1. Which of the following methods do we use to find the best fit line for data in Linear Regression? Answer Option "D" (Both A & B)
2. Which of the following statement is true about outliers in linear regression?
Answer "A" – (Linear Regression is sensitive to outliers)
3. A line falls from left to right if a slope is?
Answer "B" – (Negative)
4. Which of the following will have symmetric relation between dependent variable and independent variable?
Answer "B" – (Corelation)
5. Which of the following is the reason for over fitting condition?
Answer "C" – (Low Bias and high variance)
6. If output involves label then that model is called as:
Answer "B" – (Predictive Model)
7. Lasso and Ridge regression techniques belong to?
Answer "D" – (Regularization)
8. To overcome with imbalance dataset which technique can be used?
Answer "D" – (SMOTE)
9. The AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve is an evaluation metric for binary classification problems. It uses to make graph?
Answer "A" – (TPR AND FPR)
10 In AUC Receiver Operator Characteristic (AUCROC) curve for the better model area under the curve should be less.
Answer "B" – (False)
11 Pick the feature extraction from below:
Answer "A" (Construction bag of words from email)

12. Which of the following is true about Normal Equation used to compute the coefficient of the Linear Regression?

Answer "A" – (We Don't have to choose the learning rate)

13. Explain the term regularization?

Answer Regularization – In Machine Learning Regularization is used to improve generalization of a model to any new given data and to prevent it's over fitting, it is mainly divided in 2 types – a. L1 Regularization (Lasso) b. L2 Regularization (Ridge)

14. Which particular algorithms are used for regularization?

Answer Algorithms used for Regularization – a. Linear Regression b. Logistics Regression c. SVM'S d. Neural Networks e. Decision Trees f. KNN (K-Nearest Neighbours)

15. Explain the term error present in linear regression equation?

Answer Error in Linear Regression Equation – it is the difference between the predicted values of the dependent variables and actual values of dependent variables. It is also known as residual and is denoted by the symbol "e" Mathematically Linear Regression is represented as -y = b0 + b1*x1 + e Where e is the error term