1)

Among the following identify the one in which dimensionality reduction reduces.

- a) Performance
- b) statistics
- c) Entropy
- d) Collinearity ✓
- 2) Which of the following machine learning algorithm is based upon the idea of bagging?
- a) Decision Tree
- b) Random Forest ✓
- c) Classfication
- d) SVM
- 3) Choose a disadvantage of decision trees among the following.
- a) Decision tree robust to outliers
- b) Factor analysis
- c) Decision Tree are prone to overfit ✓
- d) all of the above

4)

What is the term known as on which the machine learning algorithms build a model based on sample data?

- a) Data Training
- b) Sample Data
- c) Training data ✓
- d) None of the above

5)

Which of the following machine learning techniques helps in detecting the outliers in data?

- a) Clustering
- b) Classification
- c) Anamoly detection ✓
- d) All of the above

Identify the incorrect numerical functions in the various function representation of machine learning. a) Support Vector b) Regression c) Case based ✓ d) Classification 7) Analysis of ML algorithm needs a) Statistical learning theory b) Computational learning theory c) None of the above d) Both a and b ✓ 8) Identify the difficulties with the k-nearest neighbor algorithm. a) Curse of dimensionality b) Calculate the distance of test case for all training cases c) Both a and b ✓ d) None 9) The total types of the layer in radial basis function neural networks is \_\_\_\_\_ a) 1 b) 2 c)3 **√** d)4 10) Which of the following is not a supervised learning a) PCA b) Naïve bayes c) Linear regression d) KMeans ✓ 11) What is unsupervised learning? a) Number of groups may be known

b) Features of groups explicitly stated

c) Neither feature nor number of groups is known ✓

d) None of the above		
12) Which of the following is not a machine learning election?		
12) Which of the following is not a machine learning algorithm?		
a) SVM		
b) SVG ✓		
c) Random Forest Algorithm		
d) None of the above		
13)is the scenario when the model fails to decipher the underlying trend in the input data		
<ul><li>a) Overfitting</li><li>b) Underfitting ✓</li></ul>		
<ul><li>c) Both a and b</li><li>d) None of the above</li></ul>		
d) None of the above		
14) Real-Time decisions, Game AI, Learning Tasks, Skill acquisition, and Robot Navigation are applications of		
a) Reinforcement learning		
b) Supervised learning		
c) Unsupervised Learning		
d) None of the above		
G) 1 (3.10 S1 3.10 4.50 ) C		
15) What is called the average squared difference between classifier predicted output and actual output?		
55) What is called the average squared difference between 55classifier		
a) Mean relative error		
<ul><li>b) Mean squared error</li><li>c) Mean absolute error</li></ul>		
d) Root mean squared error		
16) Logistic regression is a regression technique that is used to model data having a outcome.		
a) Linear, binary ✓		
b) Linear, numeric		
c) Nonlinear numeric		
d) Nonlinear, numeric		
17) You are given reviews of few netflix series marked as positive, negative and neutral. Classifying reviews of a new netflix series is an example of		

A. supervised learning ✓
B. unsupervised learning
C. semisupervised learning
D. reinforcement learning
18) Following is powerful distance metrics used by Geometric model
A. euclidean distance
B. manhattan distance
C. both a and b ✓
D. square distance
19) Which of the following techniques would perform better for reducing dimensions of a data set?
A. removing columns which have too many missing values
B. removing columns which have high variance in data ✓
C. removing columns with dissimilar data trends
D. none of these
20) Supervised learning and unsupervised clustering both require which is correct according to the
statement.
A cutant ettilante
A. output attribute.
B. hidden attribute. ✓
C. input attribute.
D. categorical attribute
21) What is the masning of head mousin in CVM?
21) What is the meaning of hard margin in SVM?  (A) SVM allows very low error in electrical states.
(A) SVM allows very low error in classification
(B) SVM allows high amount of error in classification ✓
(C) Underfitting
(D) SVM is highly flexible

22)	221
22	1221

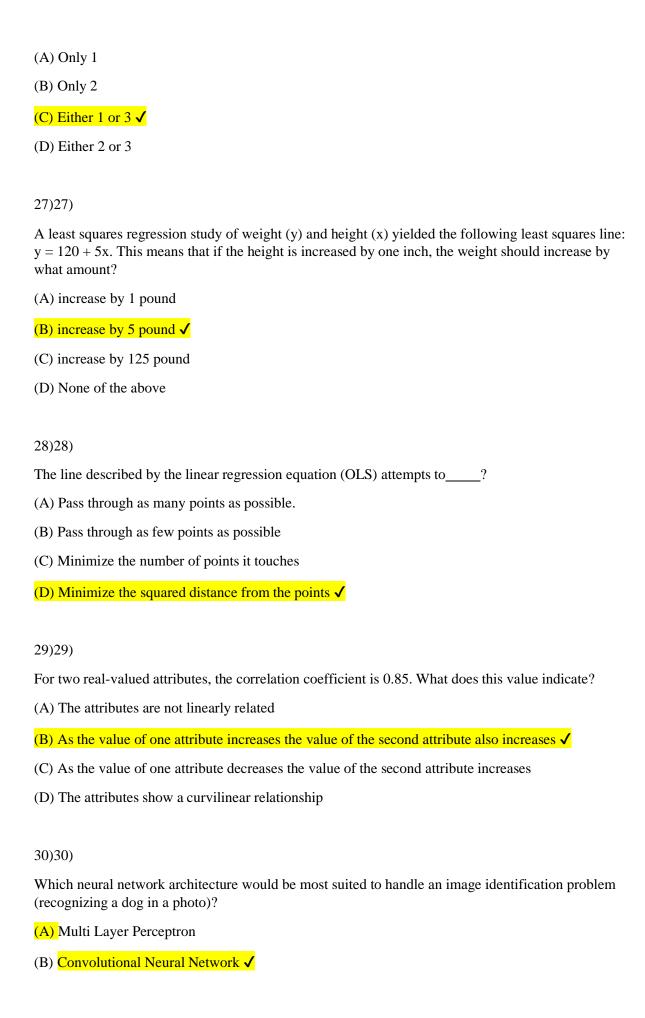
Increase in which of the following hyper parameter results into overfit in Random forest? (1). Number of Trees. (2). Depth of Tree, (3). Learning Rate

- (A) Only 1
- (B) Only 2
- (C) 2 and 3
- (D) 1,2 and 3 ✓

23)23)

Below are the 8 actual values of target variable in the train file: [0,0,0, 0, 1, 1,1,1,1,1], What is the entropy of the target variable?

- (A)  $-(6/10 \log(6/10) + 4/10 \log(4/10))$
- (B)  $\frac{6}{10} \log(6/10) + \frac{4}{10} \log(4/10)$
- (C)  $4/10 \log(6/10) + 6/10 \log(4/10)$
- (D)  $6/10 \log(4/10) 4/10 \log(6/10)$
- 24) Lasso can be interpreted as least-squares linear regression where
- (A) weights are regularized with the 11 norm ✓
- (B) weights are regularized with the 12 norm
- (C) the solution algorithm is simpler
- 25) Consider the problem of binary classification. Assume I trained a model on a linearly separable training set, and now I have a new labeled data point that the model properly categorized and is far away from the decision border. In which instances is the learnt decision boundary likely to change if I now add this additional point to my previous training set and re-train? When the training model is,
- (A) Perceptron and logistic regression ✓
- (B) Logistic regression and Gaussian discriminant analysis
- (C) Support vector machine
- (D) Perceptron
- 26) Assume you've discovered multi-collinear features. Which of the following actions do you intend to take next? (1). Both collinear variables should be removed. (2). Instead of deleting both variables, we can simply delete one. (3). Removing correlated variables may result in information loss. We may utilize penalized regression models such as ridge or lasso regression to keep such variables.



- (C) Recurrent Neural network
- (D) Perceptron