## **ML** Concepts Quiz

Due No due date Points 4
Available after Mar 10 at 12:55
Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Questions 4
Time Limit None

Take the Quiz Again

## **Attempt History**

|        | Attempt   | Time               | Score      |
|--------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| KEPT   | Attempt 2 | less than 1 minute | 4 out of 4 |
| LATEST | Attempt 2 | less than 1 minute | 4 out of 4 |
|        | Attempt 1 | 2 minutes          | 3 out of 4 |
|        |           |                    |            |

Submitted Mar 11 at 17:02

|        | Question 1 1 / 1 pts  |
|--------|---|
|        | Suppose we are given a dataset where all the attributes of the instances are numeric. If we have to predict the value for a certain attribute for an unseen instance, which of the following method should be used? |
| rrect! | Regression  |
|        | All the above   |
|        | Clustering  |
|        | Classification  |

Since we are aware of the values of the predicted attribute for the given instances, the method needs to be supervised. However, the value of the predicted attribute is a numerical quantity. Hence, the method should be Regression

| Question 2   | 1 / 1 p |
|--|---------|
| Which of the following statement is TRUE?  |         |
| Unsupervised algorithms require labelled data  |         |
| Classification can be applied in unlabelled data   |         |
| Clustering is used to group similar objects  |         |
| Regression works with categorical labels   |         |
|  |         |
| Classification is applicable for labelled data, regression numerical data and unsupervised algorithms do not requata to be labelled. |         |

Correct!

| Question 3   | 1 / 1 pts |
|--|-----------|
| Which of the following can affect the evaluation of a model's performance? |           |
| Number of Training instances   |           |

| 0 N                                      | imber of Testing instances   |
|--|--|
| O D                                      | stribution of Classes  |
| Al                                       | of the answer options  |
|  |  |
| fail to<br>trainin<br>inform<br>fair, th | testing data-size is too small, then the testing process would do the proper evaluation. On the other hand, if the number of g instances is too low, the learner doesn't have enough action to build an accurate model. For the evaluation to be e distribution of the classes in both training and testing data d be well-balanced. |

Correct!

Correct!

## Which of the following comclusions is not meaningful? The likelihood of getting cancer is higher for older people. The price of stocks for food delivery companies has increased after COVID-19 pandemic. Red cars have higher chance of sale. People who live in suburbs with even postcode cannot repay their home loans.