PYTHON RANDOM FOREST QUIZ

Total points 3/15

Logistic Regression Quiz

Email *

harikrishna_@hotmail.com

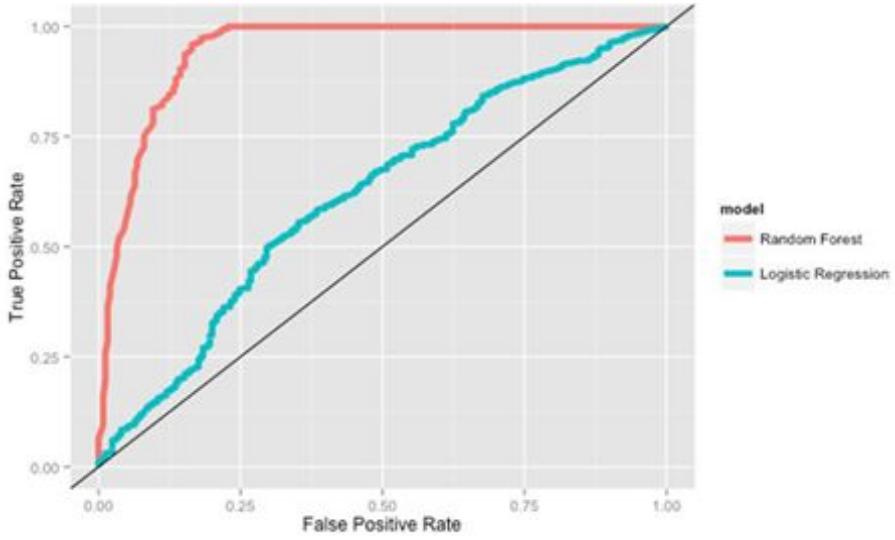
✓ 1) Increase in Training time will tends to * 1/1

- (●) Increased of Size ✓
- ( ) None of the above
- ( ) Decreased of Size
- ( ) Constant Size

✓ 2) When Increase in the ensemble size will leads to ? * 1/1

- ( ) Low Storage
- ( ) Less Time
- (●) Low Error Rate ✓
- ( ) High Error Rate

✗ 3) Which of the following algorithms would you take into consideration in your final model building on the basis of performance? *0/1



- ○ Both of the above
- ○ Random Forest
- ○ None of these
- ◉ Logistic Regression ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ Random Forest

✗ 4) Which of the following algorithms are not examples of ensemble learning algorithms? *0/1

- ○ Random Forest
- ○ Extra Trees
- ○ Decision Trees
- ◉ Gradient Boosting ✗
- ○ Adaboost

Correct answer

- ◉ Decision Trees

✗ 5) What will be the maximum accuracy you can get? * 0/1

- ○ 80%
- ○ 100%
- ○ 70%
- ◉ 90% ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ 100%

✗ 6) Which of the following is/are true about boosting trees? *0/1

In boosting trees, individual weak learners are independent of each other.
It is the method for improving the performance by aggregating the results of weak

- ○ None of these
- ◉ 1 and 2 ✗
- ○ 2
- ○ 1

Correct answer

- ◉ 2

✓ 7) Which of the following is/are true about Random Forest and Gradient Boosting ensemble methods? *1/1

Both methods can be used for classification task

Random Forest is use for classification whereas Gradient Boosting is use for regression task
Random Forest is use for regression whereas Gradient Boosting is use for Classification task

- ○ Both methods can be used for regression task
- ○ 3
- ◉ 1 and 4 ✓
- ○ 4
- ○ 2
- ○ 1

✗ 8) Why would we use a random forest instead of a decision tree? * 0/1

- (●) For lower training error. ✗
- ( ) To reduce the variance of the model.
- ( ) To better approximate posterior probabilities.
- ( ) For a model that is easier for a human to interpret.

Correct answers

- (●) To reduce the variance of the model.
- (●) To better approximate posterior probabilities.

✗ 9) There are 7 jurors in the courtroom. Each of them individually can correctly determine whether the defendant is guilty or not with 80% probability. How likely is the jury to make a correct verdict jointly if the decision is made by majority voting? *0/1

- ( ) 96.66%
- ( ) 83.70%
- ( ) 20.97%
- (●) 80.00% ✗

Correct answer

- (●) 96.66%

✗ 10) Suppose we fit RandomForestRegressor to predict age of a customer (a real task actually, good for targeting ads), and the maximal age seen in the dataset is 98 years. Is it possible that for some customer in future the model predicts his/her age to be 105 years? *0/1

- ○ FALSE
- ◉ TRUE ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ FALSE

✗ 11) Which of the following algorithms is not a machine learning algorithm? *0/1

- ○ random forest
- ○ Boosted regression tree
- ○ Generalized additive model
- ◉ Artificial Neural Network ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ Generalized additive model

✗ 12) Which of the following is not an example of ensemble method? * 0/1

- ○ Decision tree
- ○ AdaBoost
- ○ Random Forest
- ◉ Bootstrapping ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ Decision tree

✗ 13) Random Forest concepts are used to overcome _____ * 0/1

- ○ Complexity in model
- ○ Overfitting
- ○ Complications in data
- ◉ Data noise ✗

Correct answer

- ◉ Overfitting

✗ 14) Which of the following algorithms doesn't use learning Rate as one of its hyperparameters? *0/1

Gradient Boosting
Extra Trees
AdaBoost
Random Forest

- (●) 1 and 3 ✗
- ( ) 1 and 4
- ( ) 2 and 3
- ( ) 2 and 4

Correct answer

- (●) 2 and 4

✗ 15) Suppose you are using a bagging based algorithm, say a RandomForest in model building. Which of the following can be true? *0/1

Number of tree should be as large as possible
You will have interpretability after using RandomForest

- (●) 1 and 2 ✗
- ( ) None of these
- ( ) 2
- ( ) 1

Correct answer

- (●) 1

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