1.Naive Bayes classifiers are a collection------------------of algorithm

A.classification

B.clustering

C.regression

D.all

2.Imagine, you are solving a classification problems with highly imbalanced class. The majority class is observed 99% of times in the training data. Your model has 99% accuracy after taking the predictions on test data. Which of the following is true in such a case?

1. Accuracy metric is not a good idea for imbalanced class problems.

2.Accuracy metric is a good idea for imbalanced class problems.

3.Precision and recall metrics are good for imbalanced class problems.

4.Precision and recall metrics aren't good for imbalanced class problems.

3.Naive Bayes requires?

a. Categorical Values

b. Numerical Values

c. Either a or b

d. Both a and b

4.Which of the following statement is TRUE about the Bayes classifier?

(A) Bayes classifier works on the Bayes theorem of probability.

(B) Bayes classifier is an unsupervised learning algorithm.

(C) Bayes classifier is also known as maximum apriori classifier.

(D) It assumes the independence between the independent variables or features.

5.Which of the following option is true about k-NN algorithm?

A) It can be used for classification

B) It can be used for regression

C) It can be used in both classification and regression

D)None of above

6.Which of the following will be Euclidean Distance between the two data point A(1,3) and B(2,3)?

A) 1

B) 2

C) 4

D) 8

7.Which of the following statements is true for k-NN classifiers?

A) The classification accuracy is better with larger values of k

B) The decision boundary is smoother with smaller values of k

C) The decision boundary is linear

D) k-NN does not require an explicit training

8.In k-NN what will happen when you increase/decrease the value of k?

A) The boundary becomes smoother with increasing value of K

B) The boundary becomes smoother with decreasing value of K

C) Smoothness of boundary doesn't dependent on value of K

D) None of these