

Introduction

Quiz, 5 questions

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1.

A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some task T and some performance measure P if its performance on T , as measured by P , improves with experience E .

Suppose we feed a learning algorithm a lot of historical weather data, and have it learn to predict weather. What would be a reasonable choice for P ?

- ☐ The probability of it correctly predicting a future date's weather.
 - ☐ The weather prediction task.
 - ☐ None of these.
 - ☐ The process of the algorithm examining a large amount of historical weather data.
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2.

Suppose you are working on weather prediction, and you would like to predict whether or not it will be raining at 5pm tomorrow. You want to use a learning algorithm for this.

Would you treat this as a classification or a regression problem?

- ☐ Classification

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3.

Suppose you are working on stock market prediction. You would like to predict whether or not a certain company will declare bankruptcy within the next 7 days (by training on data of similar companies that had previously been at risk of bankruptcy). Would you treat this as a classification or a regression problem?

- ☐ Regression
- ☐ Classification
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4.

Some of the problems below are best addressed using a supervised learning algorithm, and the others with an unsupervised

learning algorithm. Which of the following would you apply

supervised learning to? (Select all that apply.) In each case, assume some appropriate

dataset is available for your algorithm to learn from.

- ☐ Given historical data of children's ages and heights, predict children's height as a function of their age.
- ☐ Given 50 articles written by male authors, and 50 articles written by female authors, learn to predict the gender of a new manuscript's author (when the identity of this author is unknown).
- ☐ Examine a large collection of emails that are known to be spam email, to discover if there are sub-types of spam mail.
- ☐

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5.

Which of these is a reasonable definition of machine learning?

- ☐ Machine learning is the field of study that gives computers the ability to learn without being explicitly programmed.
 - ☐ Machine learning is the field of allowing robots to act intelligently.
 - ☐ Machine learning is the science of programming computers.
 - ☐ Machine learning learns from labeled data.
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