

## MACHINE LEARNING

### ASSIGNMENT - 4

1 In Q1 to Q7, only one option is correct, Choose the correct option:

1. The value of correlation coefficient will always be:

- A) between 0 and 1 B) greater than -1
- C) between -1 and 1 D) between 0 and -1

2. Which of the following cannot be used for dimensionality reduction?

- A) Lasso Regularisation B) PCA
- C) Recursive feature elimination D) Ridge Regularisation

3. Which of the following is not a kernel in Support Vector Machines?

- A) linear B) Radial Basis Function
- C) hyperplane D) polynomial

4. Amongst the following, which one is least suitable for a dataset having non-linear decision boundaries?

- A) Logistic Regression B) Naïve Bayes Classifier
- C) Decision Tree Classifier D) Support Vector Classifier

5. In a Linear Regression problem, 'X' is independent variable and 'Y' is dependent variable, where 'X' represents weight in pounds. If you convert the unit of 'X' to kilograms, then new coefficient of 'X' will be?

(1 kilogram = 2.205 pounds)

- A)  $2.205 \times \text{old coefficient of 'X'}$  B) same as old coefficient of 'X'
- C)  $\text{old coefficient of 'X'} \div 2.205$  D) Cannot be determined

6. As we increase the number of estimators in ADABOOST Classifier, what happens to the accuracy of the model?

- A) remains same
- B) increases
- C) decreases
- D) none of the above

7. Which of the following is not an advantage of using random forest instead of decision trees?

- A) Random Forests reduce overfitting
- B) Random Forests explain more variance in data than decision trees
- C) Random Forests are easy to interpret
- D) Random Forests provide a reliable feature importance estimate

In Q8 to Q10, more than one options are correct, Choose all the correct options:

8. Which of the following are correct about Principal Components?

- A) Principal Components are calculated using supervised learning techniques
- B) Principal Components are calculated using unsupervised learning techniques
- C) Principal Components are linear combinations of Linear Variables.
- D) All of the above

9. Which of the following are applications of clustering?

- A) Identifying developed, developing and under-developed countries on the basis of factors like GDP, poverty index, employment rate, population and living index
- B) Identifying loan defaulters in a bank on the basis of previous years' data of loan accounts.
- C) Identifying spam or ham emails

D) Identifying different segments of disease based on BMI, blood pressure, cholesterol, blood sugar levels.

10. Which of the following is(are) hyper parameters of a decision tree?

A) max\_depth B) max\_features

C) n\_estimators D) min\_samples\_leaf

Q10 to Q15 are subjective answer type questions, Answer them briefly.

11. What are outliers? Explain the Inter Quartile Range (IQR) method for outlier detection.

→ Outliers are those data points which are out of range from other values and affect the model accuracy. These outliers are treated by two types 1) By IQR and 2) Z score.

IQR is the difference between Q3 quantile (is the value at 75<sup>th</sup> %) & Q1 quantile (is the value at 25<sup>th</sup> %).

12. What is the primary difference between bagging and boosting algorithms?

→ Bagging is used to reduce the variance form model and boosting is used to reduce bias from mode.

13. What is adjusted R2 in linear regression. How is it calculated?

→ Adjusted R2 is value which are used to evaluate the model or check the accuracy of model and it is calculated form r2 value.

14. What is the difference between standardisation and normalisation?

→ we use normalisation when data is normally distributed and standardisation is when data is not normally distributed.

15. What is cross-validation? Describe one advantage and one disadvantage of using cross-validation?

→ cross-validation is used to evaluate the model performance.

Advantage – More accurate estimate of out-of-sample accuracy.

Disadvantage- The training algorithm has to be rerun from scratch  $k$  times, which means it takes  $k$  times as much computation to make an evaluation. A variant of this method is to randomly divide the data into a test and training set  $k$  different times.