

MACHINE LEARNING

In Q1 to Q11, only one option is correct, choose the correct option:

D) It does not make use of dependent variable.

1.	Which of the following methods do we use to M) Least Square Error C) Logarithmic Loss	find the best fit line for data in Linear Regression? B) Maximum Likelihood D) Both A and B
2.	Which of the following statement is true about M Linear regression is sensitive to outliers C) Can't say	t outliers in linear regression? B) linear regression is not sensitive to outliers D) none of these
3.	A line falls from left to right if a slope is A) Positive C) Zero	? Negative D) Undefined
4.	Which of the following will have symmetric revariable? A) Regression C) Both of them	elation between dependent variable and independent Correlation D) None of these
5.	Which of the following is the reason for over f A) High bias and high variance On Low bias and high variance	itting condition? B) Low bias and low variance D) none of these
6.	If output involves label then that model is cath) Descriptive model C) Reinforcement learning	Illed as: B) Predictive modal D) All of the above
7.	Lasso and Ridge regression techniques below A) Cross validation C) SMOTE	ong to? B) Removing outliers P) Regularization
8.	To overcome with imbalance dataset which A) Cross validation C) Kernel	technique can be used? B) Regularization SMOTE
9.	The AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic classification problems. It usesto math TPR and FPR C) Sensitivity and Specificity	(AUCROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary ake graph? B) Sensitivity and precision D) Recall and precision
10	In AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (A curve should be less.A) True	AUCROC) curve for the better model area under the
11	 Pick the feature extraction from below: Construction bag of words from a email Apply PCA to project high dimensional date Removing stop words Forward selection 	ata
In Q1	2, more than one options are correct, choo	se all the correct options:
 12. Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression? ✓) We don't have to choose the learning rate. ✓) It becomes slow when number of features is very large. C) We need to iterate. 		



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Q13 and Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

13. Explain the term regularization?

Ans: Regularization is a technique used to reduce the errors by fitting the function appropriately on the given training set and avoid overfitting or underfitting. Or we can say that it minimizes the adjusted loss function and prevent overfitting or underfitting.

There are two main type of regularization techniques-

- L1 regularization or LASSO (Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator): LASSO
 regression adds the absolute value of magnitude of coefficient as penalty term to the loss
 function.
- 2. *L2 Regularization or Ridge Regression*: This adds squared magnitude of coefficient as penalty term to the loss function.
- 14. Which particular algorithms are used for regularization?

Ans: There are three main regularization techniques:

- 1. Ridge Regression or L2 regularization: Here we add the sum of weight's square to a loss function and thus create a new loss function. In ridge regression, loss function along with the optimization algorithm brings parameters near to zero but not actually zero. Thus, it prevents weights from rising too high.
- 2. L1 regularization or LASSO (Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator): It uses absolute weight values for normalization. As loss function only considers absolute weights, optimization algorithms penalize higher weight and values. Lasso eliminates less important features and sets respective weight values to zero. Thus, lasso also performs feature selection along with regularization.
- **3. Dropout**: Dropout is a regularization technique used in neural networks. It prevents complex co-adaptations from other neurons. It can not be used for algorithms involving weight parameters.
- 15. Explain the term error present in linear regression equation?

Ans: The term error represents the margin of error within a statistical model; it refers to the sum of the deviations within the regression line, which provides an explanation for the difference between the theoretical value of the model and the actual observed results.