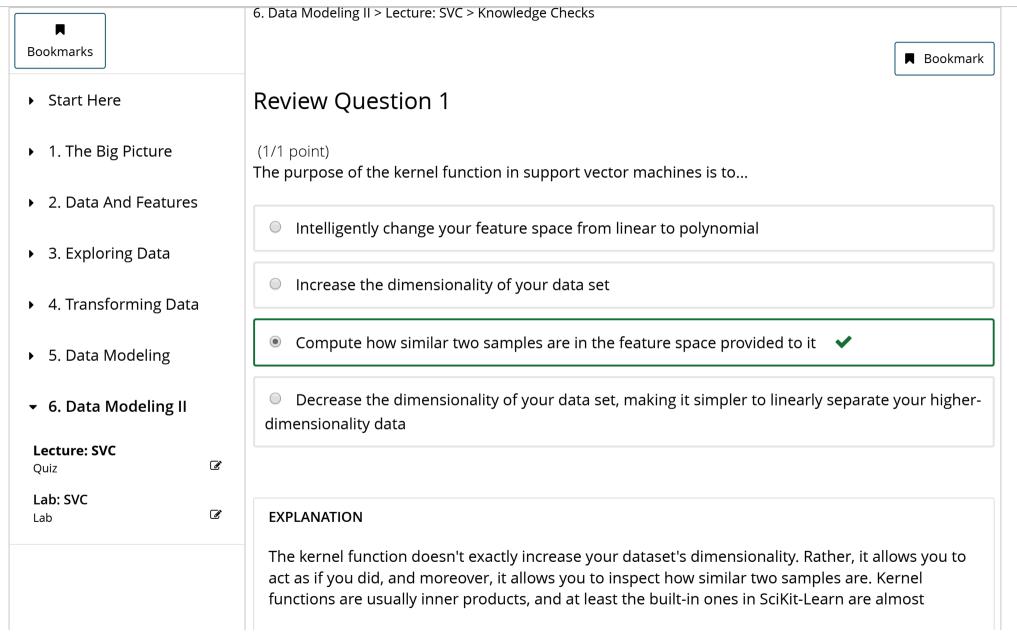


## Microsoft: DAT210x Programming with Python for Data Science



entirely dot products functions. These allow you to measure how similar (or dissimilar) two samples are by projecting one onto the other in their feature space.

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

## **Review Question 2**

(1/1 point)

SciKit-Learn's SVC class takes in many parameters. Three of the parameters that end of contributing the most to your overall decision boundary shape are gamma, C and the kernel.

Assume you're using the rbf kernel and, not-surprisingly, you like the overall shape of your decision boundary. However you notice the decision boundary 'pockets', or has medium sized bubbles, which surround one class of your samples. Those pockets are simply too large.

How would you alter your parameters fix this?

- Change rbf kernel to linear kernel, so that no bubbles form anymore
- Reduce the gamma coefficient to get rid of the bubbles
- Increase C to get rid of the bubbles
- Increase the gamma coefficient to get rid of the bubbles

## **EXPLANATION**

Either decreasing C or decreasing gamma would help with this. Gamma would have even more of an immediate effect, since it's the rbf coefficient.

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

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