PYTHON – WORKSHEET 1

1. (C) %
2. (B)0
3. (C)24
4. (A)2
5. (D)6
6. (C) the finally block will be executed no matter if the try block raises an error or not.
7. (A) It is used to raise an exception
8. (c) in defining a generator
9. (A)(B)
10. (A)(B)

MACHINE LEARNING

1. (A) Least Square Error
2. (A) Linear regression is sensitive to outliers
3. (B) Negative
4. (C) Both of them
5. A) High bias and high variance
6. B) Predictive modal
7. D) Regularization
8. A) Cross validation
9. C) Sensitivity and Specificity
10. A) True
11. B) Apply PCA to project high dimensional data
12. C) We need to iterate. D) It does not make use of dependent variable.
13. Regularization techniques are used to calibrate the linear regression models in order to minimize the adjusted loss function and prevent underfitting and overfitting.
14. Ridge regression and Lasso regression are the algorithm used in Regularization
15. The term error in linear regression -Sum of squared difference between actually answer and predicted answer.

STATISTICS WORKSHEET-1

1.A) true
2. a) Central Limit Theorem
3. b) Modeling bounded count data
4. d) All of the mentioned
5. c) Poisson
6.b) False
7.b) Hypothesis
8. a) 0
9. c) Outliers cannot conform to the regression relationship
10. The Normal Distribution is the probability density function for a continuous random variable in a system.

11.Missing datas can be ignored. Regression imputation can be used

12. A/B testing is a basic randomized control experiment. It is a way to compare the two versions

of a variable to find out which performs better in a controlled environment.

13. It is acceptable when the missing value proportion is not large enough. But, when the missing values are large enough and you impute them with the mean.

14. Linear regression quantifies the relationship between one or more predictor variables and one outcome variable.

15.Discriptive and inferential are types of statistics