- 21 When implementing linear regression of some dependent variable y on the set of independent variables  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, ..., x_r)$ , where r is the number of predictors, which of the following statements will be true?
  - a)  $\beta_0, \beta_1, ..., \beta_r$  are the **regression coefficients**.
  - b) Linear regression is about determining the **best predicted weights** by using the **method of ordinary least squares**.
  - **C)** E is the random interval
  - d) Both and b

Answer:- D

22)

What indicates that you have a **perfect fit** in linear regression?

- a) The value  $R^2 \le 1$ , which corresponds to SSR = 0
- b) The value  $R^2 = 0$ , which corresponds to SSR = 1
- c) The value  $R^2 > 0$ , which corresponds to SSR = 1
- d) The value  $R^2 = 1$ , which corresponds to SSR = 0

Answer:- d

23)

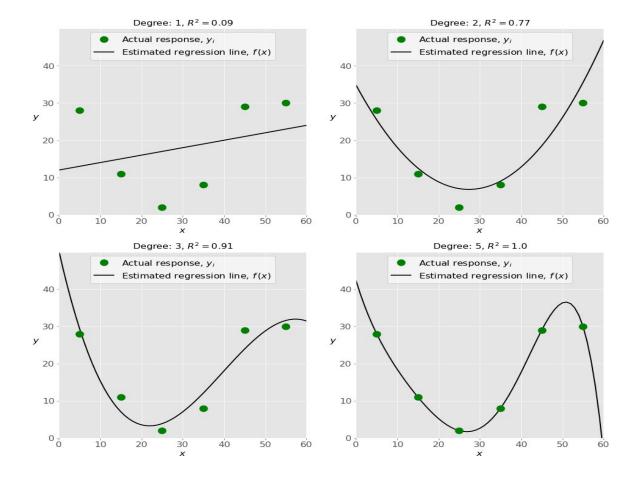
In simple linear regression, the value of **what** shows the point where the estimated regression line crosses the *y* axis?

- a) Y
- b) B0
- c) B1
- d) F

Answer:- b

24)

Check out these four linear regression plots:



Which one represents an **underfitted** model?

- a) The bottom-left plot
- b) The top-right plot
- c) The bottom-right plot
- d) The top-left plot

## Answer:- D

## 25)

There are five basic steps when you're implementing linear regression:

- a. Check the results of model fitting to know whether the model is satisfactory.
- **b.** Provide data to work with, and eventually do appropriate transformations.
- **c.** Apply the model for predictions.
- **d.** Import the packages and classes that you need.
- e. Create a regression model and fit it with existing data.

However, those steps are currently listed in the wrong order. What's the correct order?

| a) e, c<br>b) e, d                          |   |
|---|---|
| c) d, e                                     |   |
| d) d, t                                     | o, e, a, c  |
| Answer:- D                                  |   |
| 26 ) Which                                  | of the following are optional parameters to LinearRegression in scikit-learn?   |
| <ul><li>a) Fit</li><li>b) fit</li></ul>     | intercept   |
| c) nor                                      | malize  |
| d) cop                                      |   |
| e) n_j<br>f) resl                           |   |
| Answer:- A                                  |   |
|   |   |
|   | working with scikit-learn, in which type of regression do you need to transform the array of clude nonlinear terms such as $x^2$ ?  |
| a) Multiple                                 | inear regression  |
| b) Simple li                                | near regression   |
| c) Polynom                                  | ial regression  |
| Answer:- C                                  |   |
|   |   |
| 28) You she                                 | ould choose statsmodels over scikit-learn when:   |
| A)You wan                                   | t graphical representations of your data.   |
| b) You're working with nonlinear terms.     |   |
| c) You need more detailed results.          |   |
| d) You need to include optional parameters. |   |
| Answer: A                                   |   |
|   |   |
| comprehens                                  | is a fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It offers sive mathematical functions, random number generators, linear algebra routines, Fourier and more. It provides a high-level syntax that makes it accessible and productive. |
| a) Pandas                                   |   |
| b) Numpy                                    |   |
| c) Statsmoo                                 | lel   |
| d) scipy<br>Answer:- B                      |   |
| interface fo                                | is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib. It provides a high-level r drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics that allow you to explore and your data. It integrates closely with pandas data structures.          |

- a) Bokeh
- b) Seaborn
- c) Matplotlib
- d) Dash

Answer:- B