ML-MCQ5

1.The unsupervised learning problems can be grouped as _____.

A. Clustering

B.Association

C.Both A and B

D.None of the above

2.Features of Machine Learning are_____.

A. Automation

B.Improved customer experience

C.Business intelligence

D.All of the above

3.What is the Elbow method?

a.a way of assessing the fit of a machine learning algorithm

b.a method used to determine the optimal number of clusters in unsupervised learning, for example K-mean clustering

c.an approach to estimating 'black-box' predictions in supervised learning

d.a method of forecasting in machine learning

4.Which of the following is TRUE about over-fitting in machine learning?

a.a situation where a model predicts training data very well but fares much worse in additional (validation, testing) datab.

b.a model with too many outcome categories

c.a model with too many predictors

d.predictions that very highly accurate

5.Random forest is _____.

a.a method of linear regression analysis based on multiple resampling

b.an ensemble machine learning method comprised of multitude of decision trees

c.a method of visualizing the effect of a given predictor on an outcome

d.a learning algorithm where a researcher fits a limited number of decision trees in a specified order

6.Which of the following is a common use of unsupervised clustering?

a. detect outliers

b.determine a best set of input attributes for supervised learning

c.evaluate the likely performance of a supervised learner model

d.determine if meaningful relationships can be found in a dataset

7.This technique associates a conditional probability value with each data instance.

a. linear regression

b.logistic regression

c.simple regression

d.multiple linear regression

8.This unsupervised clustering algorithm terminates when mean values computed for the current iteration of the algorithm are identical to the computed mean values for the previous iteration.

a. agglomerative clustering

b.conceptual clustering

c.K-Means clustering

d.expectation maximization