
Regression effects.	
 Correct Correct. You can find more information in the polynomial regression lesso 	on.
Which fundamental problems are being solved by adding non-linear patterns, so a standard linear approach?	such as polynomial features, to 1/1 point
O Prediction.	
Interpretation. Prediction and Interpretation.	
Prediction and Interpretation. None of the above	
O None of the above.	
	Features lesson.
and the state of t	
A testing data could be also reffered to as:	1/1 point
Training data	
Unseen data	
O Corroboration data	
O None of the above	
⊘ Correct	
Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less	sons.
Select the correct syntax to obtain the data split that will result in a train set that available data.	at is 60% of the size of your 1/1 point
24 24 0/07/07/03/97/07 (DD)	
O X train X test v train v test = train test split/Y v test size=0.6\	
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) X_train_X_test_y_train_y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4)	
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4)	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) 	
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4)	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct 	sons.
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) 	sons.
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct 	sons.
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less 	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less 	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less What is the correct sklearn syntax to add a third degree polynomial to your mode. 	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less What is the correct sklearn syntax to add a third degree polynomial to your mod polyFeat = polyFeat.add(degree=3) 	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less What is the correct sklearn syntax to add a third degree polynomial to your mod polyFeat = polyFeat.add(degree=3) polyFeat = polyFeat.fit(degree=3) 	
 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.4) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.40) X_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.6) Correct Correct! You can find more information in the Training and Test Splits less What is the correct sklearn syntax to add a third degree polynomial to your mod polyFeat = polyFeat.add(degree=3) polyFeat = polyFeat.fit(degree=3) polyFeat = PolynomialFeatures(degree=3) 	