

## National Forensics Sciences University, Goa Campus

Program Name - MTECH AIDS Subject Name-Fundamentals of DS and ML Time- 45 mins

Sem -Subject Code - CTMTAIDS SI P4

Date- 10-09-2024

Instructions - 1) Answer all questions. 2) Assume suitable data.

Max. Marks- 25

## Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

10 marks

- 1. In the Naive Bayes algorithm, what assumption is made about the features used for
- A. All features are correlated and dependent.
- B. Features are conditionally independent given the class label.
- C. Features must follow a Gaussian distribution.
- D. The class label is independent of the features.
- 2. What is the main drawback of using the Naive Bayes classifier for a dataset with
- A. It requires all features to be categorical.
- B. It cannot model data with missing values.
- C. It assumes independence between continuous features, making Gaussian approximations necessary.
- D. It always suffers from overfitting in high-dimensional spaces.
- 3. Which of the following best describes the process of data wrangling in the data science lifecycle?
- A. Transforming data into a more understandable format
- B. Eliminating irrelevant features from the dataset
- C. Creating new features based on existing ones
- D. Visualizing data using exploratory plots
- 4. Which type of data would be most appropriately represented using a one-hot encoding technique?
- A. Continuous numerical data
- B. Ordinal categorical data
- C. Nominal categorical data
- D. Ratio-scaled numerical data
- 5. Which of the following best describes the p-value in hypothesis testing?
- A. The probability that the null hypothesis is true
- B. The probability of obtaining a test result at least as extreme as the observed one, assuming the null hypothesis is true
- C. The probability of rejecting the alternative hypothesis
- D. The probability of making a Type II error

- 6. Given two independent events A and B, which of the following is the correct way to
- B.  $P(A) \times P(B)$
- C. P(A) / P(B)
- D. P(AUB)
- 7. Which of the following types of data would be categorized as discrete?
- B. The number of cars in a parking lot
- C. The weight of a person
- D. The height of students in a class
- 8. Which term refers to the difference between the expected value of an estimator and the true value of the parameter being estimated? A. Variance
- B. Bias
- C. Standard Error '
- D. Mean Squared Error
- 9. If you have a dataset where 60% of the rows contain missing values in one column, which of the following is the best approach?
- A. Drop all rows with missing values
- B. Impute missing values using the median
- C. Impute missing values using a random value
- D. Drop the column entirely
- 10. In the context of Bayes' theorem, which of the following best describes posterior
- A. The probability of the hypothesis given the prior knowledge
- B. The probability of the data given the hypothesis
- C. The updated probability of the hypothesis after observing new data
- D. The probability of observing the data, marginalizing over all possible hypotheses
- Q.2 Answer any 3 questions (3x5 marks each)

15 Marks

- A. Write a note on different types of Data in Data Science
- B. A standard deck of 52 cards contains 4 suits: hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades. Each suit has 13 cards. What is the probability of drawing a spade or a queen from a shuffled deck?
- C. What data transformation technique scales the data to fall within a specific range, usually [0, 1]. Write the formula. Also, explain one more data transformation technique with formula.
- D. Explain different Data Processing techniques.