✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Grade received 100%   To pass 80% or higher

Go to next item

Feature Selection

Total points 4

1. Consider a **binary classification** problem in a **2D** feature space. What is the shape of the **boundary** separating the 2 classes in an ideal setting?

    ◉ Linear

    ○ Parabola

    ○ Sigmoid

    ○ Perceptron

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Exactly! This is the simplest functional form of a boundary.

    1 / 1 point

2. **Feature selection** is characterized by: (check all that apply).

    ☐ Ensuring numerical features follow the same numerical range

    ☐ Ensuring that the serving dataset is representative of future inference requests.

    ☐ Accounting for data changes over time (drift, seasonality, etc).

    ☑ Remove features that don't influence the outcome.

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Right on track! Feature selection deals with removing nuisance variables.

    ☑ Identify features that best represent the relationship between two or more variables.

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Good job! Feature selection identifies features with predictive power.

    1 / 1 point

3. What is the definition of backward elimination?

    ◉ In this method we start by selecting all the features. We then remove the least significant feature based on model performance. We repeat this step until no improvement is observed in model performance.

    ○ We first start with no features. In each iteration we keep adding features which will increase the model performance until no performance improvement is observed.

    ○ We start by selecting all features in the feature set and calculating their feature importances. We then prune features from the current feature set to select a subset of the features based on the feature importances, We recursively prune features on the new subset until no model performance improvement is observed.

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > That's right! Great job!

    1 / 1 point

4. **Embedded methods** combine the best of both worlds, filter and wrapper methods. Embedded methods are: (Check all that apply)

    ☑ Faster than wrapper methods

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Correct! Wrapper methods are based on the greedy algorithm and thus solutions are slow to compute.

    ☐ More efficient than wrapper methods

    ☑ More efficient than filter methods

    > ✓ **Correct**
    > Nice going! Filter methods suffer from inefficiencies as they need to look at all the possible feature subsets.

    ☐ Faster than filter methods

    1 / 1 point